

94/9

**DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT OF THE  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF  
PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AT  
28 HIGH STREET,  
CARLBY,  
LINCOLNSHIRE**

Work Undertaken For  
Persimmon Homes

August 1994



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

## CONTENTS

Figure 1 General Location Plan

### List of Figures

Figure 2 Site Location Plan, with Rectangular & Scattered Sites and Fields

1.	Summary	1
2.	Introduction	1
2.1	Planning Background	1
2.2	Topography and Geology	1
3.	Aims	2
4.	Methods	2
5.	Results	2
5.1	Historical Data	2
5.2	Cartographic Data	2
5.3	Aerial Photograph Data	3
5.4	Archaeological Data	4
5.5	Site Visit	5
6.	Discussion	5
7.	Assessment of Significance	6
7.1	Site Importance	7
8.	Conclusions	7
9.	Acknowledgements	7
10.	References	8
11.	Abbreviations	8

### Appendix

- 1 Extract from *Criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments*

## List of Figures

- Figure 1 General Location Plan
- Figure 2 Site Location Plan, with Recorded Archaeological Sites and Finds
- Figure 3 Copy of Part of 1773 Map of Carlby Parish
- Figure 4 Copy of Part of Arden's 1806 Map of Carlby Parish
- Plate 1 Cropmarks Alongside the Southern Boundary of Carlby Parish, showing ring ditch, rectangular enclosure and old water course

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Planning Background

The proposed development at 29 High Street, Carlby, Lincolnshire was examined by Perumahan Homes to make a desk top assessment of 29 High Street, Carlby, Lincolnshire. This was to define the archaeological significance of proposed development in the area, to assist in planning application SK/990512/13/21. This archaeological assessment was undertaken in accordance with a brief set by the South Lincolnshire Council's Architect.

### 2.2 Topography and Geology

Carlby is situated on a plateau of Strathford and Sleaford sandstone of Boreas adjacent to the county boundary with Leicestershire in the southwest corner of Lincolnshire. Lying on a plateau on the north side of the West Glen River, the town is located in South Kesteven District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

Situated at the southeast corner of the village 29 High Street is located at a height of c. 30m OD, one hundred metres northeast of St. Sepian's parish church. Central on National Grid Reference 1100214N, the proposed development site encompasses a noisy 1.1 hectares (Fig. 2).

Local soils are the Elston 1 Association heavy sandons (stony or sandy clay loam) on a solid geology of Jurassic limestone (Hodge et al. 1984, 179). Pleistocene glacial soils of the Flabury 1 Association flank the West Glen River south of the village (ibid., 194).

## 1. SUMMARY

*A desk-top assessment was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development at 28 High Street, Carlby, Lincolnshire. Several archaeological sites and findspots are located in the vicinity of the site. Evidence for prehistoric activity, in the form of burials, is concentrated south of the village. However, differential crop growth that defines these remains only occurs in a restricted area where the soils favour cropmark production. Therefore, prehistoric remains may be more extensive than presently known.*

*Artefacts of Roman date suggest the presence of a villa or other high status foundation in the area, though the location of this establishment is unknown.*

*Located at the northeast corner of the village, the proposed development site occupies an area of probable medieval and later urban habitation. Previous investigations in the vicinity suggest that medieval deposits occur beneath the present topsoil.*

*Map evidence reveals that three buildings were located on the area in 1773. By 1806 two of these structures had been removed and a century later the site was vacant.*

*Assessed as locally important, medieval and later occupation remains, associated with buildings on the High Street frontage, may survive to the rear (north and east) of the development site. Foundations and other structural remains belonging to the buildings shown on the 1773 map may also survive close to the street frontage. Ground conditions are inappropriate for geophysical survey.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services were commissioned by Persimmon Homes to undertake a desk-top assessment of 28, High Street, Carlby, Lincolnshire. This was in order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development at the site, as detailed in planning application SK.93/0269/17/11, which received approval of reserve matters under document SK.94/0572/17/21. This archaeological assessment was undertaken in accordance with a brief set by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.

### 2.2 Topography and Geology

Carlby is situated 7km northeast of Stamford and 8km southwest of Bourne adjacent to the county boundary with Leicestershire in the southwest corner of Lincolnshire. Lying on a plateau on the north side of the West Glen River, the town is located in South Kesteven District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

Situated at the northeast corner of the village, 28 High Street is located at a height of c. 30m OD, one hundred metres northeast of St. Stephen's parish church. Centred on National Grid Reference TF05121410, the proposed development site covers approximately 1.1 hectares (Fig. 2).

