

M5/20

M & M ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

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**RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF:
CLAY LANE, CARLTON-LE-MOORLAND, LINCOLNSHIRE**



PLANNING APPLICATION REFERENCE: N18/1196/03

NGR: 490522 357791

**Site Code: CLCLM 05
Accession No.: LCNCC 2005.73**

COMMISSIONED BY:

**VINE STREET (LINCOLN) LTD.
Yieldwood Farm,
Baslow,
Derbyshire
DE45 1PR**

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Yieldwood Farm,
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County Council
08 FEB 2008
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SUMMARY

- 1.1 North Kesteven District Council granted planning permission for residential development on land off Clay Lane, Carlton Le Moorland, Lincolnshire (Planning Application N18/1196/03).*
- 1.2 As a condition of the Planning Permission, an archaeological watching brief was required. A specification detailing the methodology for undertaking this fieldwork was prepared and subsequent monitoring and reporting on the results was undertaken according to this document and within nationally recognised archaeological guidelines.*
- 1.3 The earliest deposit encountered was yellow grey green silty clay at a depth of 0.5m. This was sealed by a layer of iron panning and topsoil. The area shows signs of prolonged disturbance in recent times. There were no indications that the site had been inhabited previously, although an 18th century map had indicated that a building was present on the site which was demolished by the 19th century. No archaeological deposits, artefacts or features were present.*

2.0 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 Carlton-le-Moorland is located 26km southwest of Lincoln and 12km northeast of Newark. It is rectangular shaped in plan at a height of 11m AOD. The development area is centred on NGR 490522 357791. The underlying drift geology is sands and gravels (BGS 1973: Sheet 114: 1:50,000).

3.0 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 North Kesteven District Council granted planning permission for the construction of six residential dwellings on land off Clay Lane, Carlton-le-Moorland (Planning application N18/1196/03).
- 3.2 A condition of the Planning Permission required an archaeological watching brief to be maintained during ground works. A specification detailing the methodology to be maintained during the fieldwork was prepared in accordance with current best archaeological practices and the appropriate national standards and guidance including:

Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991);
Code of Conduct (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1999);
Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1999).
Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC 1998).

- 3.3 The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by Martin Griffiths BA(Hons), PG Dip, AIFA between March and August 2005.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 An 18th century map shows a building on the northern part of the site. The building was demolished by the mid 19th century and is not shown on the Tithe Map of 1841. In later maps, the site is shown as open ground. It was thought that the building shown on the 18th century map may be the remnants of an earlier medieval building.

5.0 AIMS

The aims of the watching brief were to:

- a) To monitor ground disturbance during the course of development
- b) to ensure the recording of the extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits and features where they may not be left in-situ;
- c) to report on the results of the watching brief and place them within their Local, Regional or National context

6.0 METHODOLOGY & RESULTS

6.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during ground works associated with the construction of six semi-detached residential dwellings and associated services. The watching brief was undertaken on a comprehensive/intensive basis. The preferred method of construction was strip foundations excavated to 0.7m width and 1.2m in maximum depth.

6.2 Plot 1 (see Plates 1-4) was excavated to a depth of around 1.2m into yellow green grey silty clay (104) at the western end of the plot. The area appears to have been an in-filled pond and local residents speak of a pond on the site in living memory. A small pond is still in existence adjacent to Plot 1. The remainder of the plot was excavated to a depth of 0.9m into yellow brown sandy clay (103) which was reached at 0.5m below the present ground surface. This was sealed by a 0.10m layer of red orange iron panning (102). The plot was sealed by a black silty clay loam representing top-soil (101). This layer was badly disturbed by construction traffic but was approximately 0.3 - 0.4m in depth. It is possible that this layer had been brought in to fill the old pond.

6.3 The footings in plot 1 revealed no physical signs of a previous building although there were occasional fragments of post-medieval brick in the top-soil. Examination of the footings did not reveal any evidence of previous building footings of any kind, but due to the deeply rutted ground surface caused by vehicles during development to the south of the site, it was impossible to interpret features with any degree of certainty.

6.4 Plot 2 and 3 (See Plates 4-8) were similar in stratigraphy to plot 1 and both were excavated to a depth of around 1m. The stratigraphy of the plots suggest a probable continuation of the pond. Iron panning deposits were seen in all three plots but it was not a continuous layer. There were no indications of a building in either of the plots in the development. Modern tile and building material was seen in the top-soil covering most of the site but this is thought to have been introduced

in soil brought in to fill in the pond area in recent times. There were no archaeological features or artefacts other than 20th century material found during the excavation of the footings.

