

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWALKING
ON LAND BETWEEN LANGHAM,
ANDERBY AND
CHAPEL ST LEONARDS,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(LAWF 07)**

**Work Undertaken For
CgMs Consulting**

April 2007

Report Compiled by
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



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1. SUMMARY

A programme of fieldwalking was undertaken on land between Langham, Anderby and Chapel St Leonards, Lincolnshire. This was to identify the presence or otherwise of archaeological remains in advance of the construction of wind turbines.

The fieldwalking retrieved four finds from seven 30m by 30m square areas walked. This low density would argue against any significant archaeological features being present.

The finds retrieved include a single sherd of medieval pottery with later tile fragments.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake fieldwalking in advance of the construction of wind turbines with associated works on land between Langham, Anderby and Chapel St Leonards, Lincolnshire. The work was undertaken on the 11th March 2007 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1).

2.2 Topography and Geology

Anderby is located 13km north of Skegness and 27km east of Horncastle in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located south of Anderby and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 5451 7558 (Fig. 2). The area lies to the northeast of Langham Farm on generally level ground at a height of *c.* 4m OD.

Local soils are of the Wallasea 2

Association, typically pebbly alluvial gley soils (Hodge *et. al.* 1984). These soils are developed upon a drift geology of salt marsh and tidal creek alluvium above glacial till which in turn seals a solid geology of Cretaceous Chalk (BGS 1996).

2.3 Archaeological Setting

The site lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period to the present day. Romano-British pottery has been retrieved from the coast east of the site.

Anderby is first mentioned in the 12th century where it is referred to as *Andreby*, which is derived from the Old Danish *by* meaning a village or farmstead with an uncertain first element (Cameron 1998, 3). Chapel St Leonards is not mentioned until the 13th century and is a reference to a chapel that was originally in Mumby (*ibid.* 31).

Medieval salt-working sites are known to exist along the Lincolnshire coast, although the nearest lie some kilometres to the south.

3. AIMS

The aim of the fieldwalking survey was to gather sufficient information to further inform a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

In order to achieve this, a number of objectives were formulated and set out below:

- to establish the form, spatial arrangement and density of archaeological activity that may be present within the site
- to determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site

- to determine the date of archaeological remains present on the site

4. METHODS

Fieldwalking was undertaken on a 30m square around the proposed location of each of the six wind turbines as well as around the proposed location of the anemometry mast and electricity substation. The location of each area walked is depicted on Figure 3. Five metre wide transects were walked and each find was numbered then plotted using a Global Positioning by Satellite (GPS) system.

Following fieldwalking, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2).

5. RESULTS

Two fields were walked, encompassing c.6.2 hectares in total. Both fields are currently under agricultural usage with potato crops recently having been lifted. Conditions at the time of field walking were fair-good.

Turbine 1

No finds were recorded from this square.

Turbine 2

A single fragment of modern pantile or field drain was retrieved from the north of this area.

Turbine 3

No finds were retrieved from this square.

Turbine 4

Not walked due to being under pasture.

Turbine 5

Two finds were retrieved comprising post-medieval to modern peg, nib or ridge tile and a flake from a modern tile.

Turbine 6

No finds were retrieved from this square.

Anemometry Mast

No finds were retrieved from this square.

Substation

A single sherd of 13th – 15th century pottery was retrieved from this square.

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest artefact identified is a single sherd of abraded medieval pottery. Other finds comprise post-medieval and modern tile. The sparseness of the finds indicate that the possibility of substantial archaeological remains being encountered close to the surface are low. However, the presence of marine alluvium may mask pre-Roman and Roman land surfaces, although it is not known at what depth these occur on the site. The finds are likely to have entered the field as manuring scatters.

7. CONCLUSION

A programme of fieldwalking was undertaken on land near Langham Farm, Anderby, to determine any archaeological mitigation in advance of the construction of wind turbines.