Local soils are the Elmton 1 Association brown rendzinas (stony or sandy clay loam) on a solid geology of Jurassic limestone (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 179). Pello-alluvial gley soils of the Fladbury 1 Association flank the West Glen River south of the village (*ibid.*, 194).

### 3. AIMS

The aims of the desk-top assessment were to locate and, if present, evaluate any archaeological sites in the vicinity of the proposed development area. Such location and assessment of significance would permit the formulation of an appropriate response to integrate the needs of the archaeology with the proposed development programme.

### 4. METHODS

Compilation of the archaeological and historical data relevant to the area of the proposed development site involved examination of all appropriate primary and secondary sources available. These have included:

- historical documents, held in Lincolnshire Archives
- enclosure, tithe, parish and other maps and plans, held in Lincolnshire Archives
- recent and old Ordnance Survey maps
- the County Sites and Monuments Record
- the files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist
- aerial photographs
- archaeological books and journals

Information obtained in the literature and cartographic examination was supplemented by a site visit that investigated the present land use and condition; the extent of hardstanding and other firm surfaces; and the appropriateness for geophysical survey. Results of the archival and field examinations were committed to scale plans of the area.

### 5. RESULTS

#### 5.1 Historical data

Scandinavian influence is indicated by the place-name Carlby which means either 'the village or homestead (*by*) of the free peasants (*karl*)', derived from Old Swedish *karl* and *by*, or 'Karle's homestead or village, from the Old Danish personal name *Karle* (Ekwall 1974, 87). Glen, the name of the adjacent river, is British, derived from *glano*, meaning 'clean, holy, beautiful' (*ibid.*, 198).

Carlby was mentioned in Domesday Book of 1086, at which time the parish largely consisted of meadow, woodland and underwood; several ploughteams were mentioned, implying that part of the area was arable (Foster and Longley 1976).

In 1645, the area around Carlby was raided by a party of Newarkers (royalists) during the Civil War (Holmes 1980, 176).

St. Stephen's Church at Carlby was severely damaged during an electrical storm in 1821 (Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury, 15th June 1821, 3).

#### 5.2 Cartographic Data

High Street is situated in the centre of Carlby village. Appropriate maps for the vicinity were examined.

Dating from 1773, a map of the estates of the Earl of Exeter in Carlby parish records the structure and form of the village. Buildings, mostly situated on narrow, elongated plots that stretched back from road frontages, were generally thinly spread through the settlement. Extending the line of the rear limit of some of the property blocks was a field boundary that paralleled the western part of High Street on the south side. A more sinuous

boundary ran north of High Street, forming the rear limits of properties at the eastern end of the highway.

In 1773 several buildings were located on or close to the road frontage of the present construction area. The remainder of the development site occupies an area that was, at that time, part of a field. An elongated oval feature located just beyond the northern corner of the site may have been a pond (Fig. 3).

Edward Arden's *Map of the Parish of Carlby*, dating from 1806, depicts few changes from the Exeter estate plan, though there is a slight increase in the number of buildings. In contrast to this general pattern, two of the three buildings located on the development site in 1773 had disappeared by 1806. Also, the 'pond', previously depicted at the north corner of the construction area, was no longer apparent. Additionally, a windmill was recorded south of the village.

Lincolnshire Archives also possess an undated, although apparently late 18th or early 19th century, map of Carlby (document code 3BNL4). Untitled, this plan is broadly similar to the 1773 and 1806 charts of the parish. However, only selective land blocks are depicted and the present development area is not included amongst these.

There is no available map to accompany the 1807 Carlby tithe award.

Bryant's *Map of the County of Lincoln* (1828) records buildings in the area of proposed development, but is of insufficiently large scale for accurate portrayal of the site.

By 1905, when the second edition of the Ordnance Survey six inch map was published, the present investigation site

was free of buildings and given over to fields. Later Ordnance Survey plans reveal that the area remained vacant until 1959 but by 1983 buildings and a (transport) depot occupied the site. Shown as extant on the 1905 OS map, Carlby Windmill had been removed by 1959.

### 5.3 Aerial Photograph Data

Aerial photographs held in the files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist were examined for evidence of archaeological remains.

South of the town and close to the Bourne Road-Stamford Road junction, a circular feature is recorded on aerial photograph B984JP. This site (SMR34724) is identifiable with the windmill shown on 19th century maps (see above).

Close to the county boundary, a large circular cropmark (SMR34721; Plate 1) has been recorded on several aerial photographs (B541JP, B542JP, B983JP). A further, though smaller, circular cropmark (SMR34722) appears northwest of the former on photograph B541JP. Each of these three photographs also depict a sinuous cropmark trending generally east-west through the area. This feature is probably natural in origin, perhaps an earlier course of the West Glen River which lies immediately to the north.

