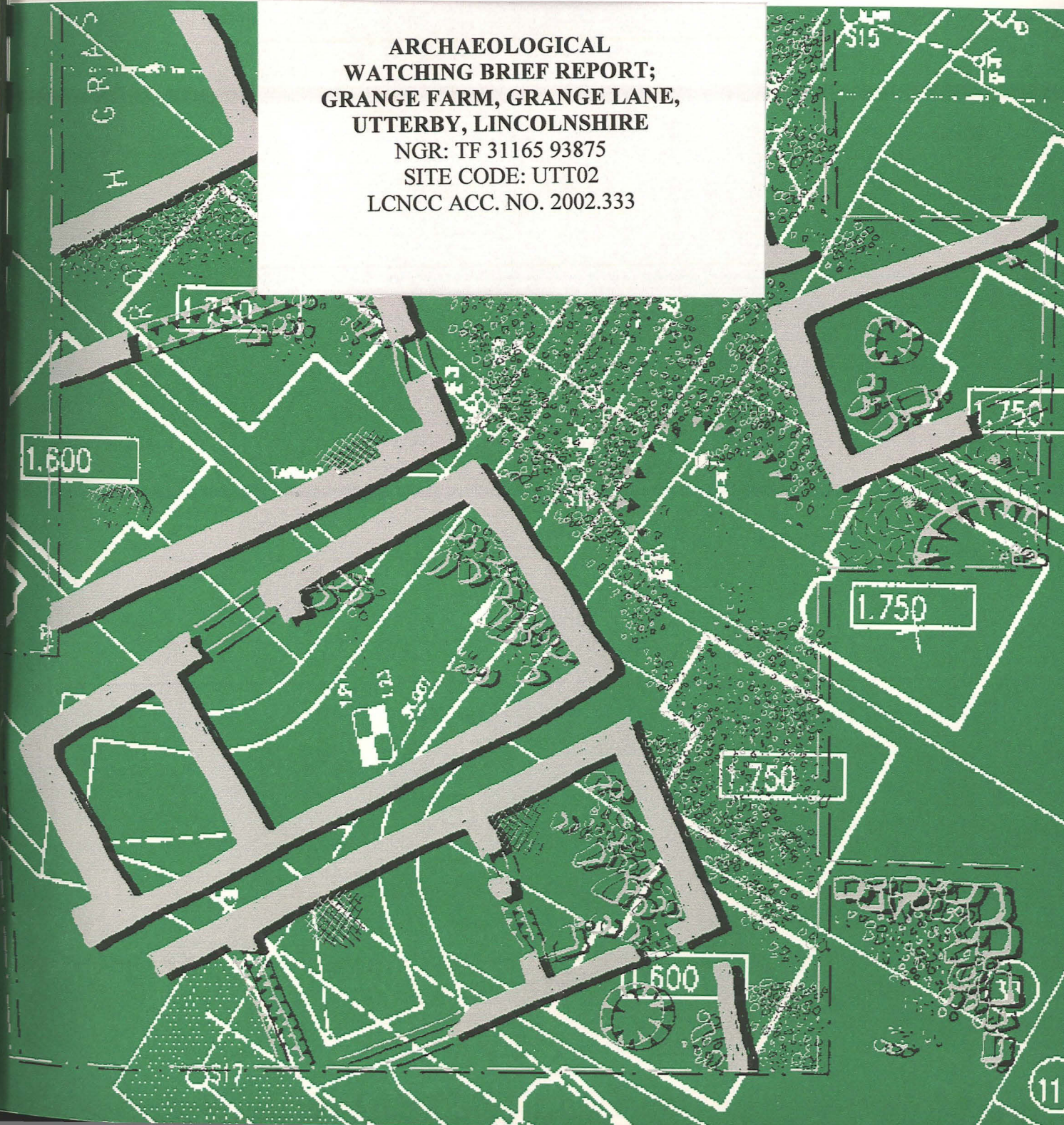


PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY L I N C O L N

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF REPORT;
GRANGE FARM, GRANGE LANE,
UTTERBY, LINCOLNSHIRE**
NGR: TF 31165 93875
SITE CODE: UTT02
LCNCC ACC. NO. 2002.333



Event L13361
Source L18072
L18073

Negative

Conservation
Services
09 AUG 2002
Highways & Planning
Directorate

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Report prepared for
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July 2002

