



LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

SMR  
M3/5  
L17956



**Lincolnshire Section 101A Schemes: The Carltons, Gayton le  
Marsh and South Reston  
Proposed Pipelines and Pumping Station  
(Manby, Great Carlton, South Reston and Gayton le Marsh  
Parishes)**

*NGR: TF 406 862 - 430 840  
Site Code: MGM 02  
LCNCC Museum Accn. No. 2002.495*

**Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment**

**Report prepared for  
W.S. Atkins Consultants Ltd  
(on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd)**

**by  
G. Tann**

**LAS Report No. 647  
March 2003**

EVENTS L14187 L14188  
SOURCES L18701 L18702.

42811 Medieval

44702 MED - PMED L184644

44703 Medieval L184647

44425 Medieval

44704 Prehistoric L184649

44705 Medieval L184650

44706 Medieval L184651

44707 Medieval L184652.

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**Summary**

*Parts of a proposed pipeline system for a sewerage improvement scheme will cross fields. In one location, the route crosses pronounced ridge and furrow cultivation earthworks, and elsewhere fields where ridge and furrow survived in 1971. The intended site of a pumping station SW of Sturdy Hill lies within or beside an area of shrunken settlement earthworks which show as soil marks on air photographs. A possible cropmark enclosure site has been identified close to this. During a walkover visit, medieval and later pottery was recovered from this area.*

*Very few prehistoric or Roman artefacts have been reported from near the route. A single struck flint flake was found during the walkover visit, and one abraded pottery sherd may be Roman.*

*The revised scheme avoids areas of archaeological interest which were previously threatened, and working methods have been proposed which should reduce the impact on known archaeological sites. The affected ridge and furrow west of Glebe Farm, Great Carlton, is currently managed under a Countryside Stewardship Agreement which precludes ploughing, cultivation, drainage alterations and reseeding, and requires the protection and maintenance of archaeological features. The impact of the works on this land and the beneficial aims of the Agreement will therefore be considerably greater than elsewhere.*

**Introduction**

Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS) was commissioned in November 2002 by Atkins Water (on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd) to prepare an archaeological desk-based assessment on land affected by proposals for an improved sewage system serving villages around Great Carlton (Figs. 1 and 2).

The purpose of the desk-based assessment is to identify the archaeological potential of the affected route by collating available existing information.

***The Proposed Route***

The proposed scheme forms part of the Louth Sewerage Project. A vacuum main serving Little Carlton, Great Carlton, Gayton le Marsh and South Reston communities will be laid, mostly along existing roads or roadside verges. One section of the pipeline, about 1.6km, may be laid

across farmland between Great Carlton and Gayton le Marsh. An alternative more westerly route for this section, also across farmland, has been abandoned. The vacuum main is to be linked to a vacuum pumping station, to be sited NE of Great Carlton. A 1.3km pipeline will then cross farmland, connecting the pumping station with the existing sewage works SE of Manby. The construction phase is anticipated to commence in Spring 2003, but will be arranged to avoid inconvenience to farming programmes and holiday traffic.

### ***Planning Background***

The archaeological desk-based assessment has been requested by Lincolnshire County Council. It is intended to inform those involved as to the archaeological potential of the farmland crossed by the proposed pipeline route. It may form the first stage of a programme of archaeological mitigation works.

Despite the density of known archaeological sites near other parts of the route, desk-based assessment and other evaluation techniques are of less help in identifying potential remains where the route is laid in roads or verges, and those areas have been excluded from this study.

The pipeline route crosses land which is covered by existing Countryside Stewardship Agreements, arranged by the Dept. for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs [DEFRA] Rural Development Service. The Countryside Stewardship Scheme is "aimed at the conservation of the countryside, including the conservation of the landscape, wildlife, historical interest and archaeological remains" (*Statement of Objectives*). LAS has been contacted by DEFRA concerning the implications of the scheme crossing ridge and furrow earthworks west of Glebe Farm, Great Carlton (Agreement 13CSS000365).

Full planning permission has been granted for the construction of the new Vacuum Pumping Station, subject to an archaeological condition requiring a watching brief (N/063/2184/02; LCC Ref No. (E)N63/2184/02).

### ***Methods and Sources***

A desk-based assessment of the pipeline route across farmland, within a 0.5km surrounding area, was undertaken in order to identify and assess all archaeological constraints. Research for the assessment was conducted by G. Tann between November 20th 2002 and February 27th 2003. The following sources were consulted and available information researched:

- Lincolnshire County Council County Archaeology Office (Sites and Monuments Record, National Mapping Programme overlay of cropmarks, 1971 vertical air photographs, oblique air photographs, parish files, previous reports)
- Lincolnshire Archives Office (Manuscript maps, Ordnance Survey maps, other documentary and published sources)

- Lincoln Central Library Reference Department, Local Studies Collection (published sources, press cuttings, Ordnance Survey maps)

### **Topography and Geology**

Most of the proposed pipeline route within the study area is on soils classified as 711 Holderness Association, typical stagno-gley soils. The route also crosses 813 Fladbury 2 Association pelo-alluvial gley soils in the stream valleys (Soil Survey 1983).