Just over the county boundary in Leicestershire, two of these aerial photographs (B541JP and B983JP) depict part of a large rectangular cropmark (Plate 1). Also in Leicestershire, and approximately 400m to the west of this rectangular feature, is a small circular cropmark, recorded on aerial photograph B540JP.

North of the village, and near to Monk's Wood, an approximately linear cropmark is

recorded on aerial photograph SF1406/256. Trending northeast-southwest, this feature is slightly irregular and may be natural, perhaps a relict stream or drain.

None of the aerial photographs in the files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist record the village or the immediate vicinity of the present investigation area.

#### 5.4 Archaeological Data

Records of archaeological sites and finds held in the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record and the files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist were consulted. These files are consolidated and uniform site codes are used in both directories. Other, secondary, sources were also examined. Details of archaeological and historical remains falling within 1km of the proposed development area are collated here and committed to Fig. 2.

Sites and Monuments Record	Description	Grid Reference
33563	St. Stephen's Church, c. 1190 - c. 1350, medieval wall painting. 14th century churchyard cross	TF04971388
33592	Medieval pottery	TF05001480
33593	Post-medieval pottery, glass, clay pipes	TF05001480
33594	Dressed stone, medieval pottery, rubbish pit	TF05001420
33595	Roman bronze statue of Mercury	TF04531440
33596	Site of old hall; bank, ditch, forked road	TF05051390
33597	Roman coin hoard and urns (not shown on map)	TF050140; no exact location
33598	St. Stephen's Church (see 33563)	TF04971388
34718	Sunken way and earthworks of shrunken medieval village	TF04601390
34719	Earthworks, possible house platforms	TF04851400
34720	Agate bead and steelyard (not shown on map)	No exact location
34721	Circular cropmark	TF04801340
34722	Circular feature	TF04701360
34723	Linear feature	TF05501400
34724	Circular crop or soilmark	TF05221353

It has been suggested that the statuette of the god Mercury (SMR33595) could have come from a shrine. However, without any associated finds, the presence or location of such a shrine is not necessarily indicated by the discovery site of the statuette (Whitwell 1970, 127-8).

Carlby church contains Early English (c. 1190-1250) features and wall paintings of 14th century date. An elaborate medieval coffin lid decorated with a floriate cross also survives within the church (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 212).

Large quantities of dressed stone, together with sherds of medieval pottery (SMR33594), was revealed at a point approximately 6m back from the road when soil was stripped from a site on High Street (Till 1976, 57).

Elms Farm (adjacent to SMR34719 on map), in the High Street, has an early 17th century barn. Dating to the end of the same century (1693) is the Old Rectory. Also 17th century in date are the Church House and associated barn. All of these buildings are listed Grade II (DoE 1987).

South of the village, on Bourne Road, is a cast iron and limestone boundary marker of early 19th century date. Inscribed 'Parish Boundary, Essondine/Carlby' the marker is listed Grade II (*ibid.*, 27)

Grange Farm, northeast of the village, has late Georgian (early 19th century) farm buildings; the farmhouse is dated 1847 (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 212).

Mention was made (in 1934) of a large, nearly circular earthwork in Carlby Wood, though no accurate location was provided for this (Phillips 1934, 163). However, this reference was inaccurate, the monument described being Careby Wood Camp in the adjacent parish of Careby.

## 5.5 Site Visit

In August 1994, a visit was made to the proposed development site at 28, High Street, Carlby.

Hard surfacing, comprising yards or carparks, provided the southern part of the proposed construction area. North of these firm surfaces was a scrubby, overgrown area, perhaps an abandoned field or garden. It was considered that ground conditions were inappropriate for magnetometry and resistivity survey. No features of archaeological nature were evident.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Evidence of prehistoric remains, in the form of cropmarks, is concentrated in the south of the parish, near the West Glen River. Several circular cropmarks may represent ring ditches around prehistoric burial mounds. However, it should be noted that there is a proliferation of cropmarks in this particular area. Significantly, the distribution of these is broadly coincident with the extent of alluvial soils in the river valley. Elsewhere in the parish such traces of buried remains are scarce, suggesting that the prevalent soils are not conducive to cropmark production. Consequently, it is potentially misleading to draw conclusions about past exploitation of the area when the visibility of the evidence is clearly biased.

Approximately 100m to the west of the largest ring ditch (SMR34721), but over the county boundary in Essendine parish, is a large rectangular cropmark, possibly of an Iron Age settlement enclosure (P Liddle, pers comm).

