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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT STUDY
OF LAND OFF BELTON PARK ROAD,
SKEGNESS, LINCOLNSHIRE.

[Site Centred at National Grid Reference: TF 5580 6515]

PREPARED FOR MR. ANDREW ALLISON OF RYLAND DESIGN SERVICES LTD.

By

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Summary

- *This desk based archaeological assessment study has been prepared for Mr. Andrew Allison of Ryland Design Services Ltd. in support of and to inform a forthcoming planning application for a proposed new residential development with associated access on land off Belton Park Road, Skegness, Lincolnshire.*
- *This study has not identified any archaeological activity or finds from the various prehistoric periods within the vicinity of this assessment site. So it is considered that the potential for such activity and finds from the combined prehistoric periods to be encountered on this assessment site will therefore be **low**.*
- *Similar considerations apply to archaeological activity and finds from the Romano-British period. No such activity or finds have been identified within the proximity of this assessment site. So the potential for Romano-British activity and finds to be made on this assessment site will also be **low**.*
- *Identical considerations will also apply to archaeological activity and finds from the Anglo-Saxon period. No archaeological activity or finds from this period have been recorded within the vicinity of this assessment site. So the potential for Anglo-Saxon activity and finds to be found on this assessment site will also be **low**.*
- *It is considered from the available archaeological evidence that this assessment site lay within the bounds of the medieval three field agricultural system of selion cultivation pertaining to the nearby settlement of Winthorpe to the north, which from documentary sources appears to have originated in the late 12th century AD. This is evidenced from the earthwork cultivation remains of ridge and furrow of medieval origin which have been plotted from aerial photographic courses and from previous archaeological fieldwork in fields surrounding this assessment site. So from these considerations, the potential for similar such activity to be encountered on this site could be assessed as **high**. Though this consideration would be tempered by the effects of modern deep ploughing activity. The field to the immediate west of this assessment site was observed to have been very recently subjected to such activity during the course of the site walkover survey. It was also noted during the course of this site visit, that the area of the assessment was flat and relatively featureless. So it is concluded that although there may have been earthwork cultivation remains of ridge and furrow in the recent past on this assessment site, modern ploughing activity may have already removed such activity, the potential for which to be found on this site is assessed as **low**.*
- *The map regression which has been undertaken for this study has established that a number of post-medieval parliamentary former field enclosure boundaries have been removed from the assessment site during the course of the 19th and 20th centuries. So the potential for such post-medieval activity to be found on this assessment site will be **high**, though this potential is not considered to be significant as these are very common historical landscape features.*
- *This archaeological desk based assessment study has identified a **low** potential for archaeological activity and finds from the various prehistoric periods and from the Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods and a **high** potential for archaeological activity from the post-medieval period to be encountered on this assessment site.*
- *It is considered that there will be **low impact** on the identified **low** archaeological potential and a **high impact** on the identified **high** archaeological potential from proposed development on this assessment site, though the identified **high** potential is not considered to be significant.*

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment study was commissioned by Mr. Andrew Allison of Ryland Design Services Ltd.. Its purpose is to assess, without the use of intrusive methods, the archaeological potential of land off Belton Park Road, Skegness, Lincolnshire. This will form the basis for a decision making process that will seek to address the interests of the developer, while ensuring that archaeological resources, if present, are not needlessly compromised as a result of developing the site.



Figure 1: General site location at a scale of 1:25,000. The site is shown outlined in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

2.0 Site location and description [Figures 1 and 2]

- 2.1 The assessment site comprises a parcel of land that is situated to the west of Belton Park Road at National Grid Reference TF 5580 6515 and at a height of approximately 2mAOD. The assessment site is situated within the modern civil parish of Skegness, administrative district of East Lindsey, county of Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 The development site is located within a flat and low lying area of the northern Lincolnshire Fens. The development site is located on deep stoneless clayey soils of the Wallasea 2 Series, which have developed on deposits of marine alluvium. These in turn overlie Chalk of the Upper Cretaceous [BGS, 1996; Soil Survey, 1983].

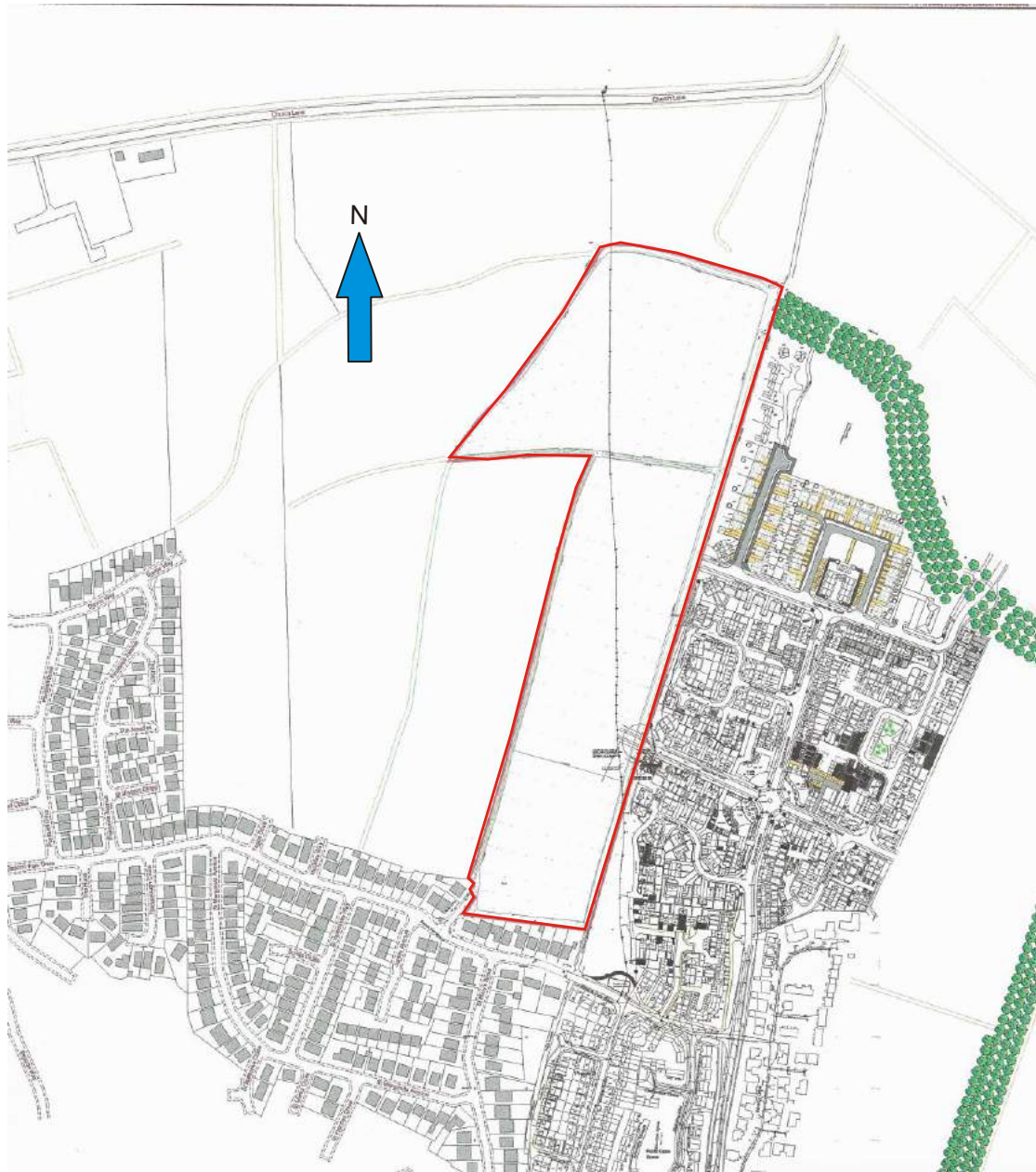


Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of 1:1,250 at A0, (extract from Architects plan)

3.0 Objectives and methods

3.1 The purpose of this report is to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains that may be vulnerable to groundworks associated with the proposed development; to assess their potential significance and the extent to which construction works are likely to affect them.

3.2 The report is based on information derived from the following research sources: -

The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER);

The National Heritage List for England of Historic England;

The Lincolnshire Archives;

Various published research sources and texts; and
A site walkover survey by the author.