Land above 7.5m OD is crossed in Great Carlton to the west of Glebe Farm, and in Gayton le Marsh immediately south of the parish boundary.

### **Boreholes**

Borehole logs produced by A.F. Howland Associates for this scheme were consulted, but these indicated nothing of archaeological significance.

### **Archaeological and Historical Background (Fig. 2)**

Previously recorded sites and findspots are listed in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record. These have been allocated Primary Record Numbers (PRNs) and these are used in the text. A summary list of entries in the vicinity is provided in Appendix 1.

### **Prehistoric and Roman**

A single prehistoric artefact has been reported from the study area. Part of a Neolithic polished stone axe (SMR 42801) was found in a field near Great Carlton Church. This type of artefact need not mark an occupation site, but indicates that finds or features of this date could be present in the area.

No Roman finds have been noted near the proposed pipeline route. The B1200 from Grimoldby to Saltfleetby may follow the route of a minor Roman road (Margary 1973, 241; road ref. Margary 273). It has also been suggested that the track along the Great Carlton/Gayton le Marsh parish boundary may represent a Roman road which had fallen from use by the medieval period (Pl. 1; Owen 1984, 48). The Mar Dike at Saltfleetby, 3.5km NE of the pipeline route, may be a Roman drainage feature. The Lincolnshire Marsh has experienced a series of marine inundations, and tidally marginal land has been exploited by salt-making communities as sea level has changed.

### **Saxon and Medieval**

Manby and Great Carlton settlements were recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086, which indicates communities were definitely established there by the late Saxon period (Foster and Longley 1976). Gayton le Marsh is first documented in 1202, but this need not indicate a later origin (Cameron 1998, 50).

Air photographs of Great Carlton and Gayton le Marsh show earthworks of medieval settlement remains and ridge and furrow of arable fields. It is clear that each of these settlements had been extensive during the medieval period, but then declined. Recent development has covered some of the abandoned house sites, and more effective ploughs have removed the post-medieval pasture and the traces of medieval ploughing fossilised in it. The County Sites and Monuments Record lists a number of identified areas of ridge and furrow within the study area, including examples noted by the Lincolnshire Mapping Programme. Four such areas in Great Carlton are affected by the proposed scheme: west of Glebe Farm, NE of Hall Farm, east of Wyggeston Farm (SMR 42816) and NE of Eastfield Farm.

One other cropmark site is affected by the proposed scheme. To the east of Gt Carlton, a road leads east to Sturdy Hill and Walk Farm. Close to the village core, a small stream flows to the north of the road. That stream rises to the south of the village, passes to the SE of Spring Farm, and then abruptly changes direction. The Sites and Monuments Record has an entry at that location, identifying a 'water management site and a possible house platform of medieval date' (SMR 42820). From the evidence of air photographs, the present stream course seems to cut through a series of medieval tofts and crofts, aligned north-south onto the road, to the east of the SMR location. These medieval plots do not seem to relate to the stream. Despite the existing stream channel (which is well banked in places), the medieval crofts are distinguishable by their side boundary banks and ditches, and these landscape features have influenced later reuse of the sites. In the mid-twentieth century, at least two of the rear croft areas (north of the stream) contained houses, with bridges across the watercourse (CUCAP AUC 94).

The 1968 air photograph also contains signs of a large rectangular enclosure to the north of the most easterly isolated house (Pl. 2). The soilmark is poor, and virtually ploughed out, but has approximate dimensions of 60m x 100m. The relationship with north-south ridge and furrow extending across the enclosure into the field to the north is not clear.

The southern limit of the large enclosure is a bank, along the edge of the probable medieval crofts. No function of this post-medieval feature has been established; there are no readily available documentary clues, and early map coverage for Great Carlton, as for most of the affected area, was not available.

A 1706 Enclosure Award map of Gayton le Marsh appears to have been used by Lincolnshire Diocesan Trust in 1965 when they produced a property report, but its present whereabouts cannot be traced. The earliest map located for the route, of land in Manby, was undated, with a paper watermark of 1794; it is thought to be c. 1795 (LAO 4BM 16). The relevant land includes the proposed site of the sewage works pipelines, between Head Dike and the Old Eau. An unnamed drain is shown in the position of Middle Dike, with three fields north of it being sub-



divisions of South Fen, and those south being Little Fen, Middle Fen and Horse Fen (from west to east).