Artefacts propose some form of high status Romano-British establishment in the vicinity, perhaps a villa. However, the



majority of the finds of this period have no location and the potential focus of settlement cannot, with confidence, be suggested by the findspot of the Mercury statue.

Place-name evidence suggests an Anglo-Scandinavian origin for the settlement. Map evidence and earthwork remains indicate that the medieval village stretched further west down High Street than at present. Cartographic detail of the village structure in 1773 suggests that many of the properties on High Street originated as elongated plots in the medieval period.

St. Stephen's parish church provides the only obvious extant structure of the medieval period, though a number of buildings date from the 17th century. Map evidence also reveals that in 1773 three buildings, since removed, crossed the development area close to the High Street frontage. At that time the remainder of the area of investigation was open, with an oval feature, possibly a large pond, located immediately beyond the northern point of the development site.

Located south of the village and alongside Bourne Road, the circular feature, SMR34724, is identifiable with a windmill, now removed, shown on maps dating between 1806 and 1905.

Hardstanding and a scrubby, overgrown area cover the proposed development site and ground conditions are unsuitable for geophysical survey. No evidence of cellaring, nor any archaeological features, were noted in the area.

## 7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of significance the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments* has been used (DoE

1990, Annex 4; see Appendix 1).

**Period:** Medieval and post-medieval village domestic activity occurs in the vicinity of the proposed development. Such features are amongst the major characterisers of the medieval and later periods in Europe.

**Rarity:** Remains of medieval urban settlement, as identified in the area of investigation, are fairly common, though they may possess rare or unusual features.

**Documentation:** Records of archaeological sites and finds made in the Carlby area are kept in the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record and the files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist. No synopses or syntheses of the historical and archaeological evidence have previously been produced, the present document providing the first such compilation.

**Group value:** By virtue of their clustering in this general area, the group value of the medieval and post-medieval urban habitation remains is moderately high. Association of this habitation evidence with prehistoric and Romano-British remains bestows moderately high group value on the site.

**Survival/Condition:** Limited post-medieval development has occurred on the site, consequently buried deposits are likely to be well preserved. Moreover, there is no evidence of cellaring. No previous archaeological intervention has been made into the site to assess the level of deposit survival. However, medieval deposits in good condition were revealed when soil was stripped from a nearby site.

**Fragility/Vulnerability:**  
As the proposed development will impact the investigation area, possibly into natural strata, any and all archaeological deposits present on the site are extremely vulnerable.

**Diversity:**  
Average period and functional diversity is indicated by the habitation remains of medieval and post-medieval date. Prehistoric ceremonial and settlement remains, together with evidence of Romano-British high status activity and religious practices, confer moderately high diversity on the site.

**Potential:**  
Potential is moderately high that the medieval and post-medieval habitation remains, as previously identified in the vicinity, also occur in the area of proposed development.

### 7.1 Site Importance

In summary, the criteria for assessment have established that the general medieval and later urban habitation remains are locally significant. As such, archaeological deposits present on site can be expected to augment the understanding of the origins and development of Carlby.

## 8. CONCLUSIONS

The concentrations of archaeological finds and observations represent occupation and use of this area of Carlby in the past.

Prehistoric remains, mainly evident from cropmarks, appear to be concentrated in the south of the parish, near the West Glen River. However, this is due to preferential cropmark production on spatially restricted soils. In consequence, the real pattern of prehistoric exploitation may be much more

extensive than presently recognised.

Iron Age occupation in the area may provide an antecedent for the unlocated Romano-British presence represented by artefacts. This latter evidence indicates some high status activity, perhaps associated with religious practices.

Cartographic evidence and earthwork remains indicate that the medieval settlement was larger than the present village. The structure of the medieval village is largely preserved, though the parish church is the only remaining building of the period. Observations made near to the present investigation site noted that medieval deposits occur below the topsoil.

It is probable that medieval and later occupation remains, associated with buildings on the High Street frontage, survive to the rear (north and east) of the construction site. With limited later development having occurred, the site may retain foundations and other structural remains belonging to the buildings shown on the 1773 map. Ground conditions are inappropriate for geophysical survey.

## 9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services are grateful to A Evans of Persimmon Homes, who commissioned this assessment. The work was coordinated by Steve Haynes and this report was edited by Dave Start. Denise Buckley produced the illustrations. Ruth Waller, the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist permitted examination of the relevant files. Access to the County Sites and Monuments Record was provided by Julia Wise of the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council. Peter Liddle of Leicestershire Museums Service supplied information

regarding archaeological remains in Essendine parish. Reproduction of the aerial photographs is by kind permission of Mr James Pickering.

