

**BRACKENBOROUGH LAWN,
LOUTH, LINCOLNSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

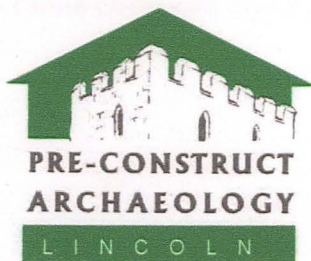
NGR: TF 3202 8968
PCA job no.: 433

Report prepared for Stephen Roberts Associates Ltd.

by

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January 2008



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Summary

This archaeological assessment has been prepared for Stephen Roberts Associates Ltd. on behalf of Mr. M. Shelbourn, in respect of the first phase of the redevelopment of the existing property and the creation of new leisure facilities and holiday homes at Brackenborough Lawn, near Louth, Lincolnshire (NGR: TF 3202 8968).

There is no existing information suggesting that settlement or other activity took place during the prehistoric or Romano-British period at this site. However, the evidence for medieval agriculture is still apparent on most of the site, surviving as characteristic ridge and furrow, and preserving within it a fragment of parish boundary apparently in its unadulterated medieval state.

The results of this report suggest that the archaeological potential of the site is low, and a limited programme of archaeological recording may prove sufficient to record the surviving elements of this relic medieval landscape prior to the development going ahead. Beyond this it is suggested that no further archaeological intervention will be required in advance of the development.

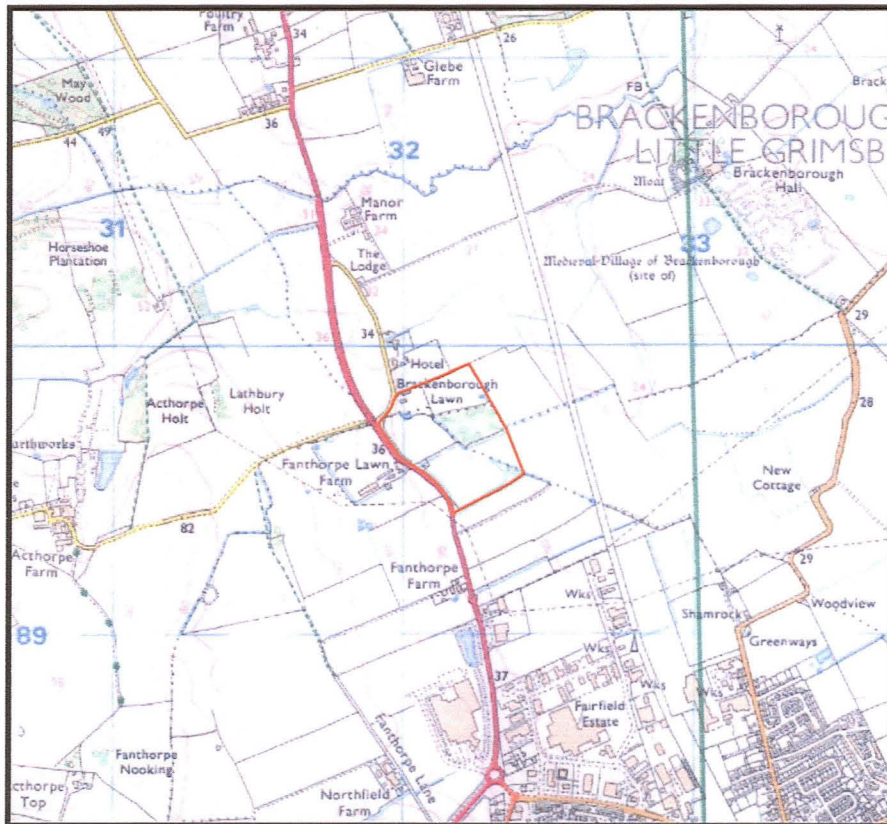


Fig. 1 Site Location Plan (scale 1:50,000)
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1.0 Introduction

This desk-based assessment has been commissioned by Stephen Roberts Associated Ltd. on behalf of Mr. M. Shelbourn. Its purpose is to assess the archaeological potential of the proposed development site at Brackenborough Lawns, Louth, Lincolnshire without the use of intrusive methods, and to calculate the probable effect of the proposed development on any archaeological remains which may be present.

The framework for this document has been based on current national guidelines, as produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA, 1994). This report is intended to assist East Lindsey District Council with its decision-making in relation to archaeological matters, and will likewise inform the developer of any potential archaeological constraints which may be of relevance to the development.

2.0 Location and description

The proposed development site is situated alongside the A161 between Grimsby and Louth, immediately north of the Fairfield industrial estate on the northern limit of the town of Louth in the East Lindsey District of Lincolnshire (centred on NGR: TF 3202 8968, Fig.1).