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Summary

- *An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks for an extension at Grange Farm, Grange Lane, Utterby, Lincolnshire.*
- *The site is situated within a medieval moated enclosure to the north-east of the village core.*
- *No archaeological deposits or artefacts were exposed during the watching brief; the house was built over a raised mound of redeposited material of unknown date.*

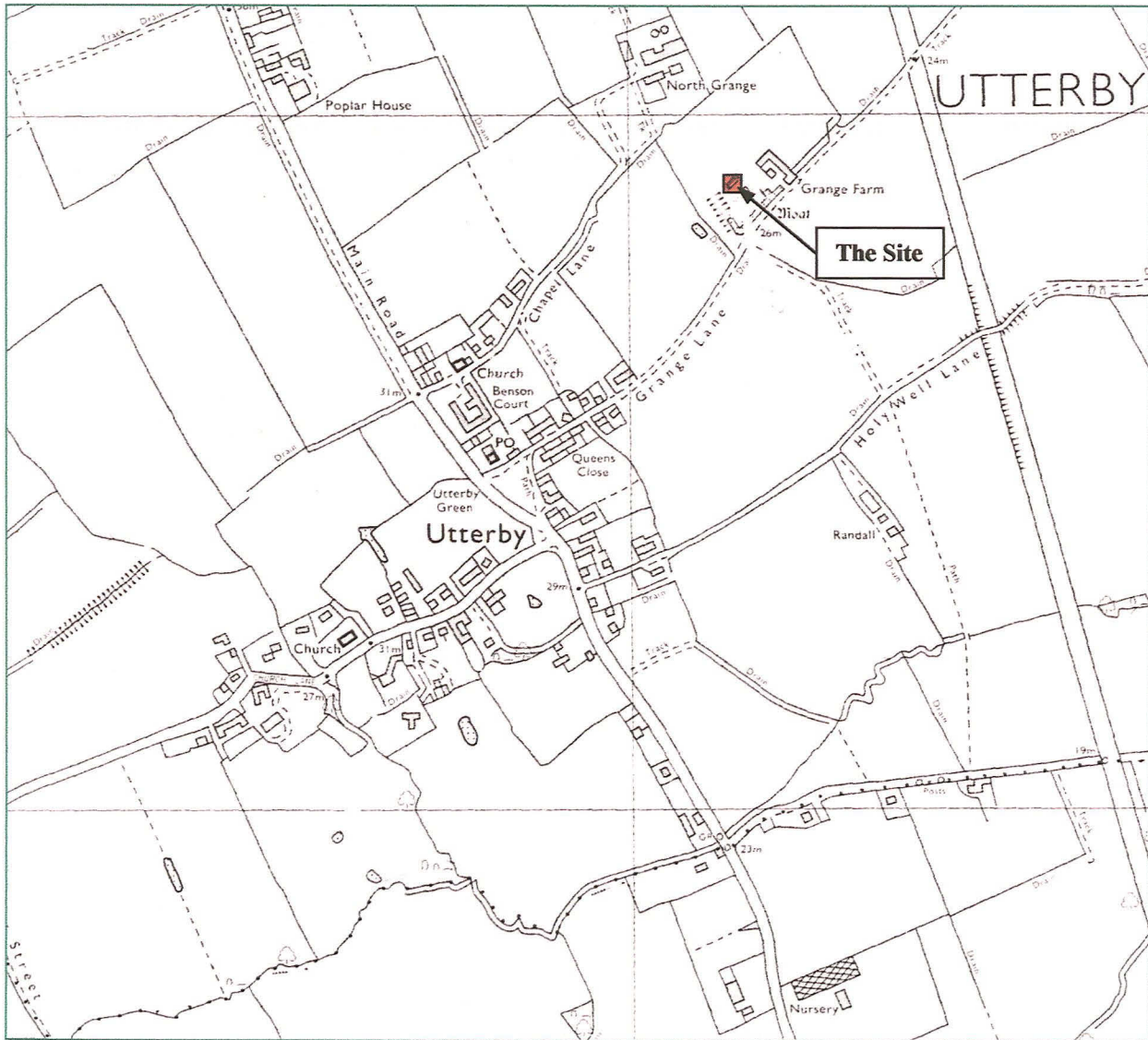


Fig.1: Site location (scale 1:10,000)
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1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) was commissioned by Mr. N.J. Wilkinson to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks for an extension to Grange Farmhouse, Grange Lane, Utterby, Lincolnshire.