A plan of 1817, accompanying the 1821 Manby Enclosure Award, shows a road from Manby Hall extending as far as the Head Dike (LAO Lindsey Award 58). The fields south of Head Dike (and the field west of the road) were coloured as 'old enclosures'. The 1824 Ordnance Survey *One Inch* map provides a fuller picture of the local road layout, but the first detailed map covering the scheme area is the survey of 1888, as revised in 1904 (Fig. 3; OS 1824; OS 1907).

### **Site Visit**

A site visit was made on December 18th 2002, in frosty conditions with low sunlight. It had not been possible to arrange access onto much of the actual route, but field conditions were checked from public roads and paths where possible. There have been subsequent revisions to some parts of the route, and a more comprehensive visit was made on February 27th 2003.

South of the existing sewage treatment works at Manby, the pipeline route crosses two pasture fields north of the Long Eau. No trace of ridge and furrow is visible at ground level in these fields, but extensive landscaping for recent flood control has occurred in Frank's Meadow adjacent to the small river. Earlier embankments and deepened flood relief channels are common around these fields.

The field south of the Long Eau is under pasture, with no surface indications of ridge and furrow. A single narrow linear depression crosses the field, aligned north south, extending from the southern field hedge (of hawthorn, with infrequent ash trees). This appears to be a very minor drainage ditch, but could represent a backfilled service pipe trench or underground land drain. To the south, the field west of Glebe Farm is also under pasture, with pronounced north-south aligned ridge and furrow extending the length of the field. The distance between the furrow centre and the ridge centre is about 3.5m, and the height difference is about 1m. No traces of other earthworks or artefacts in earth exposures were seen, and the ridge and furrow appears to mark a single cultivation block. LAS has been informed that this field is the subject of DEFRA Rural Development Service arrangements to protect the natural habitat and earthworks.

To the south of the field with ridge and furrow is the 13.5m wide road to Glebe Farm from Great Carlton. The surfaced road occupies the middle of the space, with broad verges and a ditch beside the more mature southern hedge.

A large arable field to the south of this lane was apparently formerly pasture, ploughed in 1964-5. It has been known as both Cow Close and Horse Close, but faint traces of ridge and furrow show on air photographs, indicating that it may have been arable land in the medieval period. Soilmarks on a 1968 air photograph of this field appear particularly faintly, suggesting sustained

damage by ploughing, but the recorded land use does not confirm this. When the air photograph had been examined initially for this assessment, it was suspected that the stream at the southern edge of this field had been diverted in the post-medieval period onto a more southerly course. This is now considered unlikely, as the field occupies a natural slope towards the stream course and any more northern channel would have cut across the apparently natural topography.

During the site visit, an extensive scatter of twelfth to eighteenth century pottery **9** was seen on the field surface north of the stream. Some of this material was collected and has been identified (Appendix 2). The scatter occupies the site of a house which remained standing in 1968 but which was demolished shortly afterwards. The recorded access to the house was by means of a bridge over the stream.

A lesser, and apparently separate, scatter of thirteenth to sixteenth century pottery **10** was found about 70m to the NW. The finds included a single less diagnostic sherd that has tentatively been dated to the Roman or medieval periods. The scatter lies in the area of a possible ditched enclosure, recognised on an air photograph of 1968 (Pl. 2; CUCAP AUC 94).

Across the stream, the rough ground extending to the Sturdy Hill road is to be used for a new vacuum pumping station and access. An area of stubble to the north may be used as a contractors' compound during works for this scheme. From its position alongside the road, and within an area of possible medieval settlement cropmarks on the 1968 air photograph, this location could produce archaeological remains, but none have been reported.

The intended route of a pipeline south of the new vacuum pumping station crosses arable land SE towards a track alongside the Great Carlton/Gayton le Marsh parish boundary. The field beside the Sturdy Hill road had been drilled, but much of the surface remained visible. Quantities of post-medieval brick rubble were seen, especially beside the road, but there was nothing to indicate medieval settlement. A low bank was seen in the field to the SW, probably acting as a flood defence beside the field drainage ditch. Further south, a former proposed route of the pipeline crossed a pasture field with a complex of ridge and furrow blocks. This section is not expected to be used.

Two fields of ploughed but undrilled land lay to the SE of the arable field. Sherds of thirteenth to fifteenth century pottery were found at **11** and **12**, and a single struck flint flake was collected at **13**. This field contained quantities of unworked flint.

A bridleway from South Reston is separated by a thick hedge and narrow copse from the ploughed field to the north. This bridleway was known as 'Long Hedge' (Pl. 1; OS 1824). To the south of this broad unmetalled track is a complicated system of minor field boundary ditches,

which fossilize post-medieval or earlier land tenure arrangements. The 1839 Gayton le Marsh Tithe Award map shows a small plot called 'Cabbage Corner' in this position (LAO Tithe Award A100).