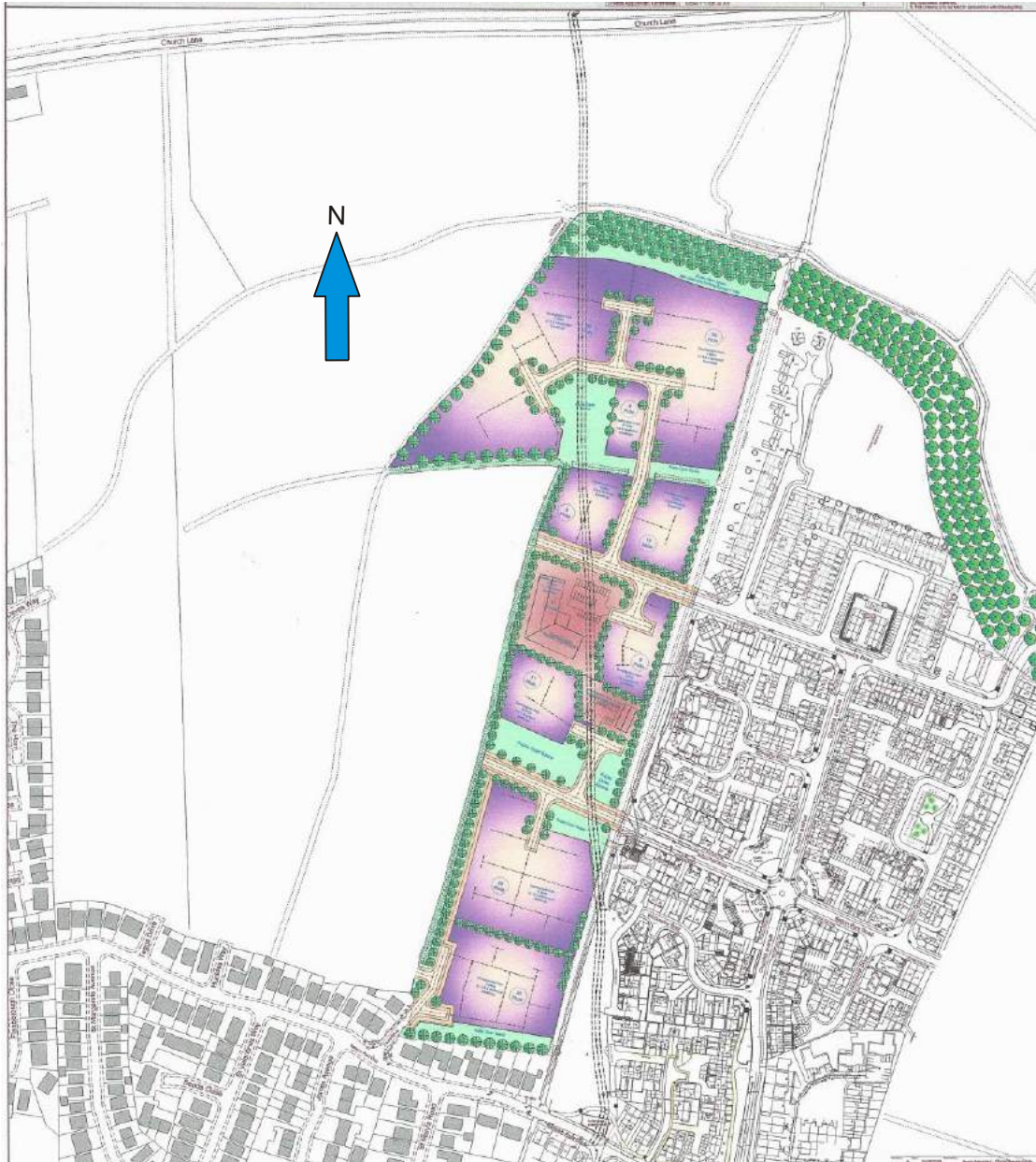


Figure 3: Plan showing the proposed indicative layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:1,000 at A0, (extract from Architects plan)

- 3.3 A search of the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) was undertaken for listed buildings and other designated sites, archaeological sites, findspots and previous archaeological investigations within a 0.75km radius centred on National Grid Reference TF 5580 6515. The results of this search are presented below in tabulated format as **Appendix 1** and their respective locations are shown on **Figure 11**.
- 3.4 Copies of both manuscript and published Ordnance Survey maps of the area of the assessment site were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and the online National Library of Scotland respectively and comprise **Figures 5-10** in this study. The results of a map regression exercise are presented in **Section 6.1** of this report. Published

reference sources were also consulted at these research sources and at the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER). A number of digital photographs of the assessment site were taken during the site walkover survey. These are reproduced and the results of this site visit are presented in **Section 6.2** of this study.

- 3.5 The online National Heritage List for England of Historic England was also consulted and a search was conducted of this for listed buildings, scheduled monuments, listed parks and gardens and Historic Battlefields within the parish of Skegness. The results of this search are also presented below in tabulated format as **Appendix 1** and their respective locations are shown on **Figure 11**.

4.0 Planning background

- 4.1 It is understood that an application for planning permission for a proposed new residential development with associated access on land off and to the west of Belton Park Road, Skegness, Lincolnshire will be made to East Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority. This archaeological desk based assessment study will be submitted to accompany, to be in support of and to inform this forthcoming planning application.

5.0 Archaeological and historical background

- 5.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER), the Lincolnshire Archives and the online National Library of Scotland. A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 0.75km radius centred on the development site. The National Heritage List for England of Historic England was also consulted.
- 5.2 The settlement and parish of Winthorpe in the Wapentake of Candleshoe is not detailed in the Domesday Survey of AD1086. The earliest documentary reference to this settlement dates from AD 1175-81 and AD1206, when it was referred to as *Wintorp*. The place name itself is derived from a hybrid Old English personal name of *Wine* and the Old Danish *thorp*, hence 'the secondary settlement of Wine', (presumably the secondary settlement of nearby either Skegness or Ingoldmells). Other medieval documentary sources refer to this as *Winetorp* (AD1191 and AD1196-1203) and as *Winthorp* (12th century AD) [Morris, 1986; Cameron, 1998; Mills, 1991; Ekwall, 1991].
- 5.3 The present medieval church of St Mary at Winthorpe stands on the site of an earlier 12th century church (**Site No. 12**, HER 41678), which preceded this present church. Fragments of stonework from this earlier church are present in the fabric of the present church. This church provided a focus for the shrunken medieval settlement of Winthorpe (HER MLI41679).
- 5.4 The church of St Mary is Grade I listed and is mainly of 15th century (Perpendicular) date, though there are fragments of a late 12th century church also present (**Site No. 11**, HER MLI41677, NHL 1229941). The church comprises a west tower, north and south aisles, a south porch, a nave and a chancel. The stained glass in the church is of 14th and 15th century date.
- 5.5 The medieval churchyard cross is situated in the churchyard to the south of the church of St Mary (**Site No. 10**, HER MLI41676). This cross is scheduled as an ancient monument (NHL 1014427). The monument includes the base of three steps, a socket stone, the shaft, knop and the head of a cross. The cross is medieval in origin with modern additions. The cross was restored as a War Memorial, which was unveiled in 1920.

- 5.6 The earthwork cultivation remains of medieval ridge and furrow have been identified from aerial photographic sources of the National Mapping Programme of the RCHME to the immediate west of this assessment site (**Site No. 2**, HER MLI98626).
- 5.7 The earthwork cultivation remains of medieval ridge and furrow have been identified from aerial photographic sources of the National Mapping Programme of the RCHME to the west of the golf course at Skegness and to the east of this assessment site (**Site No. 3**, HER MLI115875).
- 5.8 The earthwork cultivation remains of medieval ridge and furrow have been identified from aerial photographic sources of the National Mapping Programme of the RCHME to the south and south-east of Winthorpe and also to the north-east of the assessment site (**Site No. 4**, HER MLI98647).
- 5.9 A medieval enclosure at Skegness has been identified from aerial photographic sources of the National Mapping Programme of the RCHME (**Site No. 8**, HER MLI98625).
- 5.10 Traces of probable medieval settlement activity have been detected to the north of Skegness (**Site No. 15**, HER MLI98552). These are visible on aerial photographs as the cropmark and earthwork remains of former enclosures, tofts, areas of ridge and furrow along with a possible moated site.
- 5.11 The remains of medieval enclosures and crofts have been identified from aerial photographic sources of the National Mapping Programme of the RCHME at Skegness (**Site No. 16**, HER MLI98624).
- 5.12 A small surface scatter of post-medieval pottery was found during fieldwalking on the site of the Charnwood Hotel at Winthorpe (**Site No. 7**, HER 41673).
- 5.13 Church Farmhouse, Church End, Winthorpe is a Grade II listed 18th century farmhouse that was built in 1755 (**Site No. 19**, HER MLI93346, NHL 1229939). Church Farm at Skegness is a partially extant 19th century farmstead, which was arranged around a regular courtyard in an 'F'-plan (**Site No. 19**, HER MLI93346). The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings. The farmstead was within an isolated location.
- 5.14 A partially extant 19th century farmstead is situated at Skegness (**Site No. 5**, HER MLI119811). This was arranged around a loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings here. The farmstead was within an isolated location.
- 5.15 The site of a demolished 19th century farmstead was located at Skegness (**Site No. 9**, HER MLI119815). This was arranged around a regular courtyard in a 'T'-plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. The farmstead was within an isolated location.
- 5.16 The late 19th century expansion of the town of Skegness saw the construction of a new waterworks complex here (**Site No. 17**, HER MLI43330). Work began in 1880 and included the construction of a new water tower on the site. As the town grew, the water supply proved to be insufficient to meet the towns needs. So a new replacement water tower was constructed in 1926. This finally entered service in 1930 and continued in use until it was demolished in 1981.
- 5.17 The site of the Burgh le Marsh receiving array for the Imperial Beam Station is located to the west of the assessment site (**Site No. 22**, HER MLI98627). This was part of a wireless communication system to connect with the British Empire, which was set up in the 1920s. The array consisted of a series of tall masts. The masts do not survive,

but some of the ground buildings do. The stonework foundations of at least eight masts and the holdfasts for their supporting cables have been identified from aerial photographic sources as part of the National Mapping Programme of the RCHME.