Only four finds were identified from seven areas walked. The earliest was a sherd of medieval pottery with the remainder comprising post-medieval to modern tile.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr M Dawson of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the fieldwork and subsequent analysis. The work was coordinated by Mark Williams who edited

this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Mark Williams
Fieldwalking and Survey: Mark Dymond, Bob Garland
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Mark Dymond
Analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS, 1996 *Mablethorpe: Solid and drift geology* 1:50 000 map sheet **104**

Cameron, K, 1998 *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*, English Place-Name Society Popular Series Vol. **1**

Foster, CW and Longley, T (eds), 1976 *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the 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**

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
BGS British Geological Survey
OD Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)



Figure 1 - General location plan

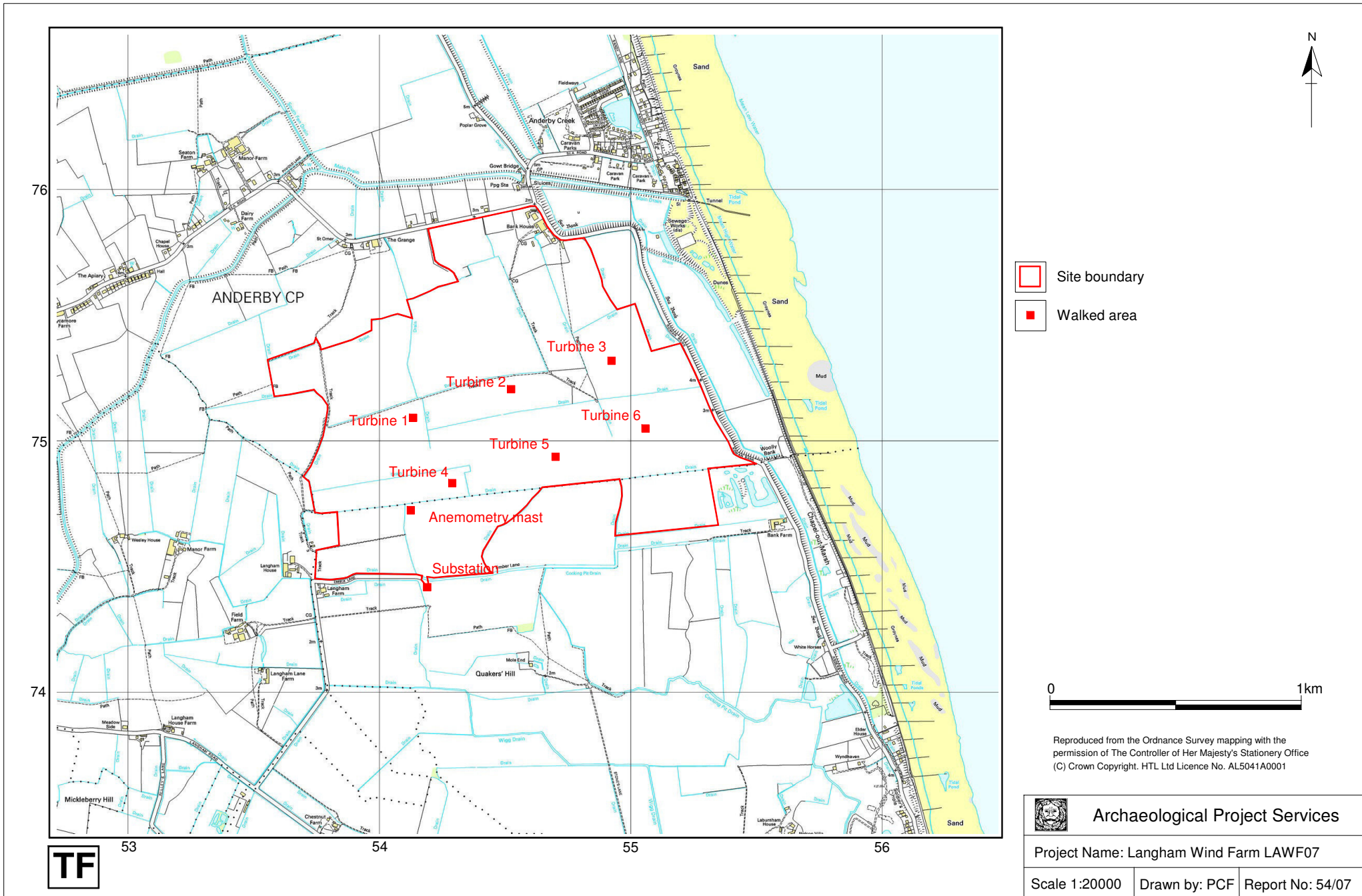


Figure 2 - Site location plan

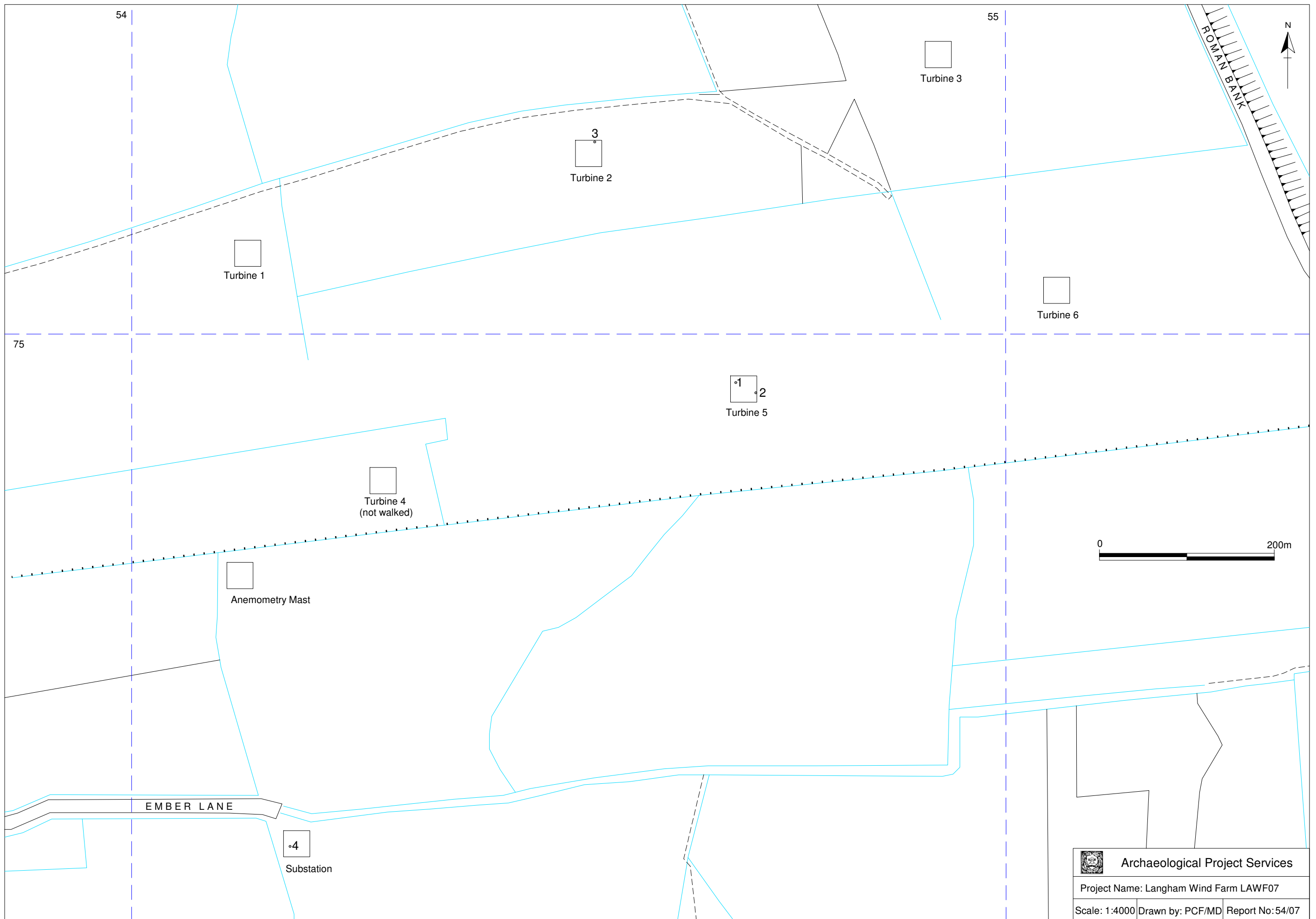


Figure 3 - Plan showing distribution of finds



Plate 1 - View looking west over the northern part of the site



Plate 2 - View looking west over the southern part of the site

Specification for Fieldwalking on land at Langham, East Lindsey

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for a programme of fieldwalking within the parishes of Land at Langham, Lincolnshire*
- 1.2 *The work is being undertaken as part of a programme of works undertaken in order to inform an Environmental Statement supporting proposals for a wind farm.*
- 1.3 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for fieldwalking on land in the parishes of Langham, Lincolnshire. The site is centred on at National Grid Reference 554510,375580.
 - 2.1.1 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.1.2 Overview
 - 2.1.3 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.1.4 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.1.5 List of specialists
 - 2.1.6 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 The proposed Windfarm is located south of Anderby Creek in East Lindsey. The proposed works comprise 8 x 30m areas, based on the location of 6 turbines, an anemometry mast and a substation.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application for a wind farm is under consideration by the local planning authority, East Lindsey District Council. An Environmental Statement has been prepared. Archaeological works are being undertaken in order to provide information on the archaeological implications of any such works at the site.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 5.1 The site lies in an area of archaeological potential with evidence of Salt production from the prehistoric to the medieval period found in the vicinity.

