ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:

Land at Tetney Golf Club, Station Road, Tetney, East Lindsey, Lincolnshire

NGR:	TA 3080 0135
Planning Ref.:	N/178/01260/14
PCAS job No.:	1390
Site code:	TGCE 15
Archive acc. no.:	2015.48

Report prepared for

Tetney Golf Club

By

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April 2015

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Figures

Appendices

Plates

Plate 3: Trench 3 (looking N).

Plate 4: Trench 4 (looking N).

Plate 5: Trench 5 (looking S).

Plate 6: Trench 1 representative section (looking E).

Plate 7: Gully [104] (looking SE).

Plate 8: Trench 2 representative section (looking SE).

Plate 9: Trench 3 representative section (looking E).

Plate 10: Trench 4 representative section (looking NE).

Plate 11: Trench 5 representative section (looking NE).

Summary

To advise a planning application for residential development and landscaping, a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching took place on land to the south of Station Road in Tetney, Lincolnshire.

Tetney has a long history of marine salt processing: some of the earliest evidence for salt-making in Britain was found near the village in the form of a Bronze Age saltern. Some thirteen salt-pans are recorded within the manor of Tetney in Domesday Book, and an extensive salt-production industry is known to have continued well into the medieval period. A geophysical survey carried out on the proposed development site encountered magnetic responses that may have derived from industrial remains, potentially indicating the presence of a salt processing site.

The five trench evaluation was effectively negative. Only one trench contained a single linear feature, which may have been of natural origin.

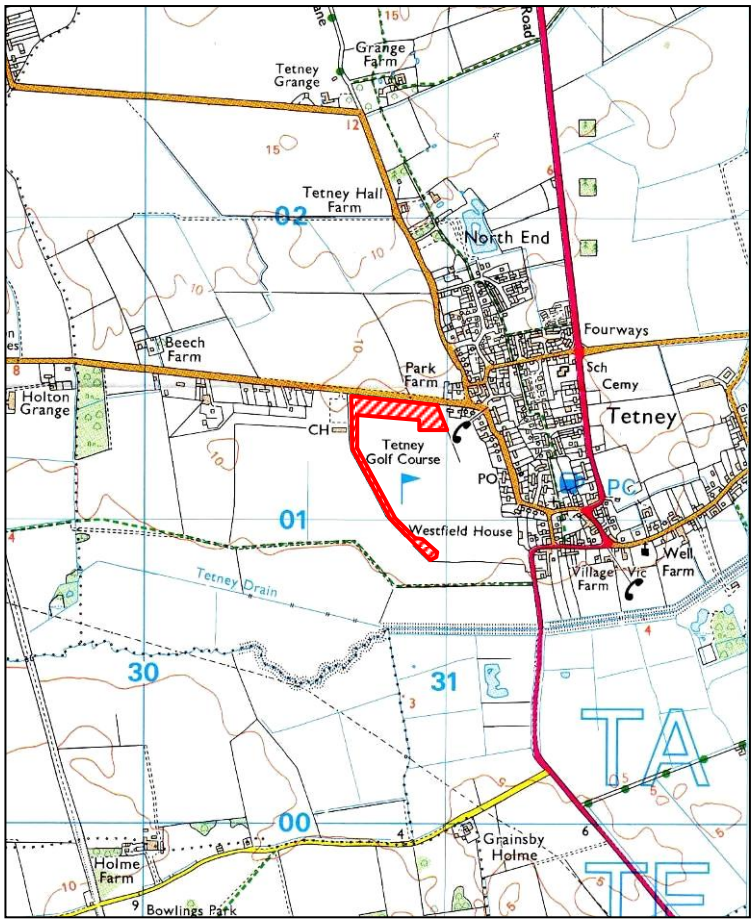


Figure 1: Location plan of the proposed development site (marked in red) at scale 1:25,000. OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278.

1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) were commissioned by the Tetney Golf Club to undertake a scheme of archaeological evaluation trenching in advance of a proposed housing development (with an additional balancing pond and associated access track) on land to the south of Station Road in the village of Tetney, Lincolnshire.