The pipeline route then passes through first a ploughed field, and then a field currently under a brassica crop (neither of which were walked), and into a pasture field extending south to the road through Gayton le Marsh. The ditch boundary to the east of the intended route ends in a small pond at the southern end, beside which is a high pressure gas marker box. A block of pasture fields to the east of that boundary contain ridge and furrow; these were not inspected, but in the southernmost field the furrows are aligned NW-SE parallel to the modern field boundary.

During the first site visit, a proposed section of pipeline route to the NW of Chestnut Farm, Gayton le Marsh was examined. A dense scatter of fourteenth/fifteenth century pottery **1** was seen at the southern end of this section, and further similar pottery **2** was seen to the west. Only a small sample of sherds were collected. This route has since been rejected.

#### ***Pipeline within road or roadside verge***

Where the pipelines for the scheme are intended to be laid in roadside verges or below the carriageway, no assessment was made of the route. Exceptions were made where the route is expected to cross farmland for construction reason.

Arable land immediately to the east and west of New Lane, Great Carlton, was checked. No artefacts were seen, but a dip was observed to the south of the junction with the road to South Reston. This may relate to a small pond in the verge, one of several in this vicinity. They could have been excavated for materials when New Lane was constructed.

SE of Castle Carlton, a proposed section of the pipeline crosses a field alongside its NW boundary. This arable field had a thick crop cover and little of the field surface could be seen. Beyond this field, the route passes along the line of a public footpath to the edge of South Reston village. Only thin scatters of post-medieval pottery and building materials were seen beside the path, which were unlikely to indicate demolished structures.

#### ***Contractors' compounds***

Two sites have been proposed for the contractors' compounds. One is sited to the east of the new vacuum pumping station site, and the other is in a small paddock east of the road through South Reston.

An area of stubble to the north of the road from Great Carlton to Sturdy Hill may be used. From its position alongside the road, and within an area of possible medieval settlement cropmarks on

the 1968 air photograph, this location could produce archaeological remains, but none have been reported.

At South Reston, the paddock lies set back from the road behind a small plot that may have contained a dwelling. There are no surface indications of archaeological remains in the field to the rear, and Anglian Water Services have advised that there is no intention to use the frontage plot.

### **Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings**

The proposed works do not affect the setting of any Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Listed Buildings.

### **Hedgerows**

Early maps for most of the route are not available, and there is no proper basis for establishing whether affected hedgerows may be of appropriate antiquity. The field boundaries either side of the track along the Great Carlton / Gayton le Marsh parish boundary are marked on Mager's 1839 Gayton le Marsh Tithe Map (LAO Tithe Award A100). The northern hedge is on the parish boundary and could be on an alignment dating from the tenth century, although the Gayton place-name is first recorded in the thirteenth century and might be a later sub-division (Cameron 1998, 50).

### **Archaeological Potential of the Assessed Scheme**

Groundworks along the proposed route could expose prehistoric or Roman remains, but these cannot be predicted without information as to depths of silts. Such finds are mostly likely on higher ground, or where the trench is deeper. The two places with highest ground are projections in Great Carlton to the west of Glebe Farm, and in Gayton le Marsh immediately south of the parish boundary.

Medieval remains are already known along the route of the scheme; the most significant are in the vicinity of the proposed Vacuum Pumping Station, where settlement remains of a series of medieval crofts are known to the north of the road. These will contain house sites, rubbish pits, and ditches. There appears not to be an equivalent row of medieval properties along the southern edge of the road, and no trace can be seen on the 1968 air photograph. Ridge and furrow earthworks indicate medieval arable land that has not been consistently ploughed since, and plotting such remains helps to chart the extent and subsequent decline of settlements. The direction of ploughing and the position of headlands (where the plough team turned) enables the topography of the medieval village to be established.

The undated, but probably late medieval or post-medieval, enclosure at Great Carlton lies on the proposed line of the vacuum main. The function of this enclosure is not known; the feature

was identified during research for this assessment. Although the 1968 air photograph recorded severe erosion of the feature by ploughing, there is some potential that this site might produce enough information to enable its date and purpose to be discovered. At present, the only finds from near it are of medieval and later date, apart from a single abraded, possible Roman sherd. The foundations of a post-medieval house are thought to be present between the stream and the pumping station site. A building remained on this site in 1968.

### **Potential Archaeological Impact of the Proposed Development**

The contractors expect to lay most of the 125mm diameter pipeline using directional drilling techniques. This will reduce disturbance of uppermost deposits in farmland to access pits at essential points. Along most of the route across farmland, it had been intended that a 15m wide easement would be stripped of topsoil to enable access by contractors' vehicles.