## 10. REFERENCES

All of the following sources were consulted in the data-gathering exercise. However, as some references duplicated information available in others, not all of them have been specifically referred to in the text.

Anon., 1773 *A Map of the Parish of Carlby in the County of Lincoln. Part of the Estate of the Rt. Hon. Brownlowe Earl of Exeter*

Arden, E, 1806 *A Map of the Parish of Carlby in the County of Lincoln*

Bryant, A, 1828 *Map of the County of Lincoln*

DoE, 1987 *List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, District of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire*

DoE, 1990 *Archaeology and Planning, Planning Policy Guidance note 16*

Ekwall, E, 1974 *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names* (4th ed)

Foster, C W, and Longley, T, (eds), 1976 *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey, The Lincoln Record Society 19*

Holmes, C, 1980 *Seventeenth Century Lincolnshire, History of Lincolnshire VII*

Mee, A, 1952 *Lincolnshire, The King's*

England

Pevsner, N, and Harris, J, 1989 *Lincolnshire, The Buildings of England*, (2nd ed, revised Antram, N)

Phillips, C W, 1934 *An Archaeological Gazetteer of Lincolnshire, Archaeological Journal 91*

Till, G, 1976 'Carlby', in White, A J, *Archaeology in Lincolnshire and South Humberside, 1975, Lincolnshire History and Archaeology 11*

Whitwell, J B, 1970 *Roman Lincolnshire, History of Lincolnshire II*

Whitwell, J B, and Wilson, C M, 1969 *Archaeological Notes, 1968, Lincolnshire History and Archaeology 4*

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

Numbers prefixed with 'SMR' are the primary reference numbers used by the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record, Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council.

'DoE' refers to publications by the Department of the Environment.