2.0 Site location and description

The village of Tetney is situated at the north-eastern edge of the district of East Lindsey in Lincolnshire, approximately 6km to the south of the Grimsby-Cleethorpes conurbation. The village lies within the coastal marshes to the east of the foot of the Lincolnshire Wolds, and is situated on the A1031 (Humberston Road).

The site lies on the west side of Tetney, on the south side of Station Road which runs westwards out of the village to a former railway station on a now disused line. The proposed residential development is situated on land currently utilised as the Tetney Golf Club driving range, with an adjacent area of arable land to the east of the Club House and car park. The proposed development includes the construction of a balancing pond c.500m to the south, with an associated access track (Bunn, 2014).

Central National Grid Reference: TA 3080 0135.

3.0 Topography and geology

Tetney is low-lying, situated at the edge of artificially drained land that was formerly coastal marsh. The site is generally level, and lies at an approximate Ordnance Datum height of 10m above sea level (Bunn, 2014).

The drift geology of the area consists of glacially deposited till, overlying a solid geology of Burnham Chalk (*ibid.*).

4.0 Planning background

A planning application has been submitted to East Lindsey District Council and can be consulted under the reference number N/178/01260/14. The submitted proposal outlines the proposed erection of 27 dwellings with an attenuation pond and swales.

Historic Environment Officer Jan Allen advised '*that a geophysical survey be undertaken on the area of proposed groundworks, the results of which will inform whether any further archaeological evaluation is required to inform any planning application on the presence, depth and nature of any archaeological features on the site which may be impacted by development*' (Allen, 2014).

At the time of writing the planning decision is pending. This document will inform and advise on the potential archaeological impact of any development.

5.0 Archaeological and historical background

Cropmarks observed on aerial photographs as part of the National Mapping Programme have been interpreted as a possible Bronze Age barrow cemetery, consisting of possibly eight monuments (HER refs. 44058, 45990); the complex lies approximately 1km to the west-south-west of the proposed balancing pond. Individual cropmark ring-ditches that may also represent barrows have been recorded some 400m to the south-west and 400m to the west of the balancing pond site (HER refs. 44059-60). The site would have lain close to, but not at the coast at the time, and a Bronze Age saltern was discovered in the Outmarsh approximately 2.5km to the north-east of Tetney in the 1990s (1.5km west of the modern coastline), and this would have been within convenient reach of sea water, probably in tidal creeks (Palmer-Brown, 1994).

Roman activity on the west side of Tetney is attested by a scatter of grey ware sherds and oyster shells, observed a short distance to the north of the golf clubhouse; another scatter of Roman material has been recorded on the east side of the village (HER refs. 42933, 41225).

A lidded chalk vessel containing a hoard of Anglo-Saxon silver pennies, predominantly issued by King Eadgar (AD 959-975) was ploughed up in a field now occupied by the golf course in 1945; the findspot is believed to have lain on the southern edge of the proposed residential development area (HER ref. 41227).

The parish church of St. Peter and St. Paul dates to the Norman period, although the existing building is chiefly Early English to Perpendicular; heat-affected fragments of Norman masonry were discovered during recent restoration (HER ref. 41230). The National Mapping Programme recorded the earthworks of former ridge-and-furrow cultivation to the south-east and north of the village, but these have since been ploughed out (HER refs. 45969, 45966); earthworks observed near the centre of the village were interpreted as also representing ridge-and-furrow, lying between the two nuclei of the medieval village (HER ref. 45968).

A geophysical survey carried out on the proposed development site in August / September 2014 recorded a group of moderately strong responses at the west side of the proposed residential development area; provisionally interpreted as industrial remains, possibly including a kiln-like feature. Traces of other potential archaeological features were observed in the access track route and the balancing pond area. As the evaporation hearths from saltern sites can have a similar magnetic signature to kiln remains, it was considered possible that the features had been associated with salt processing. Furrows from medieval open-field agriculture were recorded across the site, suggesting the area was cultivable dry land at least in the later Middle Ages, and potentially indicating an earlier date for any potential salt manufacture (Bunn, 2014).