These works were undertaken to fulfil the objectives of a formal project brief issued by the Assistant Built Environment Officer for Lincolnshire County Council, and a project specification prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln). This approach is consistent with the recommendations of *Archaeology & Planning: Planning Policy Guidance Note 16*, (Department of the Environment, 1990), *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991), *Standards and guidance for archaeological excavation*, (IFA, 1994), and the Lincolnshire County Council document *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook: a manual of archaeological practice* (LCC, 1998).

Copies of this report have been deposited with the commissioning body and the County Sites and Monuments Record for Lincolnshire. Reports will also be deposited at the City and County Museum, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

2.0 Site location and description

Utterby is located in the Lincolnshire Wolds, in the administrative district of East Lindsey, approximately 6 km north of Louth and 38km north-east of Lincoln. The development site is approximately 250m north-east of the village core, and represents an extension to the existing farmhouse building at Grange Farm. This building lies on a raised bank of earth, which is bounded by gardens to the south and west and the remains of a paved concrete driveway to the north.

The site lies on a geological boundary between Ferriby and Walton Cretaceous Chalk formations, overlain by a deposit of glacial till (British Geological Survey, 1990).

Central National Grid Reference TF 31165 93875.

3.0 Planning background

Planning permission was granted by East Lindsey District Council to construct an extension to the farmhouse; comprising a living room, lobby, porch and utility room (planning ref. N/192/00/00790/02). The permission was granted subject to the undertaking of an archaeological watching brief on all associated groundworks.