- 5.18 A former Royal Observer Corps Post is located to the north of Skegness (**Site No. 24**, HER MLI125179). It was opened in 1964 and closed in 1991, though it is still extant.
- 5.19 A circular shaped and undated cropmark of a possible enclosure has been identified to the north-west of Skegness (**Site No. 13**, HER MLI41703).
- 5.20 The cropmarks of several undated circular shaped features have been identified from aerial photographic sources to the north-west of Skegness (**Site No. 14**, HER MLI43113).
- 5.21 There have been a number of other previous archaeological investigations within the search area used for this study. In 2006, geophysical surveys that included magnetometry and magnetic susceptibility surveys identified possible linear and undated archaeological anomalies on land to the east of this assessment site and on land off Churchill Avenue (**Site No. 1**, HER MLI88841, ELI6638-7). These were of uncertain function, but were thought to represent former salt marsh and creeks. No other archaeological features were identified.
- 5.22 The earthwork cultivation remains of medieval ridge and furrow were plotted from aerial photographic sources of the National Mapping Programme of the RCHME on land off Churchill Avenue/Burgh Road (**Site No. 6**, HER MLI98623). As well as ridge and furrow, other remains here have been interpreted as the earthworks or crofts and a moated site. The feature that was interpreted as a moat was subsequently reinterpreted as a relatively modern feature related to the Skegness Waterworks that were constructed on the site in the 19th century. Three adjacent areas of ridge and furrow were the subject of an earthwork survey here in 2013-4 (**Site No. 6**, HER ELI11967). The three areas were separated by boundary ditches, which were visible as shallow earthworks.
- 5.23 In 2002, an archaeological watching brief was mounted on the groundworks for a new extension at Southey, Church End (**Site No. 18**, HER MLI84182, ELI4044, Site code: WSCE02). This located an undated pit along with finds of a single sherd of medieval pottery.
- 5.24 In 2009, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the groundworks for a new residential development on land at Churchill Avenue/ Harrow Close (**Site No. 20**, HER ELI10958). No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered. The groundworks did not extend to great depths, so it was considered probable that earlier archaeological deposits were not reached.
- 5.25 Farm buildings to the east of Church Farmhouse including a stable block along with a further small outbuilding to the north are all Grade II listed (**Site No. 21**, HER MLI193347, NHL 1229940). Photographic recording of Church Farm and the outbuildings took place in 2012 (**Site No. 21**, HER MLI193347, ELI11322). The farmhouse was constructed in 1755. The farm buildings were extensively remodelled in the second half of the 19th century and had adopted their present layout by 1887. They occupied the north, east and west sides of a crew yard, with a two storey barn and cartshed with hay and grain storage above forming a north range and stable and cattle accommodation forming the single storey east and west ranges. The outbuildings are of brick with slate roofs, and suggestive of a date towards the end of the 19th century. Of particular note and pertinence to this project, is that this photographic survey noted that the Farmhouse was originally of a 'T--shape on the tithe map of 1848. This was an earlier probable 18th century extension to the north side of the Farmhouse, but which had gone by the time of the First Edition O.S. map of 1889. This photographic survey also recorded further physical evidence of this

former extension with a discoloration of the brickwork on the present North Elevation of the Farmhouse where the former roof line of this extension had joined the farmhouse along with an infilled former north facing entrance opening within this North Elevation.

- 5.26 In 2021, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the groundworks for a new rear extension to Church Farmhouse, Church End, Winthorpe (**Site No. 23**). This located three sherds of post-medieval pottery that were recovered from a post-medieval buried soil horizon. An earlier extension had stood on this site. However, the watching brief did not locate this earlier building here, but demolition material from this building was found within a topsoil horizon.

6.0 Site-specific search/investigation results

6.1 Cartographic information [Figures 5-10]

- 6.1.1 Copies of manuscript and published Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and the online National Library of Scotland. The earliest map used in this study comprised an extract from the tithe map for the parish of Winthorpe of 1846 (Archive ref: H523). This map comprises **Figure 5** of this study. This 1846 map shows that the present boundaries of the assessment site were already in place by this time. The assessment site itself is occupied by five complete enclosures, which no doubt originated as the result of the parliamentary enclosure of the parish of Winthorpe probably in the late 18th century. So these are probable post-medieval landscape features. The five enclosures comprise: plot no. 312 - 'Three Acres'; plot no.,. 313 - 'Ten Acres'; plot no. 314 - 'Twenty Acres'; plot no. 317 - 'Dungeon' and plot no. 318 - 'Drain Close'.
- 6.1.2 An extract from the First Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1891 forms **Figure 6** of this study. This map features the removal by 1891 of two former enclosure field boundaries within the area of the assessment site with one to the north and the second within the central area of the site. Their removal was to facilitate the creation of larger fields, such that the area of this assessment site was by 1891, occupied by only three enclosures.
- 6.1.3 An extract from the Second Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1906 comprises **Figure 7** of this study. This map shows that no change took place to the internal layout of this assessment site between 1891 and 1906.
- 6.1.4 An extract from the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1956 comprises **Figure 8** of this study. This map shows further internal change having taken place within the assessment site between 1906 and 1956. The first change comprised the reinstatement of a field boundary to the north, (which was removed between 1846 and 1891), along with the creation of a second new enclosure boundary within the southern portion of the site. Such that by 1956, the assessment site is once more occupied by five distinct and separate fields.
- 6.1.5 An extract from the 1:10,000 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1971 forms **Figure 9** of this study. This map shows that further internal change had taken place to the interior of the assessment site between 1956 and 1971 with the removal of several former field enclosure boundaries, particularly within the northern portion of the site, such that by this time, the area of the assessment site was occupied by only two fields, divided by a single enclosure boundary.
- 6.1.6 An extract from the 1:10,000 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1992 comprises **Figure 10** of this assessment. This map shows that no change took place to the internal layout of this assessment site between 1971 and 1992.

6.1.7 **Figure 2** features the current layout of the assessment site.