6.0 Aims and methodology

The evaluation consisted of five trenches, each measuring 20m x 2m; positioned to evaluate potential archaeological features identified by geophysical survey.

The broad aim of the evaluation was:

- To determine the presence/absence, nature, date, depth, quality of survival, importance, extent, form and function of archaeological features;
- To recover stratified artefactual evidence;
- To establish the sequence of archaeological remains on the site;
- To interpret archaeology in the context of the known archaeological landscape.

All trenches were accurately fixed into the National Grid using a Leica GS50, Topcom GRS1 global positioning system (GPS). The locations of the 5 trenches had been agreed in advance, but their locations were subject to minimal adjustment to avoid services, overhead obstructions etc. These alterations did not affect the features that were being targeted. Trench positions are shown overlain on greyscale geophysical survey imagery on Figure 2.

The excavation of all trial trenches took place initially using a mechanical excavator fitted with a smooth ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. Machine excavation progressed in spits no greater than 200mm and ceased either at the first significant archaeological horizon, or the natural substrate.

All archaeological features were examined sufficiently to determine their date, character, state of preservation and extent, as well as to recover artefactual / ecofactual remains for further study. Features were recorded by measured plan and section drawings at appropriate scales (1:20 and

1:10 respectively). A written record for each stratigraphic horizon and archaeological feature was made on standard PCAS recording forms. A photographic archive and a narrative account in the form of a site diary supplements these records.

The results of the evaluation presented here will be used to provide site-specific archaeological information that will allow the Local Planning Authority to make an informed judgement on any appropriate archaeological mitigation for the proposed development.

7.0 Results

A full descriptive context summary list appears as Appendix 2, whilst selected photographs can be seen in Appendix 1. A Trench location plan is included as Figure 2; see Figure 3 for trench plans and sections.

7.1 Trenches containing archaeological features

Trench 1

Trench 1 was towards the north-west corner of the site and was orientated approximately N-S. It was positioned in order to explore potential kiln or salt processing features that had been highlighted by geophysical survey.

Excavation exposed a stratigraphy of topsoil (100), a clay silt subsoil (101) and a further silt clay alluvial deposit (102). Beneath these layers, a single gully was partially exposed at the north end of the trench. The trench was excavated to a depth of 1m below original ground level.

The putative gully, [104], had very shallow edges and a flat base. It was 0.47m wide and 0.12m deep and contained a single silt clay fill, devoid of finds. The date and function of this feature is therefore unknown, and given the scarcity of finds and features across the site, this feature may actually have been of natural origin.

7.2 Trenches containing no archaeological remains

Of the five trenches excavated, four were archaeologically negative: Trenches 2, 3, 4 and 5. The depths of these excavations varied between 1m and 1.16m, with most containing a stratigraphy of topsoil overlying multiple layers of subsoil and alluvial silting on top of the natural substrate.

8.0 Discussion and conclusion

The evaluation revealed that Trenches 2, 3, 4 and 5 were devoid of archaeological remains: only natural substrate, topsoil, subsoil and alluvial silts were exposed in these areas.

Trench 1 also exposed topsoil, subsoil and alluvial silting overlying the natural substrate. A single ‘gully’ was defined at the northern end of the trench. This was sealed by the overlying subsoil and alluvium and was cut into the natural substrate; however it contained no finds, and its function was unclear.

It is concluded that the proposed development site does not contain any significant archaeological remains that would be at threat, should planning permission be granted.

9.0 Effectiveness of methodology

The methodology employed during this project achieved its primary objective, ensuring that the proposed development area was fully explored in order to confirm the presence/absence and to characterise any archaeology that was exposed.

10.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd. is grateful to Tetney Golf Club for this commission.

11.0 References

Allen, J., 2014, *Consultee Comments for Planning Application N/178/01260/14*. Unpublished comms.

Bunn, D., 2014, *Archaeological Geophysical Survey: Land at Tetney, North-East Lincolnshire* Unpublished client report for Pre-Construct Geophysics on behalf of PCAS Ltd.