Anglian Water Services have now intimated that the ridge and furrow block by Glebe Farm could be directionally drilled in summer, so that topsoil stripping could be avoided. LAS recommend that the contractors use a single ridge or furrow along the route in that field, to reduce any damage to the earthworks to a minimum.

Seasonal timetabling to avoid the need for a stripped easement might be possible north of the new vacuum pumping station, where a possible enclosure and a medieval dwelling site are crossed by the route.

Construction of the pumping station will involve limited groundworks, with building foundations and service supply trenches, in addition to pipe trenches and an access road. The combined effect of these activities will be the removal of any archaeological remains on most of the pumping station site. Full planning permission exists for this element of the scheme, subject to an archaeological watching brief condition.

### **Conclusion**

This scheme will affect known archaeological sites including earthwork remains of ridge and furrow and medieval pottery scatters. Various revisions of the proposed route since December 2002 have removed the threat to other sites, reducing the overall impact on archaeological remains.

Two areas of particular archaeological sensitivity remain. Immediately to the north of the proposed vacuum pumping station at Great Carlton, scatters of medieval and later pottery mark the site of a house which remained standing in the late 1960s. Air photographs indicate that this was sited within a strip of small plots fronting onto the road to Sturdy Hill, which were crossed by a stream. These have been interpreted as medieval settlement remains from a more extensive Great Carlton village core. North of the former house site is a soilmark site of an enclosure, near

where further medieval pottery sherds have been found. The pipeline route crosses these sites to serve the pumping station, which will be built on land closer to the road, with an access and temporary contractors' compound beside it. These groundworks may also encounter medieval settlement remains.

Diversion of the route around these remains is not an option, as full planning permission exists for the vacuum pumping station. Mitigation of the impact has been discussed with Anglian Water Services, including careful positioning of directional drilling access pits and avoidance of topsoil stripping of an access easement if this is feasible.

The second area of concern is the well-preserved ridge and furrow west of Glebe Farm, Great Carlton. This example is not necessarily especially early, as it appears to respect existing field boundaries, and forms a single block. The farmer is actively managing this field along conservation lines, and this provides short term protection of the earthworks. Air photographs record locations in the Great Carlton area where ridge and furrow systems have been removed by ploughing, and preservation of good examples is to be encouraged. Although ground disturbance for the pipeline will have mostly an ecological impact, it will damage the earthworks.

Although the intention is to install the pipeline using directional drilling methods, with intermittent access pits in preference to a linear trench, the contractors expect to topsoil strip an easement for access purposes. This may reveal further archaeological sites, which will then be vulnerable to works traffic.

### **Acknowledgements**

LAS would like to thank the following organisations and individuals for their help during the preparation of this assessment:

Tony Goodchild (Anglian Water Services); Bob Espley (Atkins Water); Ambrose Fowler (J.H. Walter); Andrew Carter (James Martin); Scawby and South Ferriby Estate Co.; Neil Atkinson (Louth Park Farms); W. Reetham; Clive Reetham (E. Reetham and Sons); John Dawson; Mrs Hewerdine; W. Taylor; J. Richardson (DEFRA Rural Development Service); Mr Chapman; archaeologists in the Built Environment Team, Lincolnshire County Council (Highways and Planning Directorate); staff at the Lincolnshire Archives Office, and Lincoln Central Library Reference Collection. Particular thanks are due to Anne Gash and colleagues at the Lincoln Diocesan Trust for their attempts to locate the 1706 Gayton le Marsh Enclosure Award map.

The illustrations were prepared by Mark Williams. The report was collated and produced by Jane Frost.

Geoff Tann  
Lindsey Archaeological Services  
28th March 2003

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### **Air Photograph reference:**

CUCAP AUC 94 Cambridge University Collection of Air Photographs, 15/4/1968

### **Archive Summary**

Correspondence

Developer's plans

Archaeological finds: pottery, flint

Photographs: colour prints, LAS film nos. 03/01/0-20; 03/21/0-25

**APPENDIX 1**



## Summary of Reported Archaeological Sites and Findspots near the Pipeline Route

(Source: Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record)