7.0 DISCUSSION

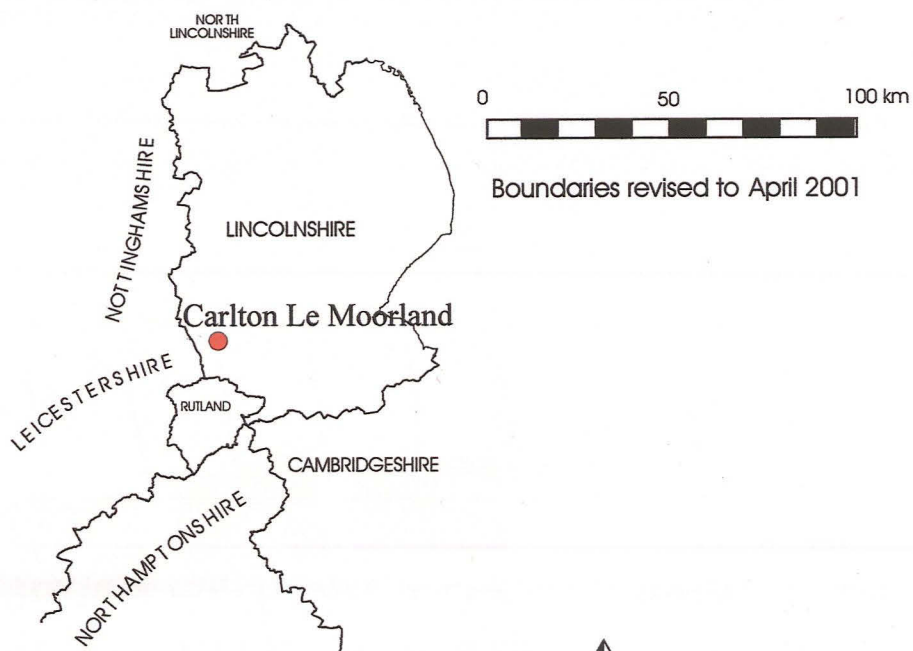
- 7.1 Excavation of the footings for this development revealed no signs of the building shown on earlier maps. The area does show signs of standing water with a small pond still present in the west of the site.
- 7.2 There were no indications of a floor or other materials or artefacts which may be present with a building of medieval date. It is considered likely that a building of this date may have been of timber construction but there were no signs of beam slots or post holes. There is nothing to suggest the remains of a substantial building and it is probable the building shown on the early map may have been an outbuilding of farm origin.
- 7.3 No archaeological features were seen during the ground-works for the development, apart from the pond. No artefacts were recovered and it is thought unlikely that any archaeological presence would be impacted by the development.

8.0 FIGURES

Figure 1. Site Location Plan.

Figure 2. Site Development Plan.

Figure 3. Representative Section of Site.



Map based on Ordnance Survey with the sanction of the
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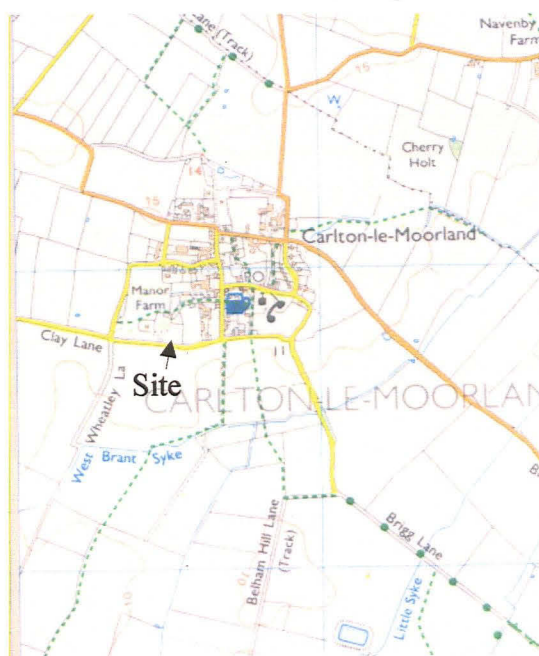