Ordnance Survey, 2006, *Grimsby, Cleethorpes & Immingham, Caistor & North Thoresby: 1:25,000 scale Explorer series sheet 284*. The Ordnance Survey, Southampton.

Palmer-Brown, C., 1994, *Salt Processing in the Late Bronze Age at Tetney, Lincolnshire*. Unpublished client report for Lindsey Archaeological Services.

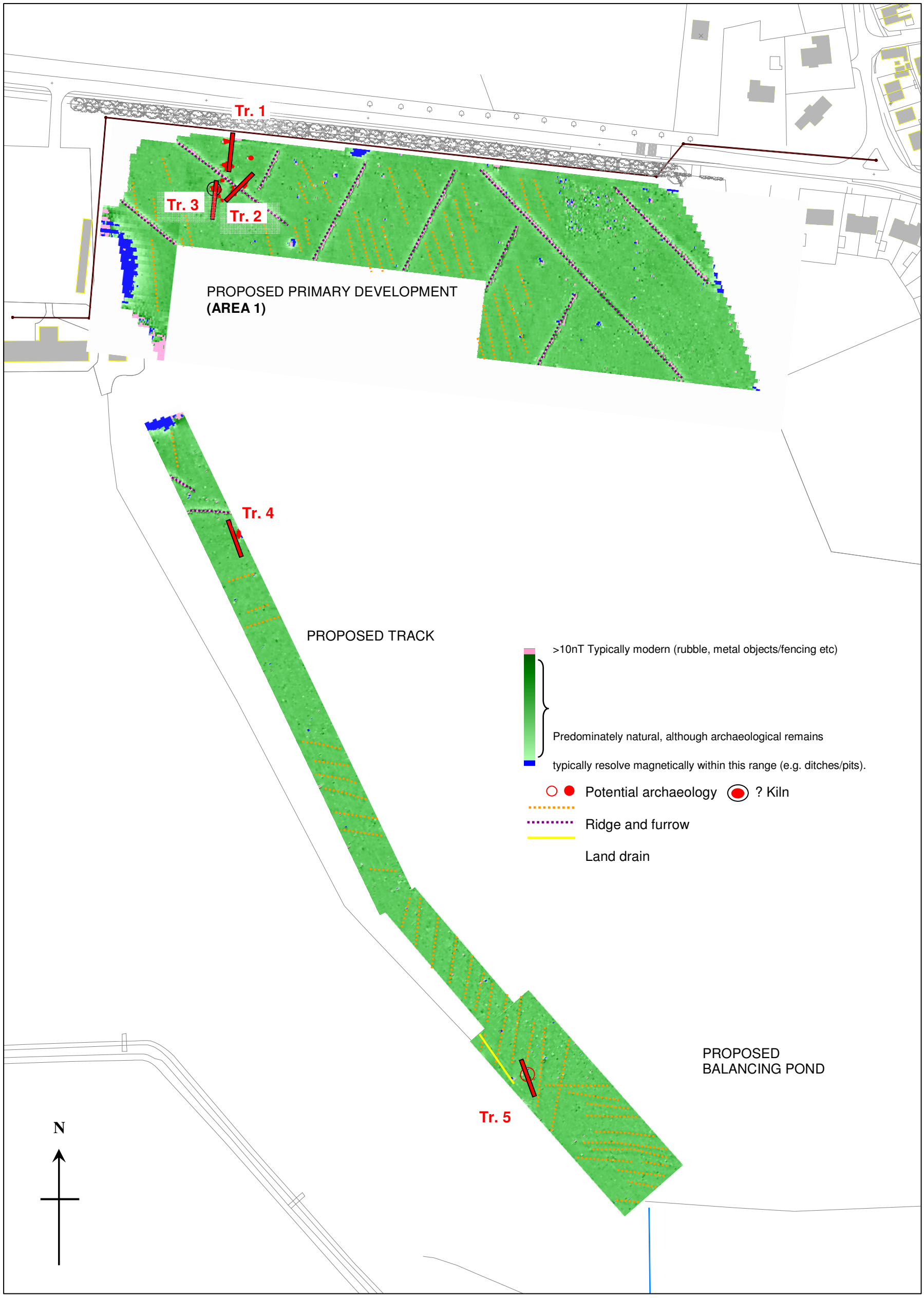
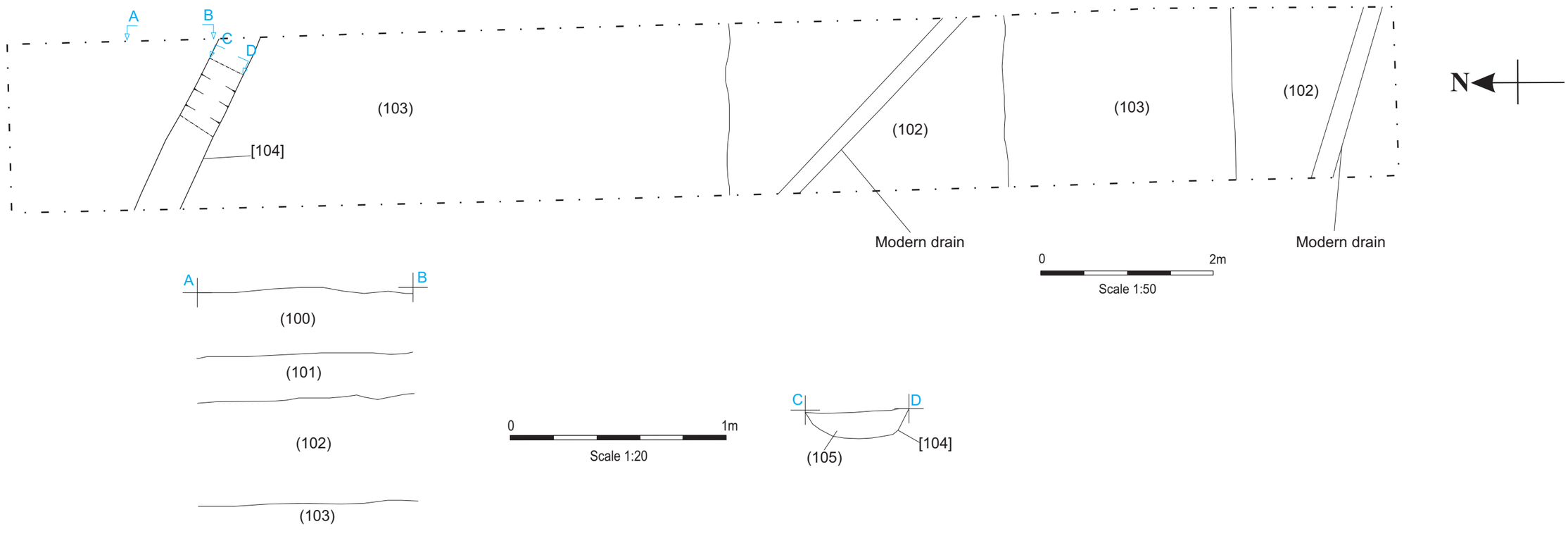