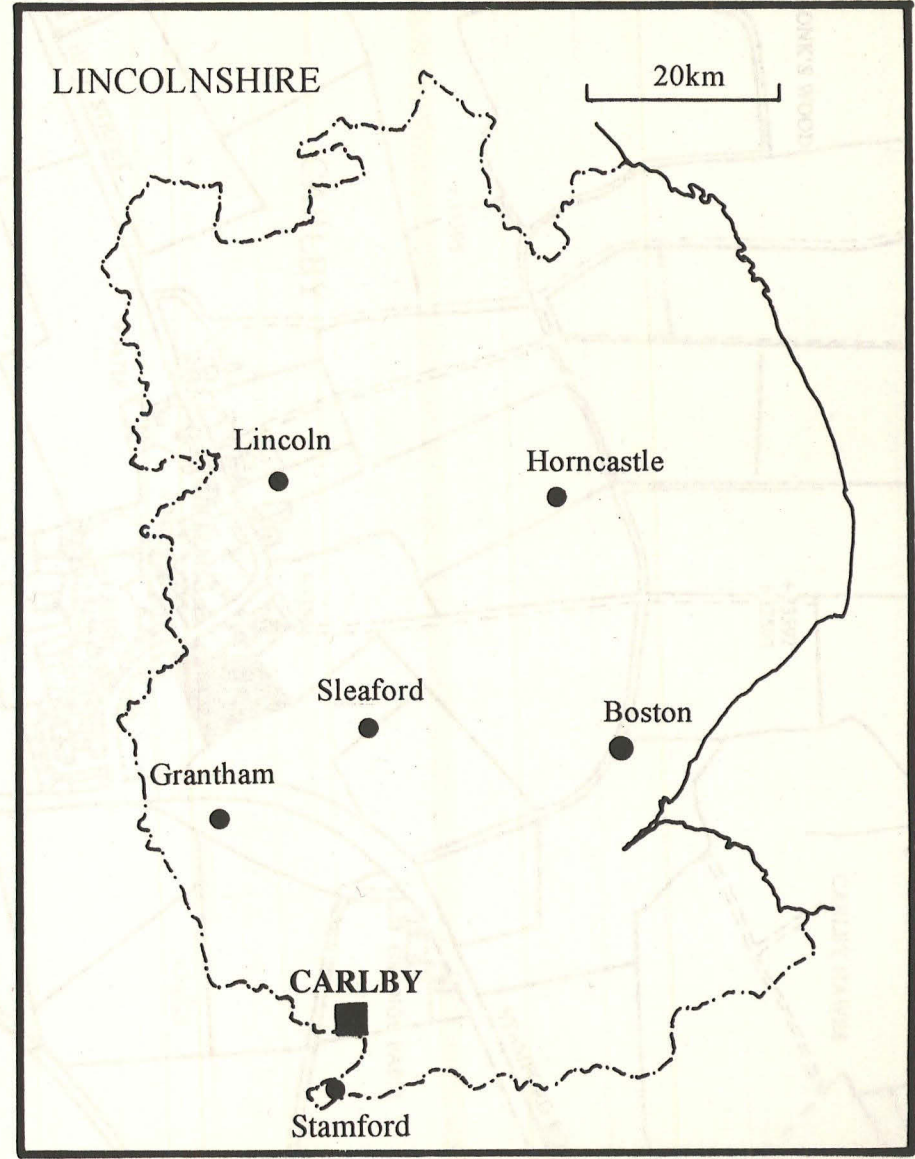
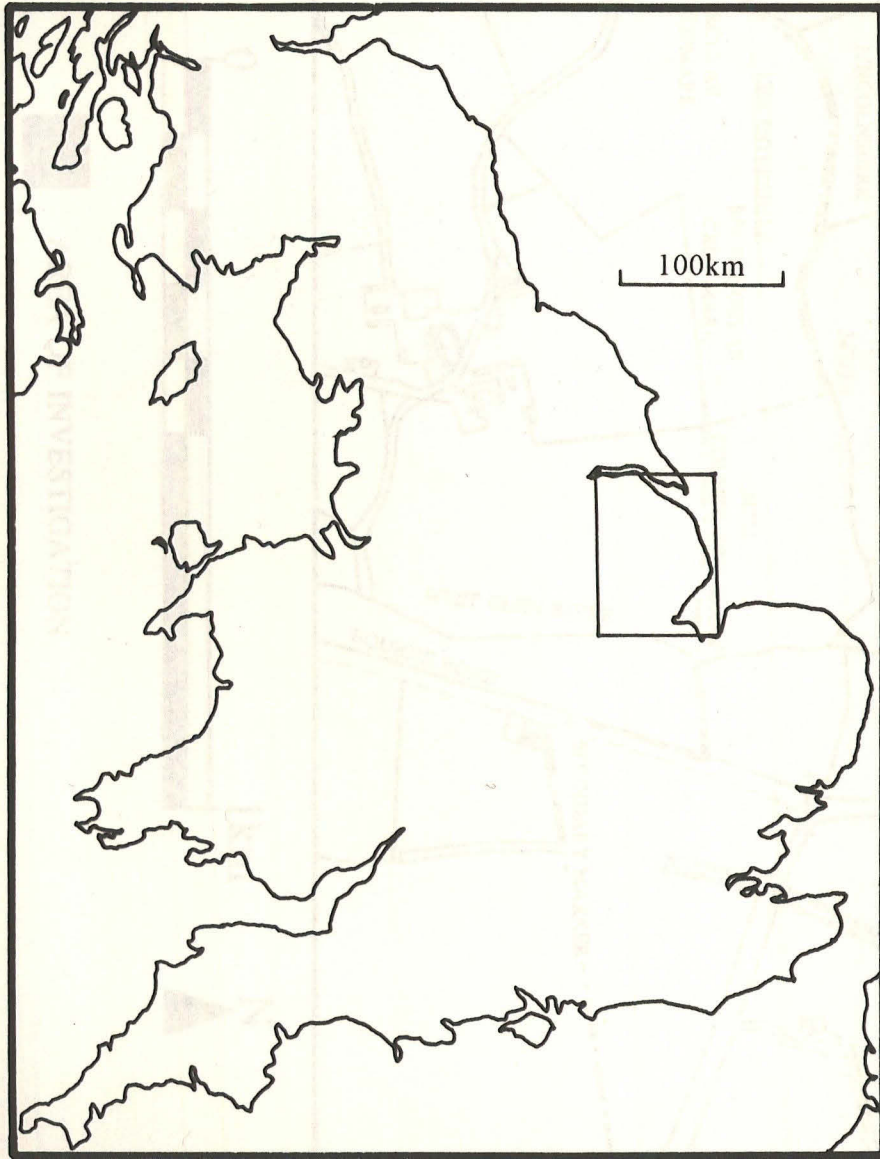