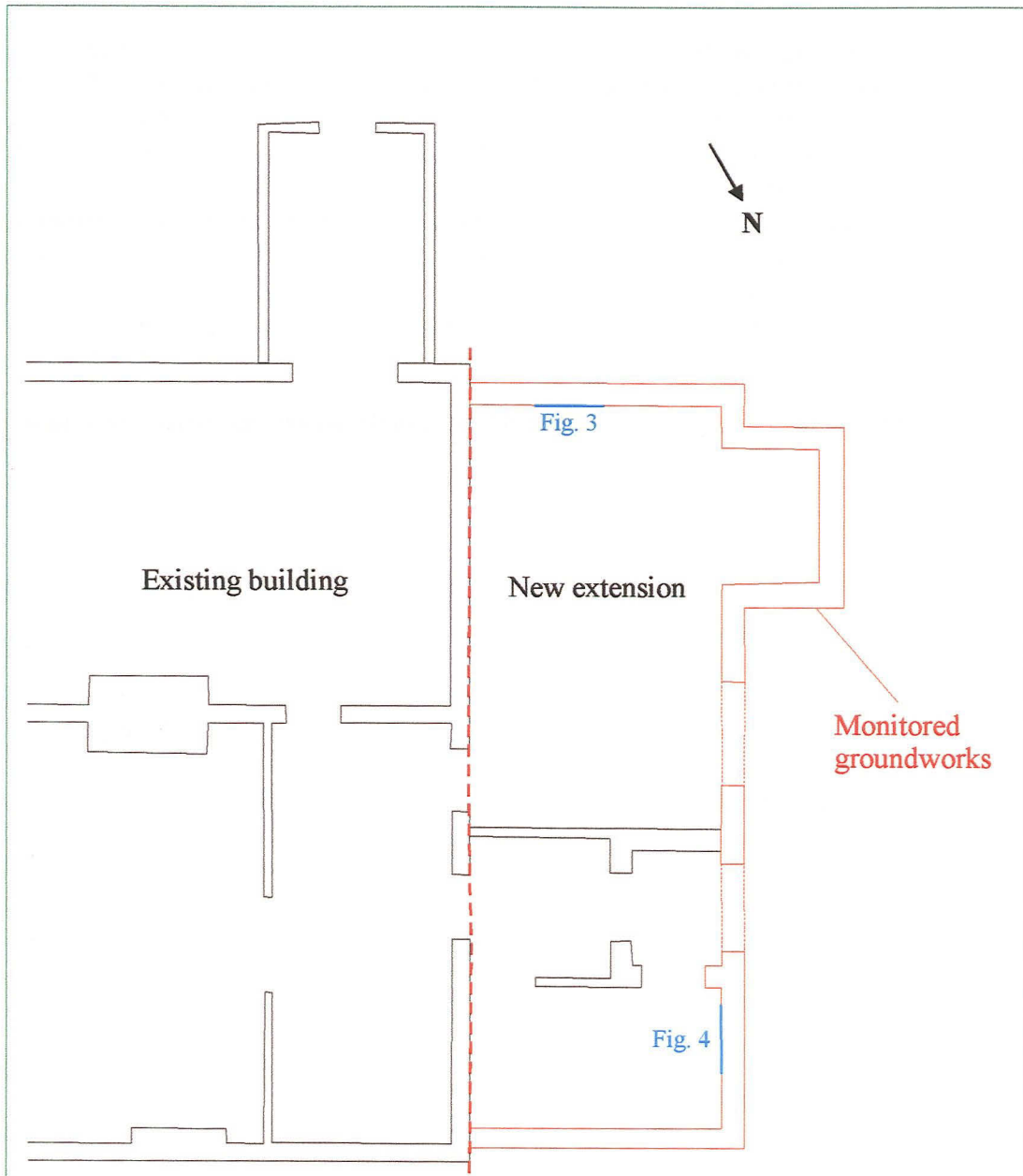


Fig. 2: Site location, showing the new extension in relation to the existing building, and the location of drawn sections (scale 1:100)

4.0 Archaeological and historical background

There is no known settlement evidence for the prehistoric or Roman periods in the vicinity of the current site.

The village is not listed in the Domesday Survey of 1086, although its name is believed to derive from Old English and Old Scandinavian components: it has been suggested that the name derives from the Old English name 'Uhtred', i.e. 'Uhtred's farmstead/village' (Cameron, 1998), or from *uterra* and *-by*, meaning 'outer or more remote farmstead'. This suggests a property peripheral to a more substantial and well established settlement. This latter interpretation seems more likely, as the cartularies of the Gilbertine Priory at North Ormsby list a grange at Utterby among their possessions, in c.1150-60. Indeed, it has been suggested that the Grange Farm that is the subject of the current development, with the surviving moated enclosure, represents the former location of this establishment (Cameron, Field & Insley, 1996).

Within the village, the parish church of St. Andrew's is of 14th century date, as is the nearby stone built packhorse bridge. The manor house originally dates to 1639, and bears the badge of the Elye family (Pevsner & Harris, 1989).

5.0 Methodology

Prior to the programme of archaeological monitoring, concrete paving slabs forming a driveway were removed. Foundation trenches were then excavated using a JCB fitted with a 0.6m wide toothed bucket.

During excavation, all plan and section surfaces were examined and intermittently cleaned to determine the presence/absence of archaeological features. Section drawings were prepared at a scale of 1:20, and context information was recorded on standard watching brief record sheets. A colour photographic record was prepared, selected prints from which have been reproduced in this report. The fieldwork was carried out by the author on Monday July 22nd, 2002.

6.0 Results (figs. 2-4)

The uppermost deposit was a dark grey clayey loam, (001), which contained large amounts of modern brick, tile and assorted building rubble, and was interpreted as a mixture of topsoil and demolition material. This deposit was very shallow to the south side of the footings, reaching a maximum depth of c.0.2m to the north. (001) merged gradually with a mid-brown slightly loamy clay with small fragments of chalk and brick rubble, (002), which extended to the limit of excavation, and was interpreted as a layer of imported material. To the south and east sides of the plot, it was possible to determine an intermediate deposit of mid grey clay, again containing fragments of chalk and brick rubble, (003). This was approximately 0.6m deep, although its full extent was unclear, as it merged with (001) above and (002) below. This may represent another phase of ground raising. None of these deposits produced any dating evidence.