Figure 2: Plan of the site at scale 1:2000, showing the proposed trenches superimposed on the interpretive plot of the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014).



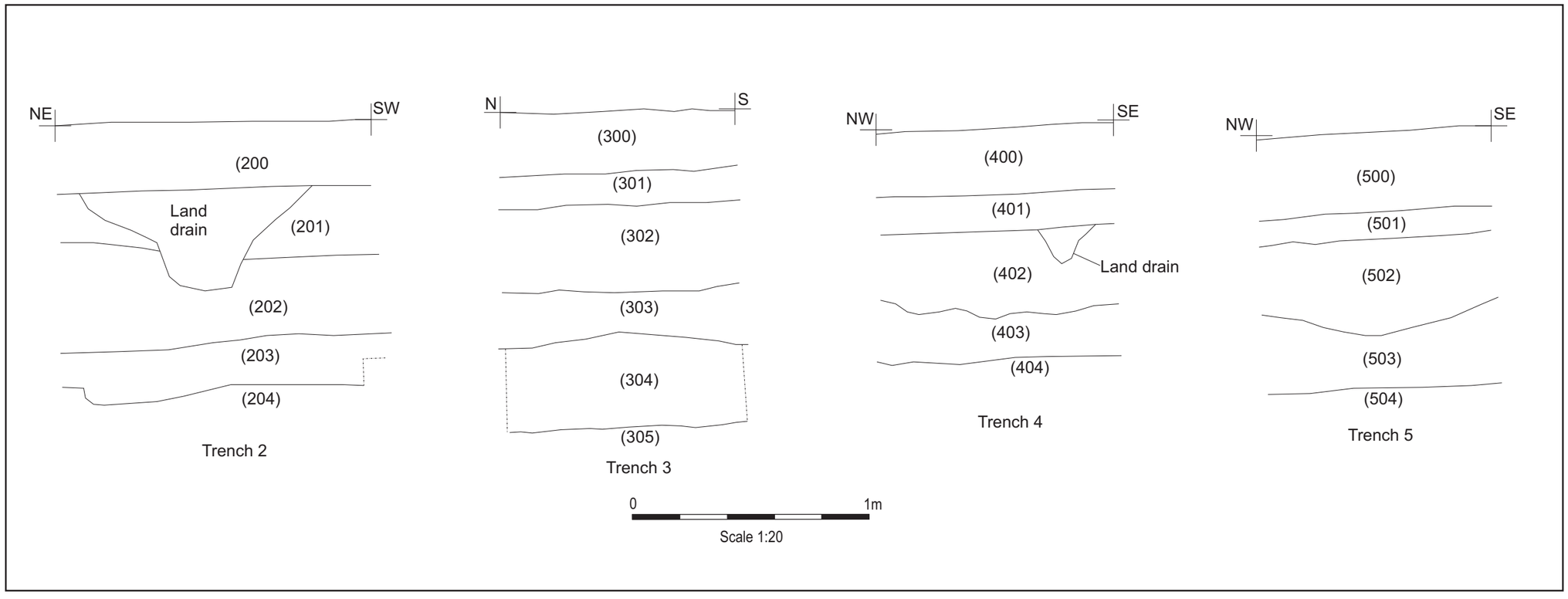


Figure 3: Plan (1:50) and sections (1:20) of Trench 1. Inset: representative sections (1:20) of archaeologically negative trenches.

Appendix 1 – Colour plates

Plate 1 – Trench 1 (looking south).

Plate 2 – Trench 2 (looking north-east).

Plate 3: Trench 3 (looking north).

Plate 4: Trench 4 (looking north).

Plate 5: Trench 5 (looking south).

Plate 6: Trench 1 representative section (looking east).

Plate 7: Gully [104] (looking south-east).

Plate 8: Trench 2 representative section (looking south-east).

Plate 9: Trench 3 representative section (looking east).

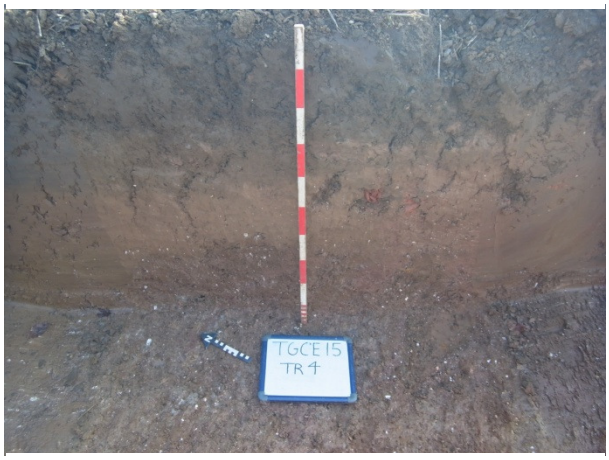


Plate 10: Trench 4 representative section (looking north-east).