The site currently consists of four small fields of pasture, a large area of landscaped garden around the main house and associated outbuildings, an area of landscaping around a pond and a small area of woodland. The main road forms the south-western boundary of the site with Fanthorpe Lawn Farm on the opposite side of the road. A minor road forms the western boundary of the site with access to the existing property which is located in the northern part of the site. The rest of the site is surrounded by hedges, ditches and in some places stands of trees, with arable farmland beyond to the north and east, and the latest phase of the Fairfield industrial estate to the south.

The site is located at the junction of three parishes. The majority of the site is situated either side of the Brackenborough with Little Grimsby and Louth parish boundary. The area of woodland lay entirely within the parish of Keddington, the northern and southern sides of which for the most part demark the parish boundaries with Brackenborough with Little Grimsby and Louth respectively.

3.0 Geology and topography

The site is located on the border of two distinct geographical zones. To the west the land rises to the heights of the chalk capped Lincolnshire Wolds, at over 120m AOD. To the east the land descends to the undulating boulder clays, known as the Middle Marsh, beyond that lay the flat marine silts of the Outmarsh and the North Sea.

The site is situated at the foot of the Lincolnshire Wolds on ground that slopes gently down to the north-east at c.30-35m AOD. The solid geology of the development area is recorded as Cretaceous chalk (BGS 1980).

4.0 Planning background

Prior to submitting a detailed development application Stephan Roberts Associated Ltd has requested an archaeological desk based assessment as part of an Environmental Impact statement.

5.0 Objectives and methodology

The purpose of this report is to identify and assess archaeological remains that may be vulnerable to construction works associated with the development and, if necessary, to suggest methods by which the site may be evaluated in advance of construction.

Data for this report was, for the most part, obtained for a 1km radius, centred on the application area itself. This was drawn from the following sources:

- Records held by the County Historic Environment Record for Lincolnshire (HER)
- Records held at the Lincolnshire Archives Office (LAO)
- Records held at the Lincolnshire Local Studies Library (LLSL)
- Aerial photographs held by the National Monuments Record, Swindon (NMR)
- Published and unpublished sources
- Information supplied by the client
- A detailed inspection of the site (undertaken by the author on 25th January 2008)

6.0 Archaeological and historical background

Although there is some evidence for human occupation on the chalk Wolds in the early prehistoric period much of this seems to be concentrated upon the high Wolds, the south Wolds and along the Ancholme Valley. The north-east escarpment has produced comparatively few finds from the early prehistoric period (May 1993).

By the later prehistoric period the whole of Lincolnshire is known to have been populated by the tribal group recorded as the Corieltauvi, but again the eastern escarpment does not feature prominently in the distribution of sites and finds so far discovered although the proposed development site is close to the hypothesised prehistoric routeway of Barton Street (Rogers 1985).

Many Roman period settlements in the county are known to have their origins in the Iron Age and as such the settlement pattern closely resembles that of the Iron Age, with a concentration along the Limestone cliff and the Ancholme Valley. Again the eastern side of the chalk Wolds and the surrounding Middle Marsh have produced comparatively few sites of this period (Whitwell 1992).

In contrast to the earlier periods the distribution of sites in the Anglo-Saxon period is much more evenly spread over the chalk Wolds and along the eastern escarpment. The settlement pattern of the Anglo-Saxon–medieval period has largely been preserved into the modern era throughout most of the country. However, the area around the proposed development site has a high proportion of deserted medieval settlements and other than the industrialisation and expansion of nearby Louth the medieval period may have been the zenith of population density and activity in the immediate area.

The place-name Brackenborough first appears in the Domesday Survey of AD 1086 as *Brachenberg* (Morgan and Thorne 1986). This is believed to be of Scandinavian origins and consisting of a compound from the Old Norse prefix *brakni* and suffix *berg*, meaning ‘braken covered hill’ (Cameron 1998). Although an alternative of ‘brushwood, briars or thicket’ covered hill has also been suggested (Bennett 1995). However, this place-name almost certainly applies to the small hillock to the north-east upon which Brackenborough Hall and the remains of the deserted medieval village are situated.

Neighbouring parishes can also trace their historical origins back to at least the Domesday Survey. Keddington is first recorded in 1086, as *Cadinton(e)*. Elkington, to the east, is also first recorded at the same time as *Alchinton* (Morgan and Thorne 1986). Louth, however, can trace its origins back, through the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, to around 790, recorded as *Hludensis monasterii* (Cameron 1998).

Although the proposed development site is located peripherally to all these settlements and the nearby now deserted medieval settlement at Acthorpe, in the neighbouring parish of Elkington, both the historical and archaeological evidence indicate that an established and settled landscape had developed within the locality by the time of the Norman Conquest.