6.2 Site walkover survey Plates 1-90]

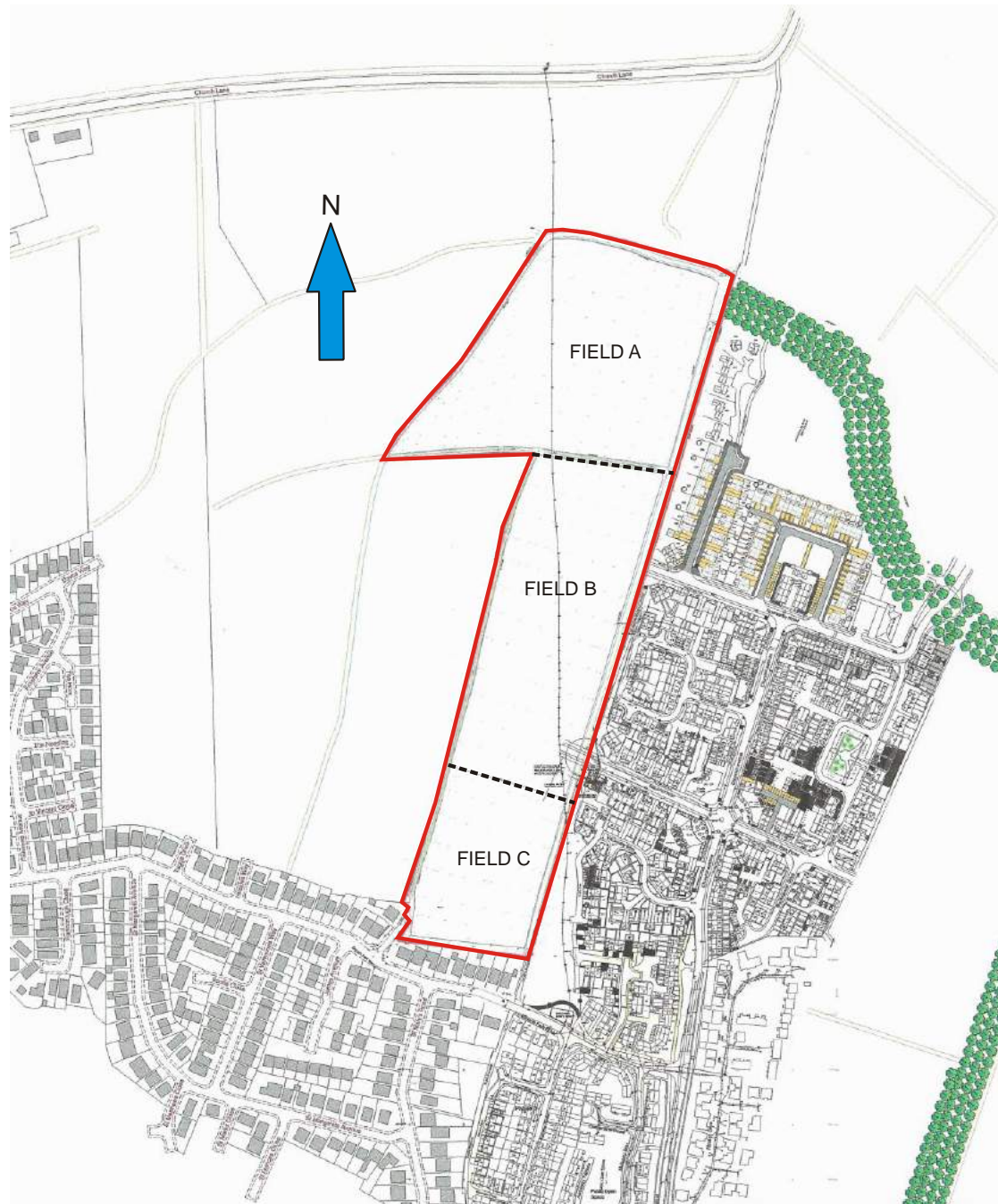


Figure 4: Plan showing the location of **Fields A-C** of the site walkover survey at an original scale of 1:1,250 at A0, (extract from Architects plan)

6.2.1 A site visit was made by the author on the 25th of September 2021, for the purpose of recording the present appearance of the assessment site, and noting any features which might indicate surviving archaeological remains. This included a digital photographic record, which is reproduced below. The weather conditions were sunny with good visibility.

6.2.2 For the purposes of this survey, the northern portion of the assessment site comprises one field, is designated as **Field A**. This field had recently been under a crop of hay, which had been cut. This had left behind a field entirely composed of short lengthened stubble. The whole of **Field A** was walked over.



Plate 1: View of Field A of the assessment site, from the north



Plate 2: View of Field A of the assessment site, from the north-east

6.2.3 This had rendered ground cover within **Field A** at almost 100% in extent, such that no surface finds were observed. It was also clear that this was a relatively flat and featureless enclosure with no indications of any surface features, such as earthworks were observed. The images of **Field A**, which were taken during the course of this site walkover survey, were taken from the perimeters of the field, so as to show the whole of **Field A** in its local context.



Plate 3: View of Field A of the assessment site, from the west



Plate 4: View of Field A of the assessment site, from the north

- 6.2.4 **Plates 1 and 2** were taken from the north-eastern corner of **Field A** and show the field from these perspectives.
- 6.2.5 **Plates 3-6** were taken from the north central margins of **Field A** and feature the northern portion of this enclosure.



Plate 5: View of Field A of the assessment site, from the north



Plate 6: View of Field A of the assessment site, from the east

6.2.6 **Plates 7-9** were taken from the western margins of **Field A** and show the western portion of this enclosure.



Plate 7: View of Field A of the assessment site, from the south



Plate 8: View of Field A of the assessment site, from the west



Plate 9: View of Field A of the assessment site, from the north



Plate 10: View of Field A of the assessment site, from the south

6.2.7 **Plates 10-13** were similarly taken from the western boundary of **Field A** and feature the western portions of this enclosure.



Plate 11: View of Field A of the assessment site, from the west



Plate 12: View of Field A of the assessment site, from the north-west



Plate 13: View of Field A of the assessment site, from the north



Plate 14: View of Field A of the assessment site, from the south

6.2.8 **Plates 14 and 15** were both taken from the south-western corner of **Field A** and feature both the western and southern portions of this enclosure.



Plate 15: View of Field A of the assessment site, from the west



Plate 16: View of Field A of the assessment site, from the east

6.2.9 **Plates 16-19** were taken from the south central margins of **Field A** and show the southern portions of this enclosure from various perspectives.



Plate 17: View of Field A of the assessment site, from the south



Plate 18: View of Field A of the assessment site, from the south



Plate 19: View of Field A of the assessment site, from the west



Plate 20: View of Field A of the assessment site, from the east

6.2.10 **Plates 20-23** were also taken from the southern boundary of **Field A** and feature the southern portions of this enclosure.



Plate 21: View of Field A of the assessment site, from the south



Plate 22: View of Field A of the assessment site, from the south



Plate 23: View of Field A of the assessment site, from the south-west



Plate 24: View of Field A of the assessment site, from the east

6.2.11 **Plates 24-26** were taken from the south-eastern corner of **Field A** and show both the southern and eastern portions of this enclosure.



Plate 25: View of Field A of the assessment site, from the south-east



Plate 26: View of Field A of the assessment site, from the south



Plate 27: View of Field A of the assessment site, from the south

6.2.12 **Plates 27-29** were taken from the south-eastern corner of **Field A** and feature the southern and western portions of this enclosure.



Plate 28: View of Field A of the assessment site, from the south-east



Plate 29: View of Field A of the assessment site, from the east



Plate 30: View of Field A of the assessment site, from the south

6.2.13 **Plates 30-33** were taken from the eastern margins of **Field A** and provide views of the eastern portions of this enclosure from differing positions.



Plate 31: View of Field A of the assessment site, from the east



Plate 32: View of Field A of the assessment site, from the north-east



Plate 33: View of Field A of the assessment site, from the north

6.2.14 **Plates 34-36** were taken from the south-eastern corner of **Field A** and show the eastern and southern portions of this enclosure.



Plate 34: View of Field A of the assessment site, from the east



Plate 35: View of Field A of the assessment site, from the north-east



Plate 36: View of Field A of the assessment site, from the north

6.2.15 For the purposes of this assessment, the central portion of the area of this assessment site is designated as **Field B**, the second of three such fields within the site itself. **Field B** is situated to the south of **Field A**. This field had also recently been under a crop of hay, which had been cut. This had left behind a field entirely composed of short lengthened stubble. The whole of **Field B** was similarly walked over.

6.2.16 This had rendered ground cover within **Field B** almost 100% in extent, such that no surface finds were observed. It was also clear that this was a relatively flat and featureless enclosure with no indications of any surface features, such as earthworks were observed. The images of **Field B**, which were taken during the course of this site walkover survey, were taken from the perimeters of the field, so as to show the whole of **Field B** in its local context.



Plate 37: View of Field B of the assessment site, from the north

6.2.17 **Plates 37 and 38** were taken from the north-eastern corner of **Field B** and feature the northern portions of this second enclosure.



Plate 38: View of Field B of the assessment site, from the east



Plate 39: View of Field B of the assessment site, from the north



Plate 40: View of Field B of the assessment site, from the east

6.2.18 **Plates 39-42** were taken from the eastern margins of **Field B** and show the eastern portion of this second enclosure. A new residential development is currently being constructed to the immediate east of this assessment site and a trackway extends from this site and along the eastern side of **Field B** to **Field C** to the south. This is also featured in these images.



Plate 41: View of Field B of the assessment site, from the south-east



Plate 42: View of Field B of the assessment site, from the south-east



Plate 43: View of Field B of the assessment site, from the east



Plate 44: View of Field B of the assessment site, from the east

6.2.19 **Plates 43-45** were taken from the south-eastern corner of **Field B** and feature images of the southern and eastern parts of this enclosure, including the aforementioned trackway, which extends along part of the southern end of this second enclosure and thence into **Field C** to the south.



Plate 45: View of Field B of the assessment site, from the south-east



Plate 46: View of Field B of the assessment site, from the east

6.2.20 **Plates 46-49** were all taken from the southern end of **Field B** and depict the southern portion of this second enclosure. They also show the trackway, which extends along the southern end of **Field B**.