Figure 1. Site location

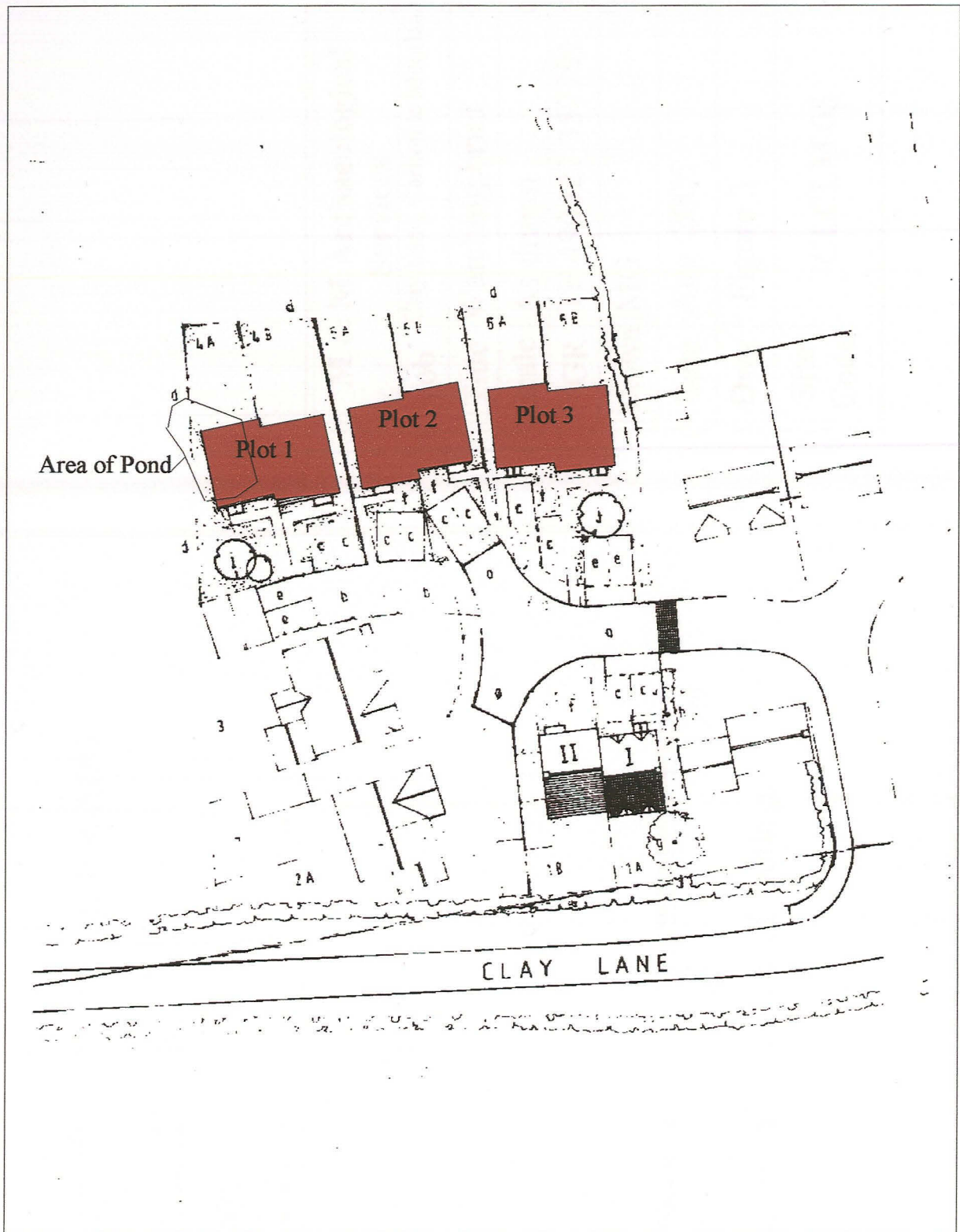


Figure 2. Site development plan

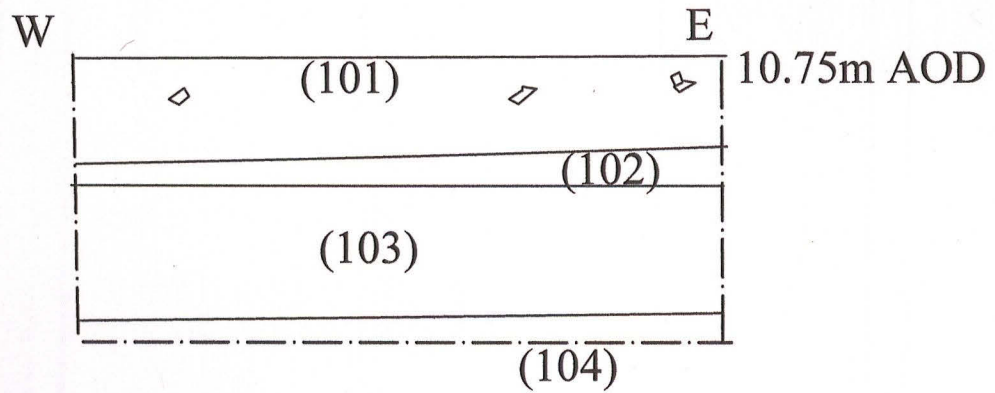


Figure 4. Representative section of footings

M & M Archaeological Services	
Job	Clay Lane, Carlton le Moorland
Title	Watching brief
Scale	As drawn
NGR	TF 490522 357791
Drawn	MG
Date	Aug 2005
Dwg	Figure 3
Site Code	CLCLM 05

9.0 PLATES

Plate 1. Site looking north east.