Road improvements to the west, the construction of the railway to the east and the expansion of the industrial suburbs of Louth to the south have all left their mark on the local landscape but the site itself, like a number of other nearby sites survive as a patchwork of this former medieval landscape which evolved and decline form the Anglo-Saxon period onwards.

7.0 Archaeological potential

This section describes the information obtained from each source, and an assessment of the overall archaeological potential is considered.

7.1 Cartographic and aerial photographic information

There are few suitable scaled early maps of the area of the proposed development site held at the Lincolnshire Archives Office (LAO). The Brackenborough Estate, which covers almost the whole parish with the exception of the proposed development site and a similar small parcel of land at the eastern limit of the parish, is recorded in

detail from the 1760's. However, land beyond the Estate boundary, including the proposed development site, is not in anyway recorded on these maps.

Enclosure maps of the parish of Louth from 1805 show that the part of the proposed development site that lay within this parish had already been enclosed prior to this date and thus whilst shown in outline no details are recorded. No early maps covering the northern part of the parish of Keddington or Louth were found.

A large scale map of the area, reproduced in the book 'Brackenborough' (Bennett 1995, p.122) and identified as 'First Ordnance Survey map of the area round Brackenborough, 1824', shows the main house its immediate grounds and the area of woodland as they appear in later maps. Although no field boundaries and few details are shown at this scale (Fig.3).

The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1891) shows the site almost as it is today with the Grimsby road and field boundaries in the same layout. There are two notable differences in the part of the site that lay in the parish of Louth. The 1891 map shows a sinuous avenue of trees leading from the Grimsby road to the main house at Brackborough Lawn and a small copse in the centre of the southern boundary of the same field, which are not present on the modern maps.

The 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey (1907) shows no change to the general layout of the site although there does appear to be some slight changes to the buildings to the north-east of the main house. The avenue and copse are still present at this time (Fig.4).

A comprehensive NMR/EH aerial photographic cover search was undertaken as part of this study (Appendix 3). After discarding those that did not cover the proposed development site itself, ? vertical shots were selected; what and how useful?

7.2 Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (Appendix 2)

The proposed development site, with the exception of the area around the existing house, in the north-western corner of the site encompasses a designated heritage feature, specifically a surviving area of medieval field system (HER No.45654). This consists of surviving elements of ridge and furrow agriculture (Fig.2).

There are several other similar fragments of surviving medieval field systems within the area, *c.* 500m to the south (HER No.45645), *c.* 800m to the west (HER No.44653) and *c.* 900m to the south-east (HER No.45650).

Broadly contemporary with the relic medieval field systems there are deserted medieval settlements *c.* 1km to the north-east at Brackenborough (HER No.43572), *c.* 1km to the west at Acthorpe (HER No.41161) and *c.* 500m to the south-west (HER No.44655).

The earthworks of the deserted settlement at Brackenborough are a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM No.244) and described as 'probably one of the best surviving deserted medieval villages in Lincolnshire'(HER No.43572 entry). The decline of the village appears to have taken place over many years, perhaps beginning

with a period of climatic down turn at the beginning of the 14th century, then exacerbated by sporadic outbreaks of plague throughout the century and a shift away from labour intensive cereal cultivation to the less intensive wool trade. By the end of the 15th century the open fields of Brackenborough were recorded as being grassed over. The Diocesan Returns of 1563 omit Brackenborough altogether, whilst recording small settlements, such as neighbouring Acthorpe, with only one family present (Bennett 1995).

Other than the medieval sites outlined above, four other sites have been identified at the HER within the 1km search radius of the proposed development area. To the north-west was the former site of Acthorpe wood (HER No.43032), an area of ancient woodland, the majority of which has been cleared since the 1950's. Approximately 400m to the south a possible prehistoric enclosure (HER No.45634) has been identified by aerial photographs. A single sherd of Iron Age pottery has been recovered from fieldwalking c.800m to the south-east (HER No.46721) and a Late Neolithic flint scraper has been identified c.1km to the north-west (HER No.43190).

The results of three archaeological investigations within the local area are also recorded at the HER. Two watching briefs covering the excavation of cable trenches at Brackenborough Hall (APS 1999) and alongside the A16 just south of the site (APS 2001) did not identify anything of archaeological significance. A Geophysical survey (PCG 2006) did not identify any convincing features although the accompanying walkover survey did identify the single Iron Age pot sherd noted above (HER No.46721).

7.3 Site visit

The author visited the site on Friday 25th January 2008. The main house and its outbuildings were not examined in detail they are currently still occupied. The house and outbuilding all appear to be contemporary and seem to be of late 19th century date (see photo No.1).