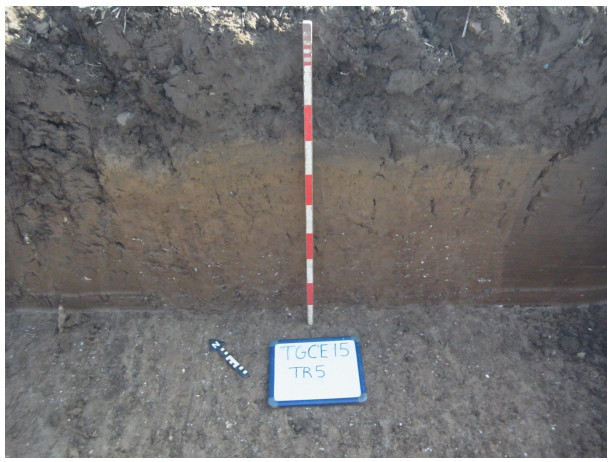


Plate 11: Trench 5 representative section (looking north-east).

Appendix 2 – Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description	Finds
Tr. 1			
100	Layer	Mid brown clay silt topsoil. 0.3m thick.	
101	Layer	Mid yellow brown clay silt subsoil. 0.2m thick.	
102	Layer	Pale yellow brown silt clay, alluvial material. 0.5m thick.	
103	Layer	Natural till substrate.	
104	Cut	Shallow linear cut. Possible gully or natural water channel. 0.47m wide and 0.12m thick.	
105	Fill	Single mid yellow brown fill of [104] silty clay.	
Tr. 2			
200	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
201	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (101). 0.3m thick.	
202	Layer	Alluvium. Same as (102). 0.44m thick.	
203	Layer	Dark grey brown clay silt. Friable. Thought originally to be fill of a feature but appears to be washed in material or remnants of flood horizon formed within natural hollow within natural (204). 0.24m thick.	
204	Layer	Natural till substrate.	
Tr. 3			
300	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.25m thick.	
301	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (101). 0.14m thick.	
302	Layer	Alluvium. Same as (102). 0.34m thick.	
303	Layer	Pale brown, yellow alluvium. (0.26m thick.	
304	Layer	Possible flood horizon material. Same as (203). 0.4m thick.	
305	Layer	Natural till substrate.	
Tr. 4			
400	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.	
401	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (101). 0.16m thick.	
402	Layer	Alluvium. Same as (102). 0.4m thick.	
403	Layer	Mid red brown mixed chalky/flint clay silt and softer patches of grey, red brown clay. Some interference between alluvium and natural substrate. 0.3m thick.	
404	Layer	Natural till substrate.	
Tr. 5			
500	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.35m thick.	
501	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (101). 0.11m thick.	
502	Layer	Alluvium. Same as (102). 0.42m thick.	
503	Layer	Mid orange brown alluvial silt clay, containing frequent chalk flecks. 0.35m thick.	
504	Layer	Natural till substrate.	

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Project details

Project name	Tetney Golf Club
Short description of the project	To advise a planning application for residential development and landscaping, a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching took place on land to the south of Station Road in Tetney, Lincolnshire. Tetney has a long history of marine salt processing: some of the earliest evidence for salt-making in Britain was found near the village in the form of a Bronze Age saltern. Some thirteen salt-pans are recorded within the manor of Tetney in Domesday Book, and an extensive salt-production industry is known to have continued well into the medieval period. A geophysical survey carried out on the proposed development site encountered magnetic responses that may have derived from industrial remains, potentially indicating the presence of a salt processing site. The five trench evaluation was effectively negative. Only one trench contained a single linear feature, which may have been of natural origin.
Project dates	Start: 01-03-2015 End: 30-03-2015
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	TGCE 15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project

location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE EAST LINDSEY TETNEY Land at Tetney Golf Club, Station Road, Tetney
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TA 3080 0135 53.4923035765 -0.0281682923239 53 29 32 N 000 01 41 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Will Munford
Project supervisor	Julian Sleap
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	The Collection, Lincoln
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Geophysics","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	The Collection, Lincoln
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Entered by	Leigh Brocklehurst (leigh@pre-construct.co.uk)
Entered on	8 April 2015

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