SMR/PRN	NGR (all TF)	Description	Status
41310	4080 8559	St John the Baptist church, Great Carlton. Mostly Victorian but retains some earlier fabric	
41311	4103 8550	Eighteenth century hall, Great Carlton.	
42501	397 836	Romano-British pottery scatter	
42503	398 837	Castle Carlton deserted medieval village site	
42504	397 836	scatter of Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval pottery	
42507	4062 8330	earthwork of medieval homestead moat	SAM 33130
42800	4072 8585	Wong Plantation place-name may indicate an enclosed area within an open field; local tradition of market site	
42801	4070 8570	fragment of Neolithic polished stone axe found in field	
42802	4080 8541	Edward II Silver halfpenny found in garden	
42811	4090 8580	medieval ridge and furrow earthworks noted on 1971 air photograph	
42812	4085 8580	medieval ridge and furrow, with ?hollow way , noted on 1971 air photograph	
42813	4085 8550	medieval ridge and furrow and other earthworks noted on 1971 air photograph	
42814	4091 8521	medieval ridge and furrow earthworks noted on 1971 air photograph	
42816	4140 8512	medieval ridge and furrow earthworks noted on 1971 air photograph	
42817	4055 8552	medieval ridge and furrow earthworks noted on 1971 air photograph	
42818	4068 8559	medieval ridge and furrow earthworks noted on 1971 air photograph	
42820	4107 8530	water management site, and ? Medieval house platform, seen on 1971 air photograph; earthwork village remains seen on 1947 photo	
43058	4182 8431	cut and dressed stone masonry found in pond; may derive from ecclesiastical site	
43602	395 836	motte and bailey earthwork of medieval castle	SAM 31629
43974	417 843	one sherd medieval pottery from excavation of new pond	
43975	417 843	three sherds post-medieval pottery from excavation of new pond	
43976	4179 8432	medieval ridge and furrow seen, 2001	
44512	4098 8528	late medieval and post-medieval drainage ditches	

**APPENDIX 2**

# Pottery Archive MGM02

Jane Young Lindsey Archaeological Services

context	ename	full name	sub fabric	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description	date
01	TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware		1	1	106	BS		14th to 15th
01	TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware		1	1	132	handle	grooved oval handle	14th to 15th
01	TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware		1	1	27	BS	very abraded	14th to 15th
09	MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	OX/R/OX;med sandy;hard	1	1	6	BS	very abraded;cracked in firing ?;comm fine-med quartz mod larger	12th to 15th
09	TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware		1	1	38	base		14th to 15th
09	PGE	Pale Glazed Earthenware		1	1	30	BS	Humber type ?	17th to 18th
09	LHUM	Late Humber-type ware		2	1	115	BS		16th to 18th
09	MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	OX/R;fine sandy;hard	1	1	16	BS	common fine quartz some larger;? A Toynton type	13th to 16th
09	MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	OX/r/OX;fine-med sandy;hard	1	1	52	base	? Cracked in firing;could be a TB;comm fine-med quartz mod larger	14th to 15th
09	MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	oxid;med sandy;hard	1	1	32	BS	bichrome ?;int cu mottled glaze;comm fine-med quartz mod larger	13th to 16th
09	MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	bright oxid;very fine;hard	1	1	6	BS	BEVO2 faric C ?	13th to 17th
09	TB	Toynton/Bolingbroke wares		1	1	21	BS	abraded	15th to 17th
09	TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware		1	1	5	base	very abraded	13th to 15th

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description	date
09	BEVO1T	Beverley Orange-type ware Fabric 1		1	1	6	BS	pocked glaze	12th
10	TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware		1	1	18	BS	abraded	13th to 15th
10	TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware		1	1	12	BS	very abraded;? ID	13th to 16th
10	MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	OX/R;fine sandy;hard	1	1	6	BS	very abraded;comm mixed quartz incl larger polished	13th to 16th
10	MISC	Unidentified types	dull oxid;fine sandy;hard	1	1	4	BS	could be Roman;comm mixed quartz occ flint	Roman or medieval
11	MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	OX/R/OX;fine-med sandy;hard	1	1	6	BS	very abraded;common mixed quartz incl larger polished grains	13th to 15th
12	MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	OX/R;med-coarse sandy;hard	1	1	31	base	very abraded;common mixed quartz incl larger polished grains	13th to 15th