Plate 47: View of Field B of the assessment site, from the south



Plate 48: View of Field B of the assessment site, from the south



Plate 49: View of Field B of the assessment site, from the south-west



Plate 50: View of Field B of the assessment site, from the south

6.2.21 **Plates 50-52** were taken from the south-western corner of **Field B** and show the southern portions of this second enclosure along with the trackway that runs along part of the southern end of this field and into **Field C** to the south.



Plate 51: View of Field B of the assessment site, from the south



Plate 52: View of Field B of the assessment site, from the south-west



Plate 53: View of Field B of the assessment site, from the south

6.2.22 **Plates 53-57** were taken from the western boundary of **Field B** and show the western portions of this second enclosure from a number of differing perspectives.



Plate 54: View of Field B of the assessment site, from the south-west



Plate 55: View of Field B of the assessment site, from the west



Plate 56: View of Field B of the assessment site, from the north-west



Plate 57: View of Field B of the assessment site, from the north



Plate 58: View of Field B of the assessment site, from the south

6.2.23 **Plates 58-61** were all similarly taken from the western margins of **Field B** and feature further views of the western portion of this second enclosure.



Plate 59: View of Field B of the assessment site, from the west



Plate 60: View of Field B of the assessment site, from the north-west



Plate 61: View of Field B of the assessment site, from the north



Plate 62: View of Field B of the assessment site, from the west

6.2.24 **Plates 62-65** were all taken from the north-western corner of the **Field B** and provide a number of views of the northern portion of this second enclosure.



Plate 63: View of Field B of the assessment site, from the north-west



Plate 64: View of Field B of the assessment site, from the north-west



Plate 65: View of Field B of the assessment site, from the north



Plate 66: View of Field B of the assessment site, from the west

6.2.25 **Plates 66-69** present further views of the northern portion of **Field B** and were taken from the northern end of this second enclosure.



Plate 67: View of Field B of the assessment site, from the north



Plate 68: View of Field B of the assessment site, from the north-east



Plate 69: View of Field B of the assessment site, from the east

6.2.26 For the purposes of this assessment, the third and final portion of this site, is designated as **Field C** and is the southernmost part of the assessment site, being situated to the south of **Field B**.



Plate 70: View of Field C of the assessment site, from the west

6.2.27 **Plates 70-73** were taken from the north-western corner of **Field C** and show the western portion of this field along with an extensive spoil heap, which occupies the northern portion of **Field C**. This originated from the groundworks for the nearby new and ongoing residential development to the east.



Plate 71: View of Field C of the assessment site, from the north



Plate 72: View of Field C of the assessment site, from the west



Plate 73: View of Field C of the assessment site, from the north



Plate 74: View of Field C of the assessment site, from the south

6.2.28 **Plates 74-77** were taken from the western margins of **Field C** and depict the western portion of this enclosure. Part of this is under vegetation in the foreground with dense ground cover with an area to the east of this, which had been under hay, and then cut. These both also provide 100% ground cover with no surface finds. The extensive and aforementioned spoil heaps are also shown in the background, which occupy the northern portion of this field.



Plate 75: View of Field C of the assessment site, from the west



Plate 76: View of Field C of the assessment site, from the north-west



Plate 77: View of Field C of the assessment site, from the north



Plate 78: View of Field C of the assessment site, from the west

6.2.29 **Plates 78-81** were taken from the south-western corner of **Field C** and feature the dense vegetation cover in this area of the site with the extensive spoil heaps to the north in the background.



Plate 79: View of Field C of the assessment site, from the west



Plate 80: View of Field C of the assessment site, from the south



Plate 81: View of Field C of the assessment site, from the south



Plate 82: View of Field C of the assessment site, from the west

7.2.30 **Plates 82-88** provide a number of views of the southern portion of the area of **Field C** from differing positions. These show this area of the site to be under dense mature vegetation with 100% ground cover and no surface finds.



Plate 83: View of Field C of the assessment site, from the west



Plate 84: View of Field C of the assessment site, from the north



Plate 85: View of Field C of the assessment site, from the north



Plate 86: View of Field C of the assessment site, from the north



Plate 87: View of Field C of the assessment site, from the north-east



Plate 88: View of Field C of the assessment site, from the east

7.2.31 **Plates 89 and 90** were taken from the eastern margins of **Field C** and show the extensive spoil heaps that occupy the northern portion of the assessment site.



Plate 89: View of Field C of the assessment site, from the east



Plate 90: View of Field C of the assessment site, from the south

7.0 Assessment of archaeological potential

- 7.1 This study has not identified any archaeological activity or finds from the various prehistoric periods within the vicinity of this assessment site. So it is considered that the potential for such activity and finds from the combined prehistoric periods to be encountered on this assessment site will therefore be **low**.
- 7.2 Similar considerations apply to archaeological activity and finds from the Romano-British period. No such activity or finds have been identified within the proximity of this assessment site. So the potential for Romano-British activity and finds to be made on this assessment site will also be **low**.
- 7.3 Identical considerations will also apply to archaeological activity and finds from the Anglo-Saxon period. No archaeological activity or finds from this period have been

recorded within the vicinity of this assessment site. So the potential for Anglo-Saxon activity and finds to be found on this assessment site will also be **low**.

7.4 It is considered from the available archaeological evidence that this assessment site lay within the bounds of the medieval three field agricultural system of selion cultivation pertaining to the nearby settlement of Winthorpe to the north, which from documentary sources appears to have originated in the late 12th century AD. This is evidenced from the earthwork cultivation remains of ridge and furrow of medieval origin which have been plotted from aerial photographic courses and from previous archaeological fieldwork in fields surrounding this assessment site. So from these considerations, the potential for similar such activity to be encountered on this site could be assessed as **high**. Though this consideration would be tempered by the effects of modern deep ploughing activity. The field to the immediate west of this assessment site was observed to have been very recently subjected to such activity during the course of the site walkover survey. It was also noted during the course of this site visit, that the area of the assessment was flat and relatively featureless. So it is concluded that although there may have been earthwork cultivation remains of ridge and furrow in the recent past on this assessment site, modern ploughing activity may have already removed such activity, the potential for which to be found on this site is assessed as **low**.

7.5 The map regression which has been undertaken for this study has established that a number of post-medieval parliamentary former field enclosure boundaries have been removed from the assessment site during the course of the 19th and 20th centuries. So the potential for such post-medieval activity to be found on this assessment site will be **high**, though this potential is not considered to be significant as these are very common historical landscape features.

8.0 Impact on archaeological resources

8.1 The groundworks associated with the construction of the proposed new residential development, such as the excavation of foundations and services and ground reduction associated with the creation of any new site access can directly impact on buried archaeological potential.

8.2 This archaeological desk based assessment study has identified a **low** potential for archaeological activity and finds from the various prehistoric periods and from the Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods and a **high** potential for archaeological activity from the post-medieval period to be encountered on this assessment site.

8.3 It is considered that there will be **low impact** on the identified **low** archaeological potential and a **high impact** on the identified **high** archaeological potential from proposed development on this assessment site, though the identified **high** potential is not considered to be significant.

9.0 Acknowledgements

9.1 I would like to thank Mr. Andrew Allison of Ryland Design Services Ltd. for commissioning this archaeological desk based assessment study and for arranging access to the assessment site. Thanks are also extended to the staff of the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record and to the staff of the Lincolnshire Archives for their kind assistance.