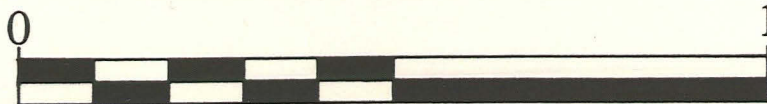
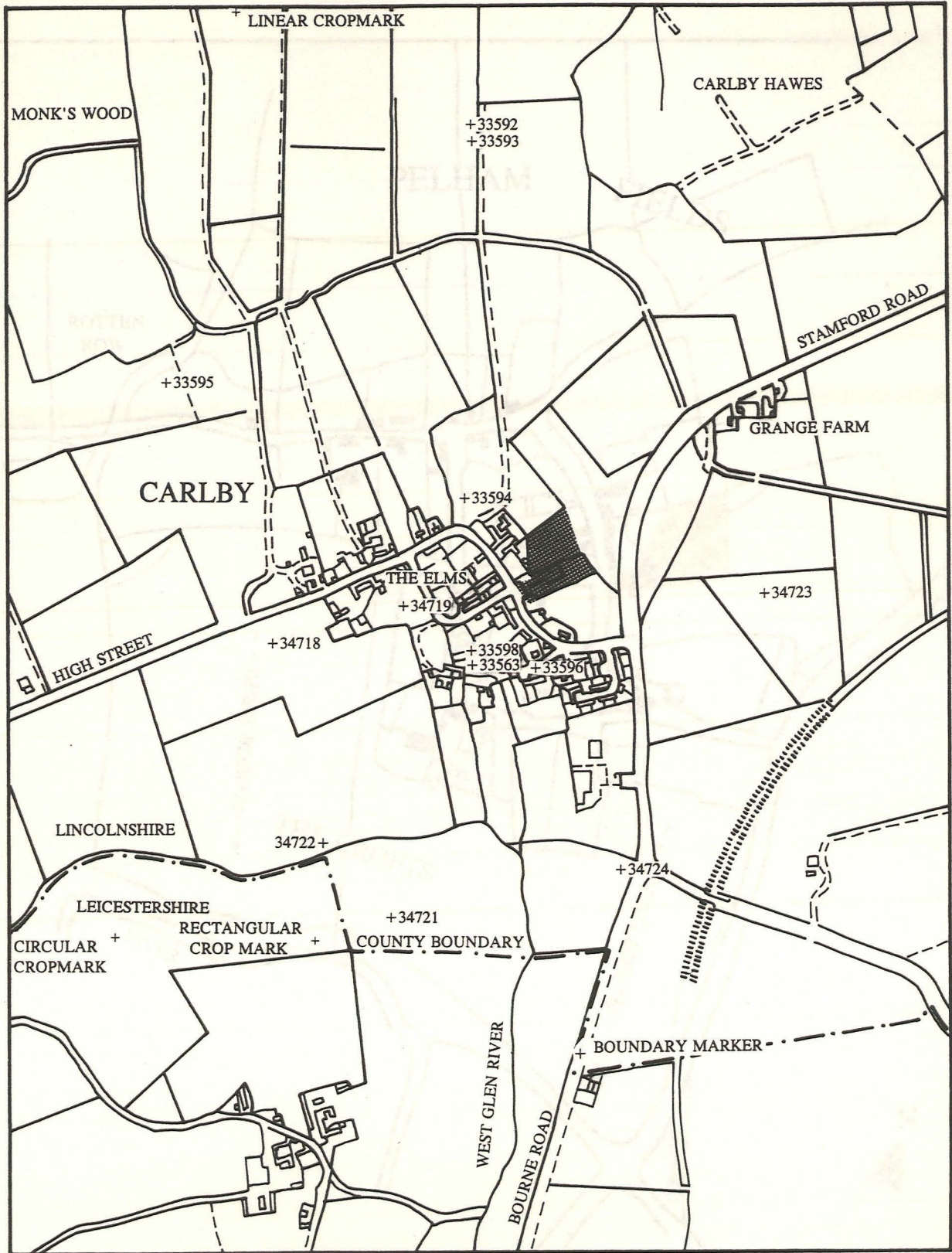