6 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 6.1 The aim of the work will be to gather information in order to supplement the existing Environmental Assessments at the request of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Officer. This information will assist the archaeological curator in formulating a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 6.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
 - 6.2.1 Establish the type and date range of archaeological artefacts that may be present within the topsoil.
 - 6.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological finds present within the site.
 - 6.2.3 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological finds present within the site.
 - 6.2.4 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
 - 6.2.5 Establish the way in which the archaeological finds identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.
 - 6.2.6 Determine the presence of non artefactual archaeological indicators (soilmarks, ploughed down earthworks etc)
 - 6.2.7 Produce accurate plots of artefact findspots and interpret the results

7 FIELD WALKING

- 7.1 A transect-based field survey involving fieldwalking will be undertaken in order to recover information about the extent, date and significance of archaeological finds within the ploughsoil.
- 7.2 Fieldwalking will be undertaken on all fields in a suitable condition on transects at 5m intervals, using plough or drill furrows as a directional guide.
- 7.3 Surface artefacts will be collected, bagged and assigned a unique reference number. Each of these finds will be accurately plotted using a Differential GPS.
- 7.4 The report will include description of artefacts recovered and plots showing the position of individual finds. Period plans showing detailed and summary interpretations of the results of the fieldwalking will be produced.

7.5 Identification of artefacts will be by Archaeological Project Services staff for all 'scatter' material. In the event of finds clusters ('sites') being discovered, including slags, the material will be identified by external period specialists.

8 ARCHIVE

8.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered in accordance with the procedures in the Society of Museum Archaeologists' document *Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums* (1994), and any additional local requirements, for long term storage and curation. This work will be undertaken by the Finds Supervisor, an Archaeological Assistant and the Conservator (if relevant). The archive will be deposited with the receiving museum as soon as possible after completion of the project, and within 12 months of that completion date.