Plate 2. Plot 1 showing area of old pond in north west of site.

Plate 3. Shot of footings in Plot 1 showing water table.

Plate 4. Showing general shot of footings in Plot 1 showing iron panning.

Plate 5. Shot of footings in Plot 2 looking east.

Plate 6. General shot of footings in Plot 2.

Plate 7. Shot of Plot 3 looking north.

Plate 8. General shot of footings in Plot 3.



Plate 1. Site looking north east.



Plate 2. Plot 1 showing area of old pond in north west of site.



Plate 3. Shot of footings in Plot 1 showing water table.



Plate 4. Showing general shot of footings in Plot 1 showing iron panning.



Plate 5. Shot of footings in Plot 2 looking east.



Plate 6. General shot of footings in Plot 2.



Plate 7. Shot of Plot 3 looking north.

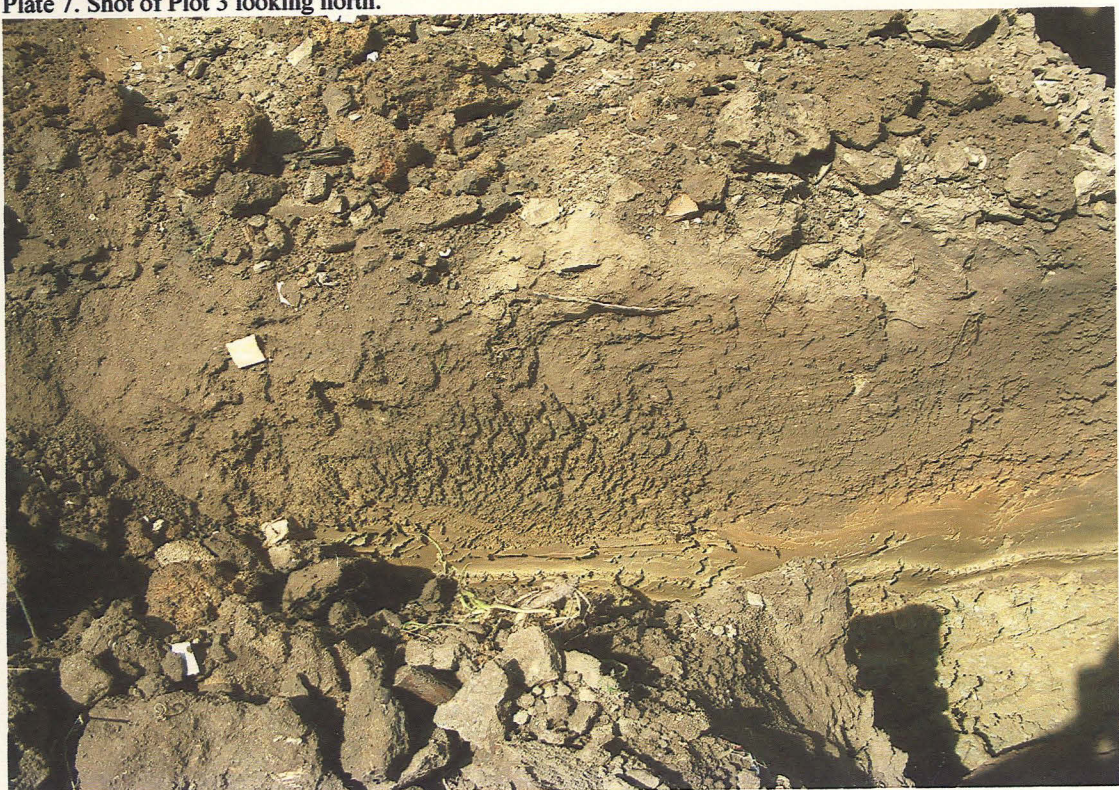


Plate 8. General shot of footings in Plot 3.

*Results of an Archaeological Watching Brief:
Clay Lane, Carlton-le-Moorland, Lincolnshire*

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context	Location	Description	Interpretation
101	O/A	Black silty clay loam	Top-soil
102	O/A	Red orange gravels	Iron panning
103	O/A	Yellow brown sandy clay	Natural geology
104	O/A	Yellow green grey silty clay	Pond deposits.