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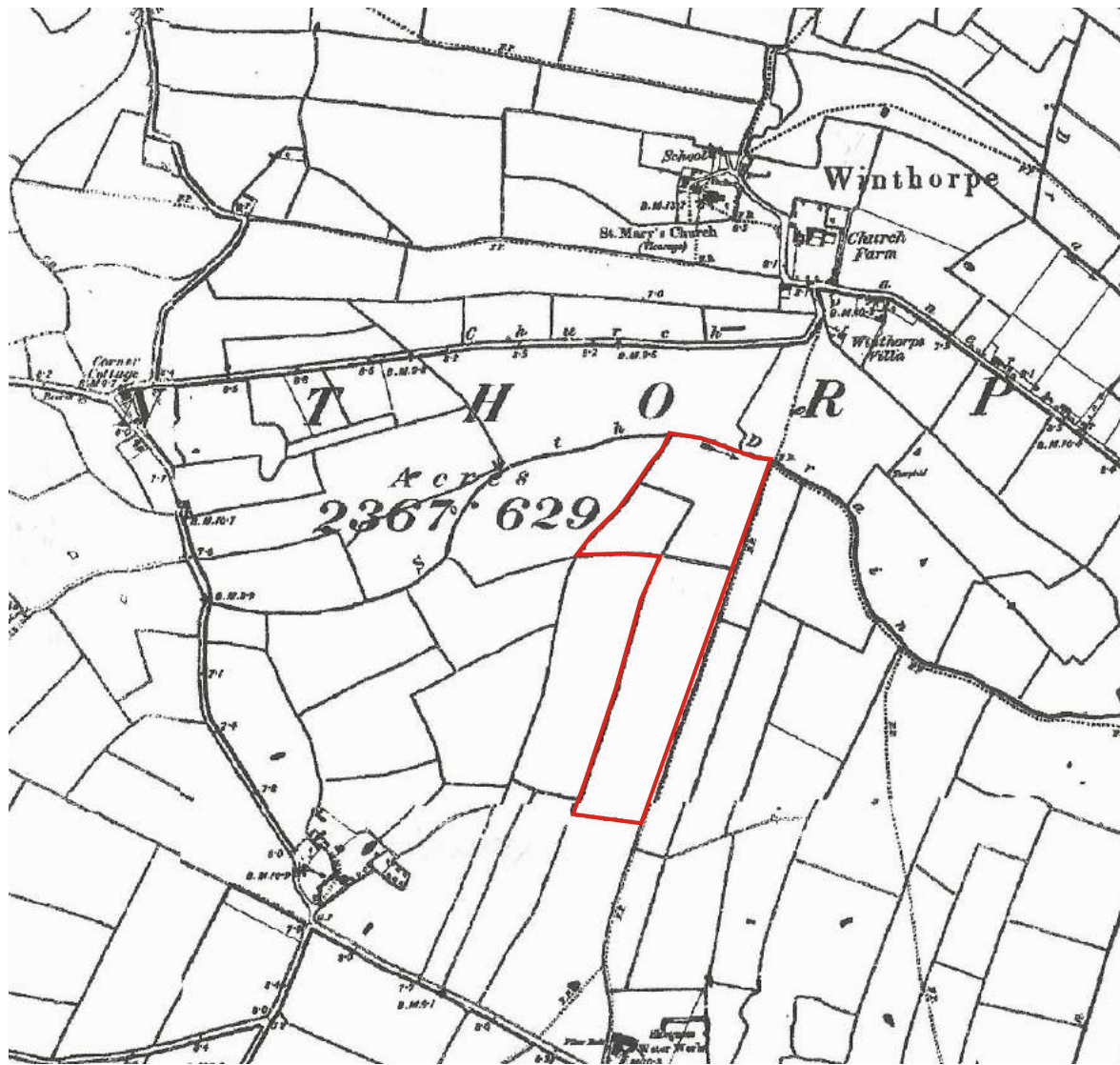


Figure 6: Extract from the First Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1891, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 84NE. The boundaries of the assessment site are shown outlined in red.

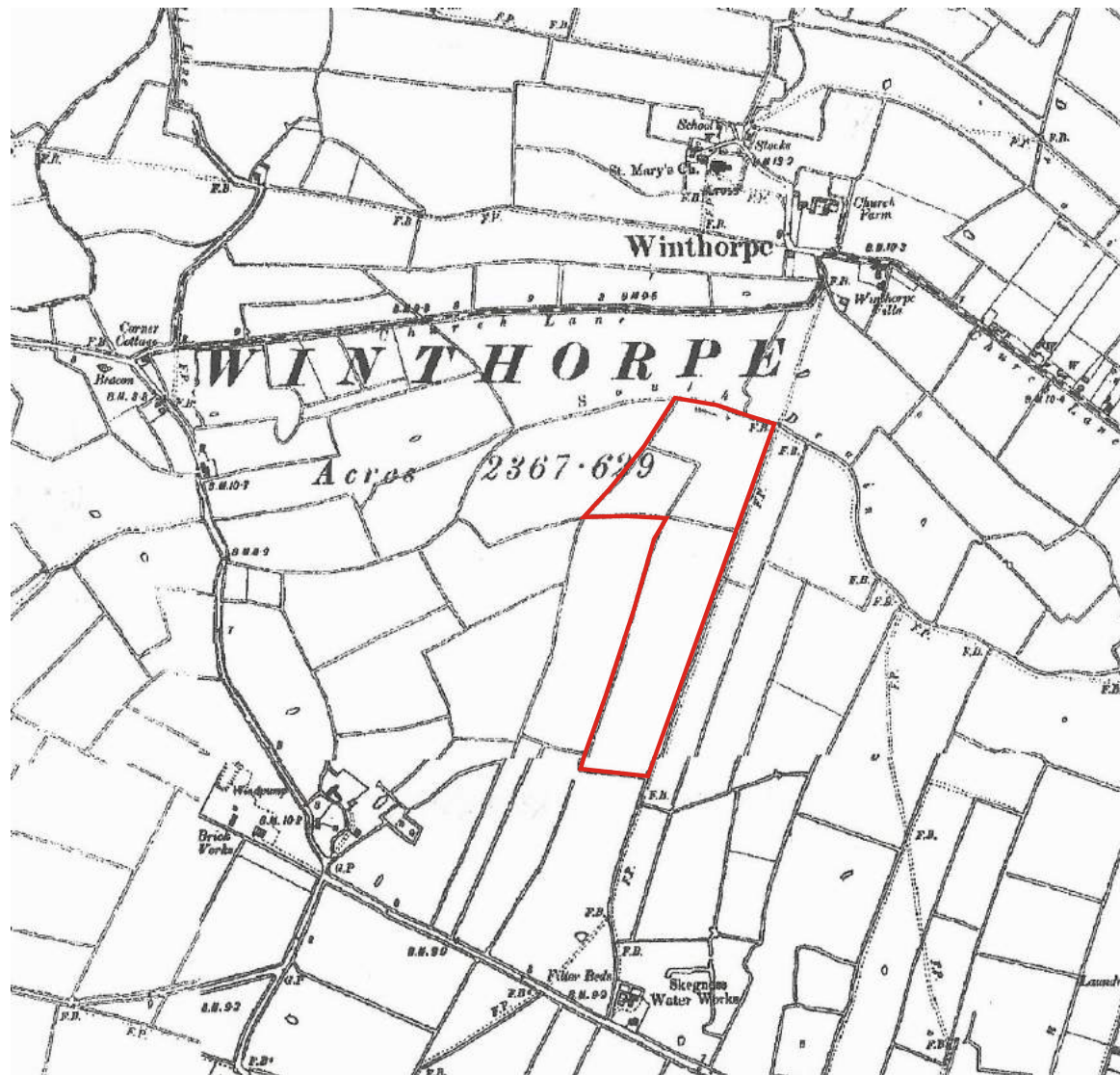


Figure 7: Extract from the Second Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1906, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 84NE. The boundaries of the assessment site are shown outlined in red.