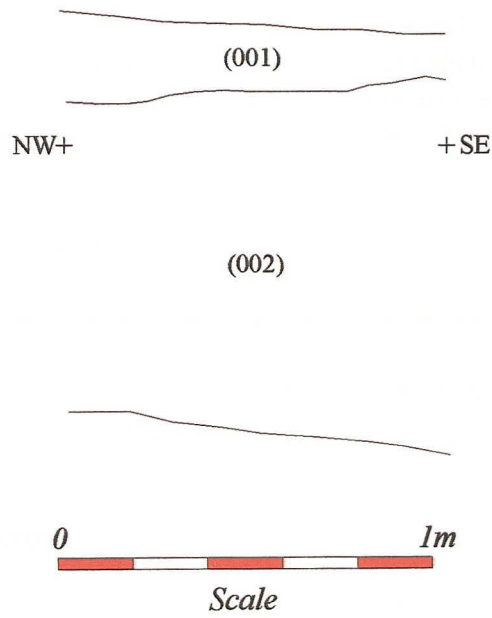


Fig. 3: Representative section of stratigraphic sequence (scale 1:20)

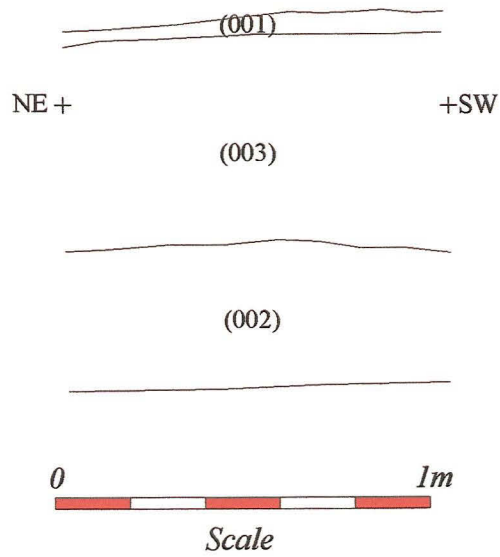


Fig. 4: Representative section of stratigraphic sequence (scale 1:20)

7.0 Discussion and conclusion

The watching brief yielded no archaeological features or artefacts, and adds little to the understanding of the moated enclosure that surrounds the site. The farmhouse (which is approximately 100 years old) stands on, and therefore post-dates, a raised bank of material that may be a house platform related to the moated enclosure itself, although, without supporting dating evidence, this cannot be confirmed.

8.0 Effectiveness of methodology

The methodology chosen was appropriate to the development. It allowed a rapid assessment of the archaeological potential of the site, which was deemed to be limited, and hence it can be concluded that the development has not adversely affected the archaeological resource within the footprint area of the development.

9.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) would like to thank Mr N.J. Wilkinson for this commission.

10.0 References

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Morgan P., & Thorn C., (eds.), 1986, *Domesday Book: vol.31: Lincolnshire*, Phillimore & Co. Ltd, Chichester

Pevsner N., & Harris J., 1989, *The Buildings of England: Lincolnshire, second edition*, Penguin, London

11.0 Site archive

The documentary archive for the site is currently in the possession of Pre-Construct Archaeology. This will be deposited at Lincoln City and County Museum within six months. Access to the archive may be gained by quoting the global accession number 2002.333.

APPENDIX 1: Colour Plates



Fig. 1: General view of the site, looking south-west



Fig. 2: View of the existing farmhouse in relation to the new development, showing the house platform upon which the farmhouse stands. Looking north-east.

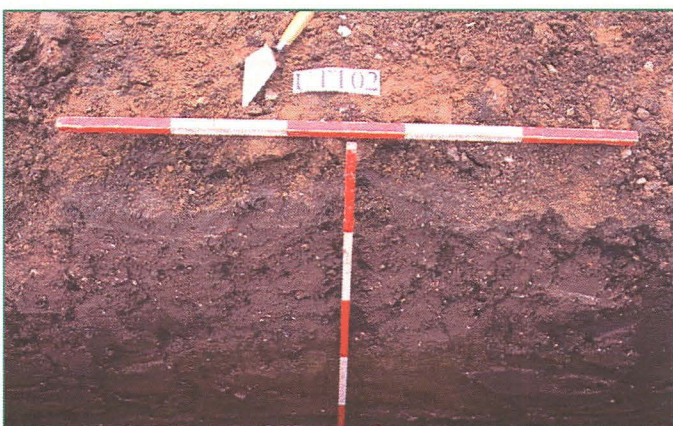


Fig. 3: Representative shot of stratigraphic sequence, looking south-east



Fig. 4: View of completed groundworks, looking south-west

APPENDIX 2: List of archaeological contexts

<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
001	Layer	Topsoil/demolition deposit
002	Layer	Ground raising deposit
003	Layer	Ground raising deposit