## THE FIGURES

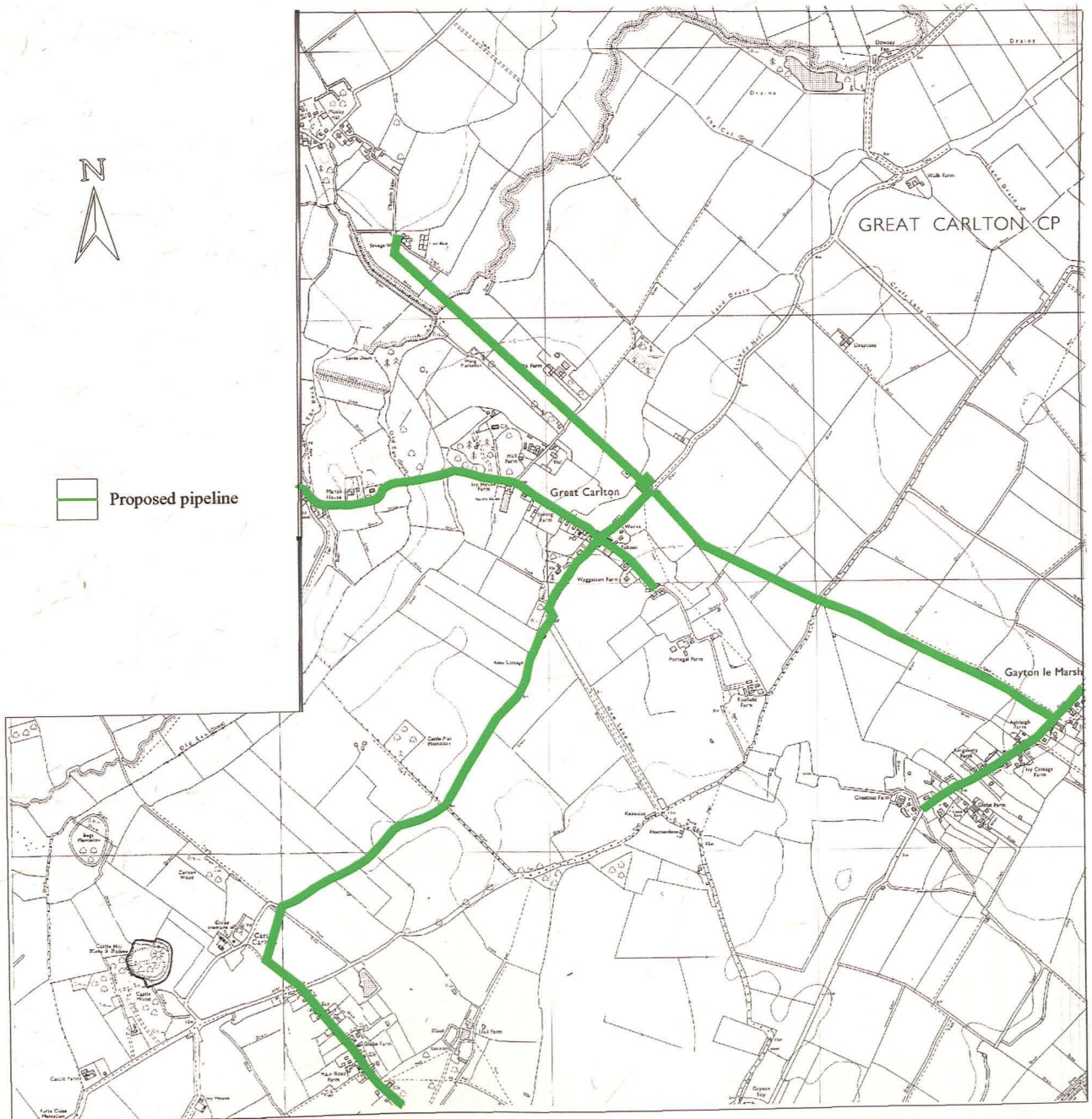
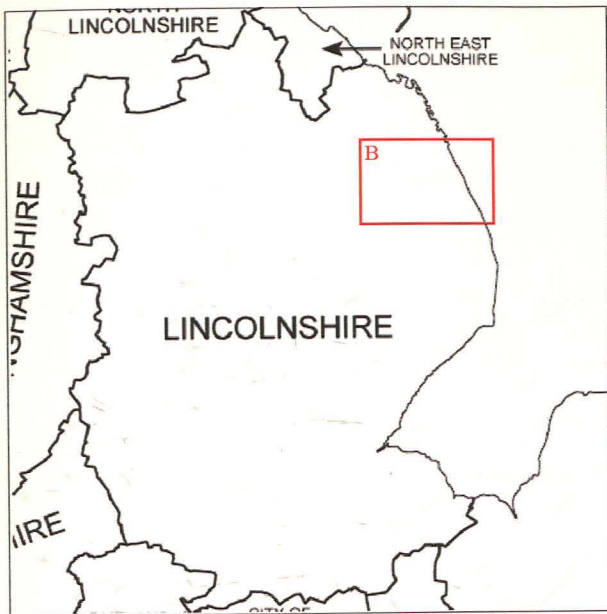
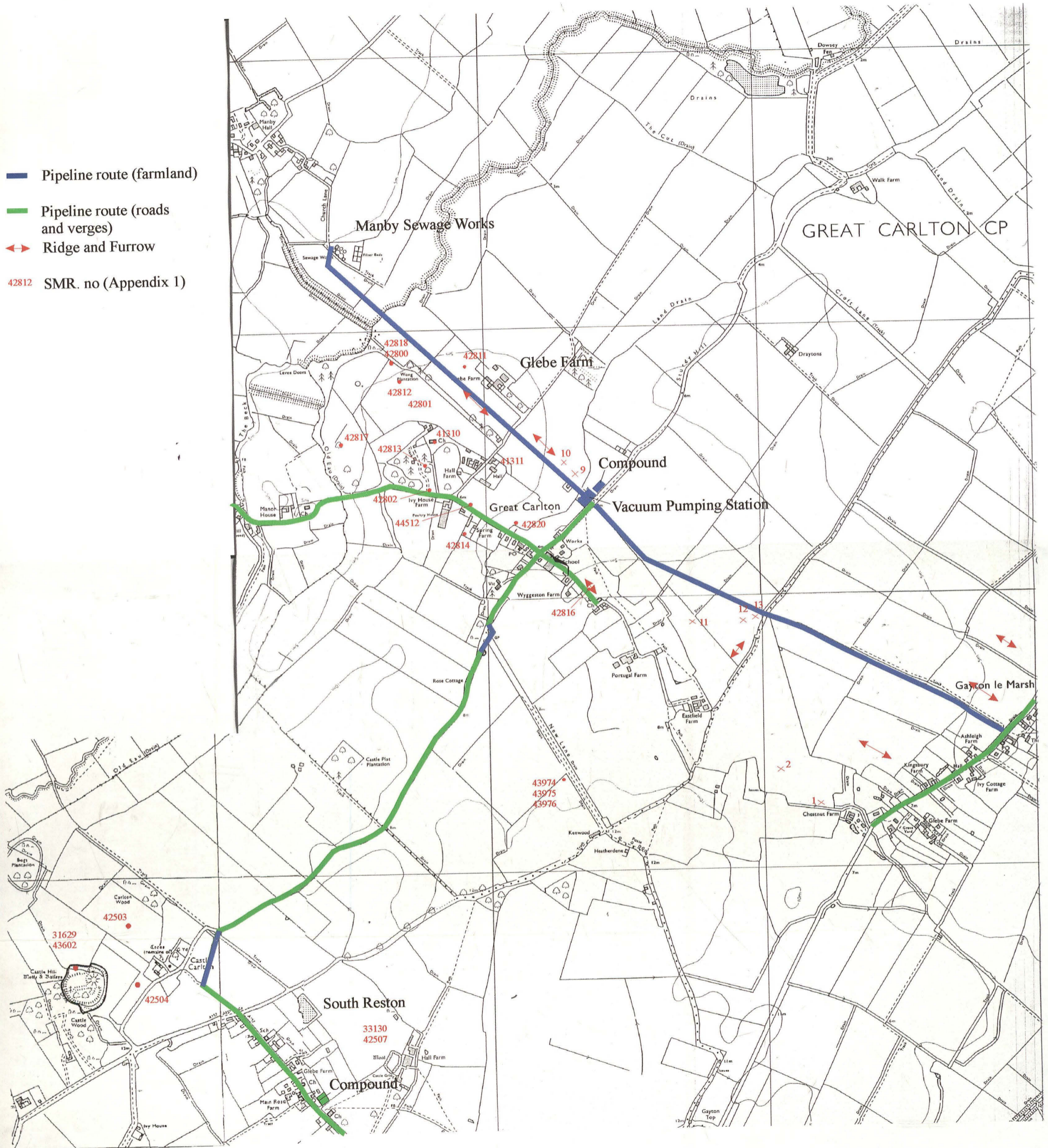