9 REPORT DEPOSITION

9.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the Client; the Historic Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council; East Lindsey District Council Planning Department; and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

10 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

10.1 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: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: T.S Martin, independent specialist Anglo-Saxon: J Young, independent specialist Medieval and later: H Healey, independent archaeologist; or G Taylor, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS

Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy; or J Kitch, APS

11 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 11.1 Fieldwalking is expected to be undertaken by 3 staff, a supervisor and 2 assistants, and to take upto 3 days.
- 11.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 10 person-days within a notional programme of 5 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator.

12 INSURANCES

- 12.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to , 10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of , 5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

13 COPYRIGHT

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LAWF07 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ARCHIVE

ANNE BOYLE

context	cname	full name	fabric	frags	weight	description	date
P 1	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	hard; red + ca	1	65	bedded on sand; 19mm	post medieval to modern
P 2	MODTIL	Modern tile		1	5	flake	19th to 20th
P 3	MODTIL	Modern tile		1	53	abraded; patchy soot; pantile or field drain	19th to 20th

LAWF07 POST ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE

ANNE BOYLE

context	cname	full name	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description	date
P 4	TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	jug / jar	1	1	2	BS	abraded	13th to 15th

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	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.
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.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Till	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

7	Fieldwalking Record Sheets
1	Photographic Record Sheet
1	Dayworks Sheet
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:

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

Accession Number: 2007.78

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: LAWF 07

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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