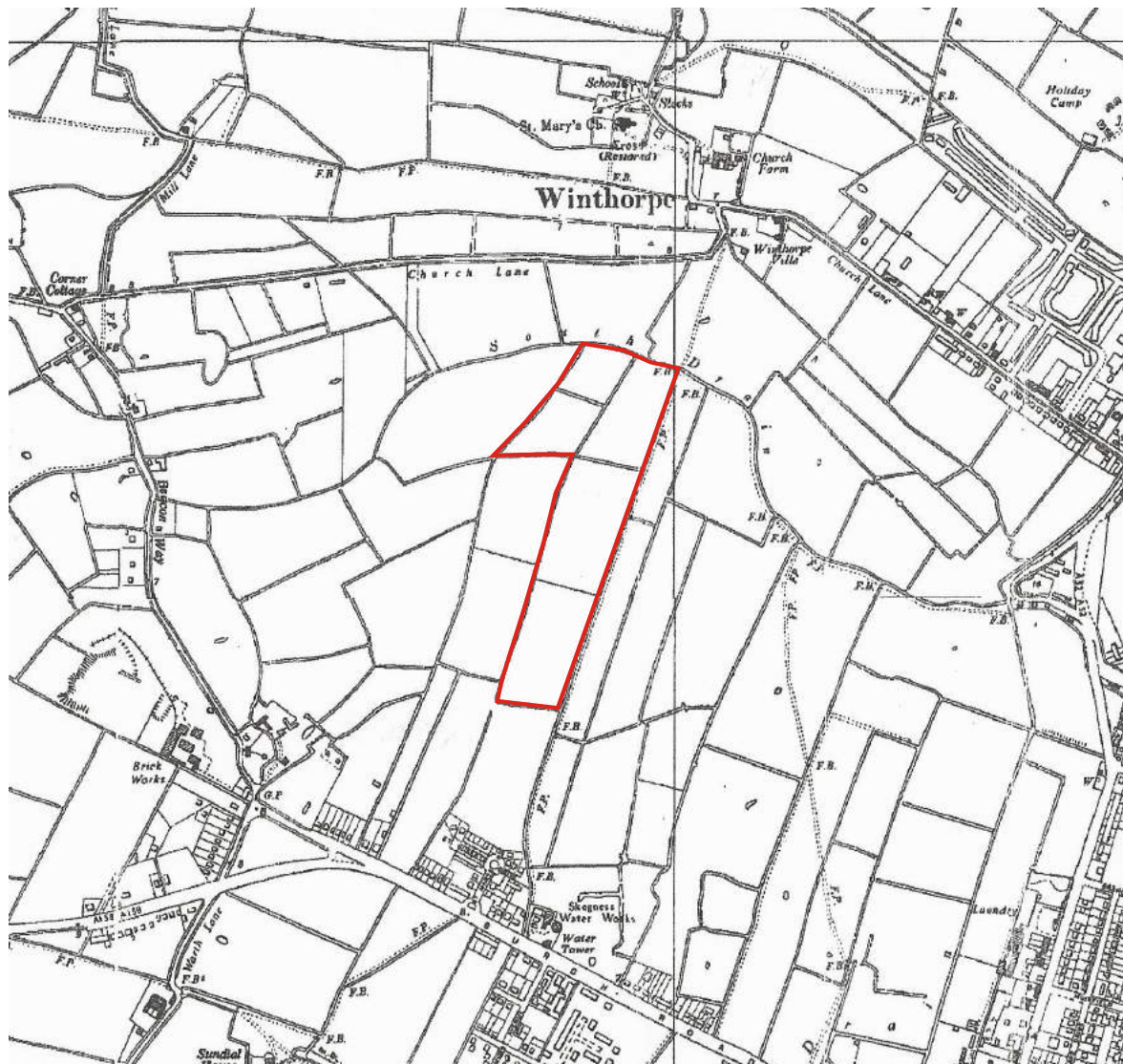


Figure 8: Extract from the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1956, map sheet no. TF 56 NE. The boundaries of the assessment site are shown outlined in red.

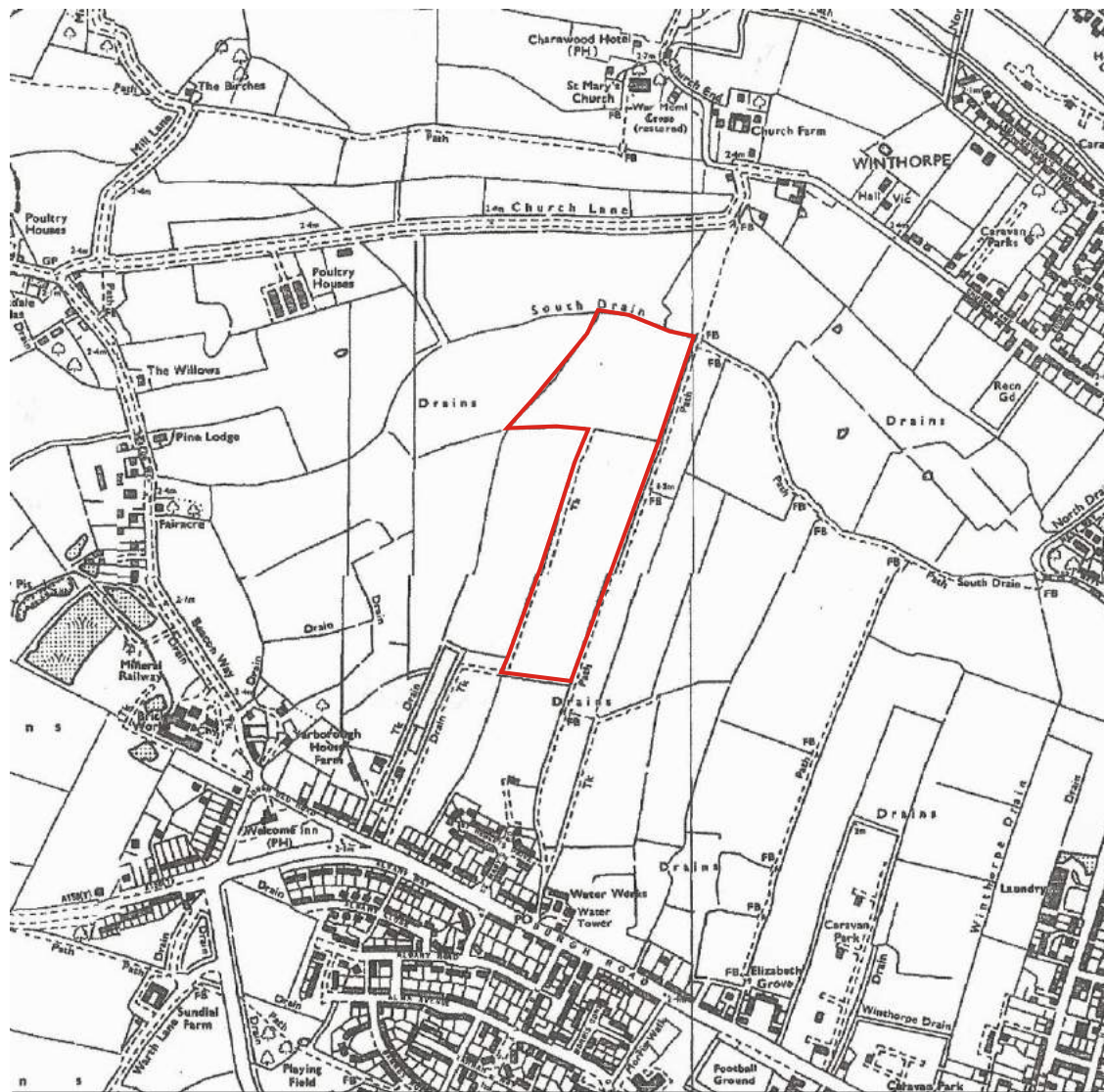


Figure 9: Extract from the 1:10,000 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1971, map sheet no. TF 56 NE. The boundaries of the assessment site are shown outlined in red.