Fig. 1 Location of Manby, Great Carlton, Gayton le Marsh, and South Reston © based on the Ordnance Survey map, sheet TF48 Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO, L.A.S. Licence No. AL 10002165



- Pipeline route (farmland)
- Pipeline route (roads and verges)
- ↔ Ridge and Furrow
- 42812 SMR. no (Appendix 1)

Fig. 2 The pipeline route, with sections across farmland shown in relation to recorded archaeological sites and finds from the vicinity (information taken from Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and the WS Atkins dwg. AK2998/WA/C/87B, based on the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map sheets TF 38 SE and TF 48 SW. Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No.AL 10002165).

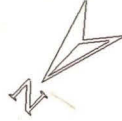




**THE PLATES**



Pl. 1 The Great Carlton/ Gayton le Marsh parish boundary is along the hedgerow (left); the pipeline will cross Long Hedge at this point. Looking NE.



Road to Sturdy Hill

This building has been demolished. Medieval and later pottery was found here in Feb. 2003.

Stream, with bank along the south edge

Corner of ditch around an undated enclosure

Great Carlton

Possible medieval settlement cropmarks

Stream

Continuation of ditch

Possible corner of ditched enclosure



Pl. 2 Air photograph from 1968, showing soilmarks and earthworks east of Great Carlton. (Photograph CUCAP AUC 94, reproduced with permission from Cambridge University Collection of Air Photographs).