Fig. 2 Site Location Plan.  
with Recorded Arch.  
Fig. 1 General Location Plan

Fig. 2 Site Location Plan,  
with Recorded Archaeological Sites and Finds



AREA OF INVESTIGATION

Fig. 3 Copy of Part of 1773 Map of Carlby Parish

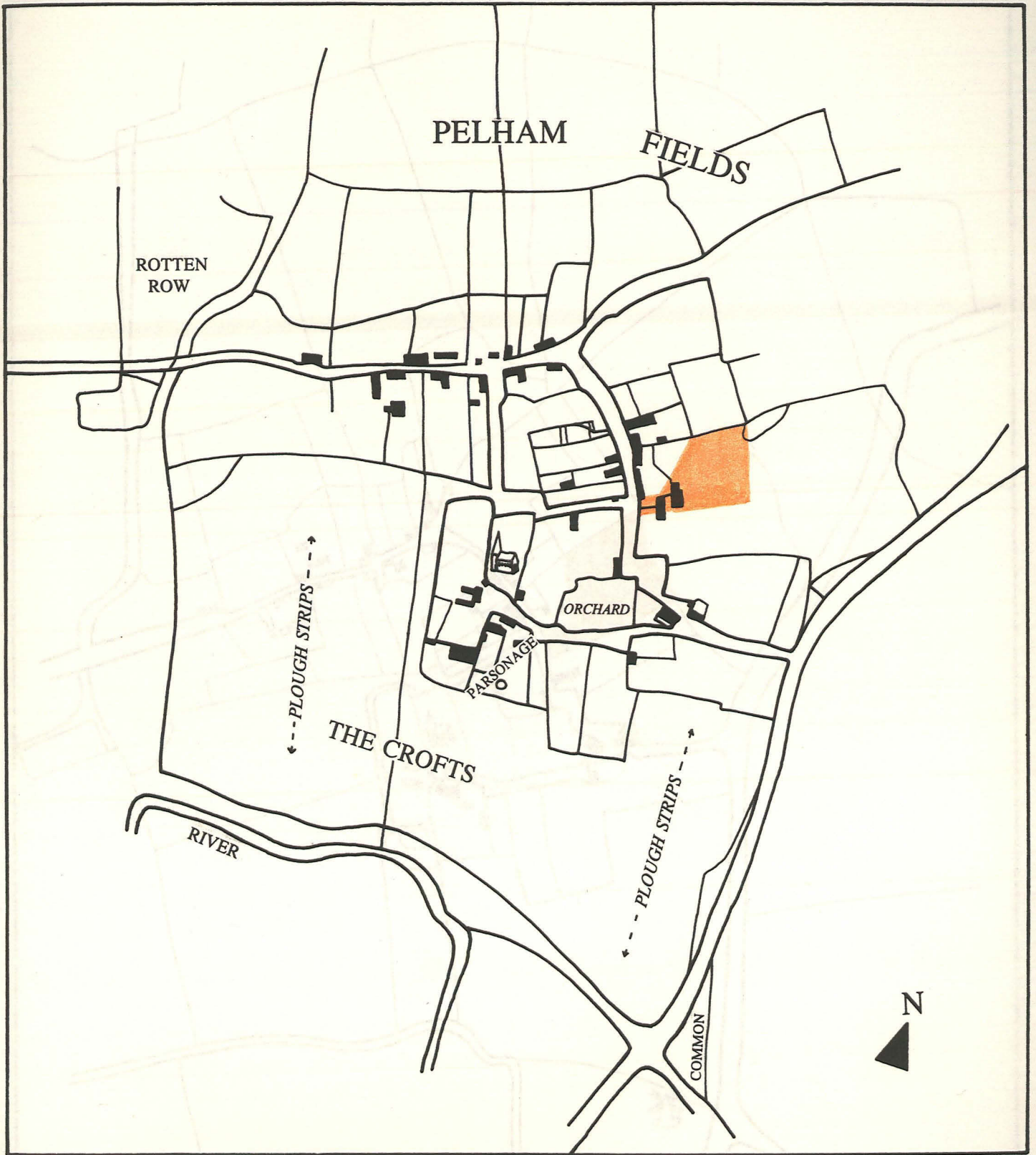


PLATE I Cropmarks  
showing ring ditch, recta

Fig. 4 Copy of Part of Arden's 1806  
Map of Carlby Parish



PLATE 1 Cropmarks Alongside the Southern Boundary of Carlby Parish, showing ring ditch, rectangular enclosure and old water course

APPENDIX 1

Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling Ancient Monuments - Extract from *Archaeology and Planning* DoE Planning Policy Guidance note 16, November 1994

The following criteria (which are not in any order of ranking), are used for assessing the national importance of an ancient monument and considering whether a listing is appropriate. The criteria should not however be regarded as definitive, rather as factors which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of each monument.



N



## APPENDIX 1

### Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling Ancient Monuments - Extract from *Archaeology and Planning* DoE Planning Policy Guidance note 16, November 1990

The following criteria (which are not in any order of ranking), are used for assessing the national importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. The criteria should not however be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case.

i *Period*: all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.

ii *Rarity*: there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context.

iii *Documentation*: the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records.

iv *Group value*: the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement or cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.

v *Survival/Condition*: the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.

vi *Fragility/Vulnerability*: highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection that scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed buildings.

vii *Diversity*: some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.

viii *Potential*: on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.