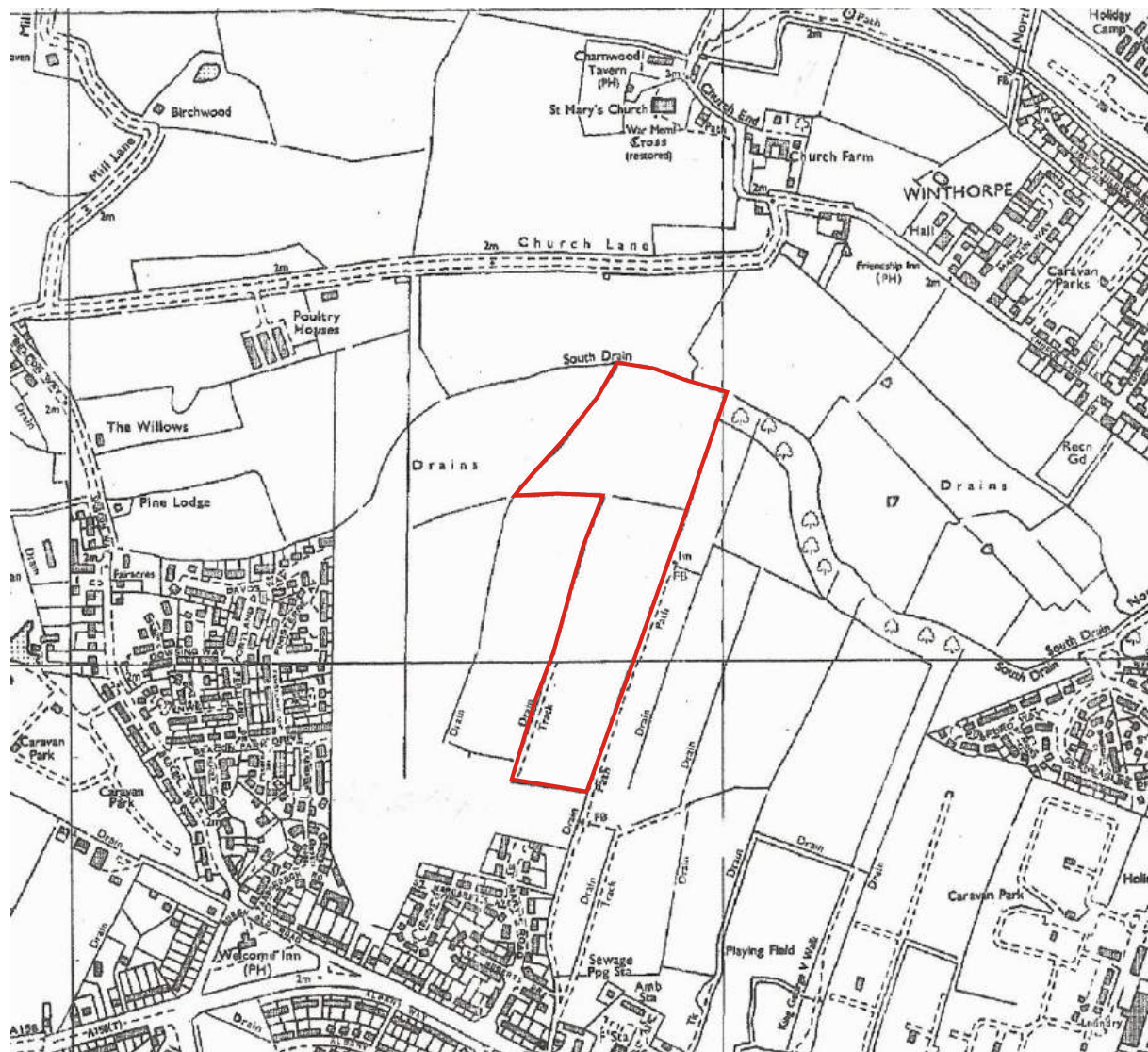


Figure 10: Extract from the 1:10,000 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1992, map sheet no. TF 56 NE. The boundaries of the assessment site are shown outlined in red.

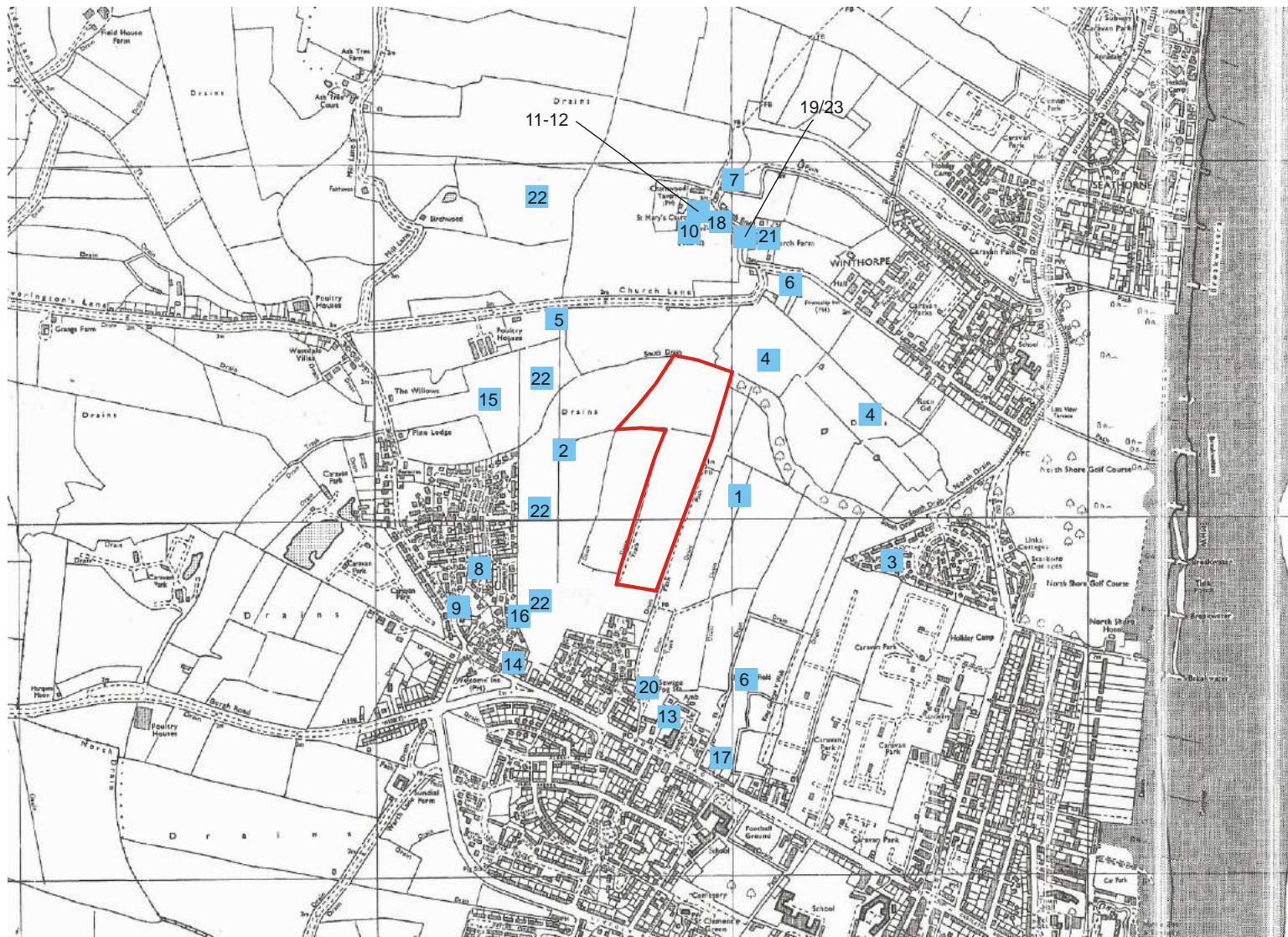


Figure 11: Cultural heritage sites within a 0.75km radius of the assessment site at an original scale of 1:10,560. The boundaries of the assessment site are shown outlined in red.

Appendix 1: Extracts from the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER)

Site No.	HER No.	NGR (TF)	Description	Period
1	MLI88841	5604 6508	Geophysical surveys on land off Churchill Avenue in 2006 identified possible linear anomalies.	UN
2	MLI98626	5553 6520	Earthwork cultivation remains of ridge & furrow to the W of the assessment site.	MD
3	MLI115875	5645 6485	Earthwork cultivation remains of ridge & furrow to the W of the golf course at Skegness.	MD
4	MLI98647	5624 6543	Earthwork cultivation remains of ridge & furrow to the S & SE of Winthorpe.	MD
5	MLI119811	5617 6567	19th century farmstead at Skegness.	PM/EM
6	MLI98623, ELI11967	5596 6440	Field system on land off Churchill Avenue/Burgh Road. Subject of earthwork survey in 2013-4.	MD
7	MLI41673	559 659	Small assemblage of pottery found by fieldwalking at Winthorpe.	PM
8	MLI98625	5528 6483	Enclosure at Skegness.	MD
9	MLI119815	5525 6478	Site of a 19th century farmstead at Skegness.	PM/EM
10	MLI41676, NHL 1014427	5590 6583	Scheduled churchyard cross in the Winthorpe parish churchyard and local War Memorial.	MD/MO
11	MLI41677, NHL 1229941	5591 6585	Grade I listed parish church of St Mary, Winthorpe.	MD
12	MLI41678	5590 6585	Site of a 12th century church at Winthorpe, precursor of the present medieval church.	MD
13	MLI41703	557 645	Circular cropmark NW of Skegness.	UN
14	MLI43113	553 646	Several circular cropmarks to the NW of Skegness.	UN
15	MLI98552	5490 6531	Cropmarks of settlement activity to the N of Skegness.	MD
16	MLI98624	5542 6464	Enclosures and crofts at Skegness.	MD
17	MLI43330	5577 6440	Skegness Waterworks, established in the late 19th century.	EM
18	MLI84182, ELI4044	5596 6584	Watching brief on an extension at Southey, Church End, Winthorpe in 2002 located a pit & a pottery sherd.	UN/MD
19	MLI93346, NHL 1229939	5604 6578	Church Farmhouse, Church End, Winthorpe. Grade II listed 18th century farmhouse & 19th century farmstead.	PM
20	ELI10958	5578 6453	Watching brief on land at Churchill Avenue/Harrow Close in 2009 yielded negative results and no finds.	UN

Site No.	HER No.	NGR (TF)	Description	Period
21	MLI193347, NHL 1229940	5607 6576	Late 19th century Grade II listed farm buildings at Church Farm, Winthorpe & photographic survey of 2012.	EM
22	MLI98627	5544 6540	Site of the Burgh le Marsh Receiving Array, erected in the 1920s.	MO
23		5606 6576	Watching brief in 2021 on the groundworks for a new extension at Church Farmhouse, Winthorpe located three sherds of pottery.	PM
24	MLI125179	5550 6559	Former WWII Royal Observer Corps Post N of Skegness.	MO

ABBREVIATIONS

ME – Mesolithic
 NE – Neolithic
 BA – Bronze Age
 IA – Iron Age
 PR - Prehistoric
 RO – Romano-British
 AS – Anglo-Saxon
 MD – medieval
 PM – Post-medieval
 EM - Early Modern
 MO - modern
 UN – Undated