The garden appears to have been heavily landscaped including an 'L' shaped pond and some mature trees. Within the area which has historically been woodland there is now an ornamental pond with associated landscaping. Between the ornamental pond and the garden there are two modern agricultural buildings.

To the east of the garden there is rectangular field of pasture. There are some slight undulations in this field but nothing that can be convincingly identified as specific features. To the south of the garden there are two slightly irregular fields adjacent to the A16. Low linear ridges and hollows are present in both of these two fields as well as in the small field in the south-east corner of the site. These are the characteristic remains of medieval ridge and furrow agriculture. All three fields are currently under pasture. The ridge and furrow is most pronounced in the small field in the south-east of the site and in the north-east corner of the field adjacent to the garden (see photos Nos.2-4).

The small field in the south-east of the site is flanked by a small copse of deciduous trees, which respects the parish boundary, to the south. To the north-east there is a small plantation of fir trees, and the main area of deciduous woodland to the north.

Within the woodland the earthworks of ridge and furrow are still apparent (see photo No.5).

The parish boundary between Louth and Keddington survives as a ditch with a slight bank, where it flanks the wooded areas, and as a hollow where it crosses an otherwise open area (see photo No.6). The former parish boundary between Louth and Brackenborough with Little Grimsby is not discernable where it crosses the garden area.

7.4 General considerations

In the light of information that has been compiled, it is possible to provide a generalised historical context for the site, before consideration is made of the impacts that have taken place in recent times, and which may have affected the quality and survival of any archaeological resources, if present.

For the prehistoric periods, there is no site-specific information, although there is both the cropmark enclosure (HER No.45634) to the south and the nearby hypothesised prehistoric routeway Barton Street, now Fanthorpe Lane (Robinson 1979). The Neolithic flint (HER No.43190) and single sherd of Iron Age pottery (HER No.46721) may also be noted.

For the Romano-British period, there is no evidence for activity in the area.

The medieval activity in the area is comparatively well represented by both historical sources and surviving earthworks. This includes some within the proposed development site itself (HER No.45654). The evidence indicates that most of the site was under cultivation during the medieval period.

The documented decline of Brackenborough village and the physical evidence of abandonment, at neighbouring Acthorpe (HER No.41161 and HER No.44655) are representative of general decline in the region in the late 14th-15th century and it may be assumed the area of the proposed development site experienced the same abandonment at this time.

It remains to be established when the site was reoccupied, although it may be noted that the earliest suitably scaled map of the area, dated 1824 appears to show buildings at this location. This date is earlier than the current property appears to be, implying that an earlier structure was replaced by the current one later in the 19th century. However, considering the well documented decline within the local area during the medieval period it would seem unlikely that this earlier structure was a medieval survivor, more probably a late 18th or early 19th century precursor to the current building.

The cartographic evidence from the mid 19th century indicates little has changed on the proposed development site itself, although the construction of the railway in 1848 and the modern Fotherby by-pass and the expansion of Louth's industrial suburbs have all left their mark on the surrounding landscape.

8.0 Impact to archaeological resources

Whilst the proposed development is relatively low impact, particularly in comparison to the expanded Fairfield business park south of the site, the development of the site is likely to have a negative impact on the surviving medieval ridge and furrow. Even if fragments survive between new access roads and areas of hard-standing the integrity of the site as an archaeological resource will be lost under the proposed development.

The potential impact on as yet unknown archaeology (that is buried remains that have not yet been identified) may also be significant. New access roads, areas of hard-standing, multiple service trenches are all likely to have a negative effect upon any buried remains, should they exist within the proposed development area.

9.0 Conclusions

It is concluded that the archaeological potential of the site can only be considered to be **low**. The presence of buried remains is unproven, and considering the lack of evidence for prehistoric or Roman settlement/activity within the immediate area the probability of such remains existing within the proposed development area is slight. Should such remains be present it is possible the subsequent medieval activity has already had a negative effect upon it.

Archaeology of the medieval period is well attested by the surviving ridge and furrow. However, the preservation or further study of these surviving remains is unlikely to provide any greater understanding of this period even at a very local level.

Other than the construction of the existing property and the possibility of a predecessor at the same location (see 7.4, above) the survival of medieval ridge and furrow provides evidence of the subsequent lack of activity on most of the proposed development area throughout the post-medieval period.

10.0 Mitigation

The surviving ridge and furrow is not of great archaeological significance, a programme of archaeological recording, such as a topographical survey may prove sufficient to record the extent of surviving remains prior to development work commencing. A more detailed investigation may be appropriate for the surviving hollow along the parish boundary, such as one or two evaluation trenches across this earthwork in order to record what may be a relatively undisturbed, even possibly original parish boundary.

The possibility of exposing other significant archaeological remains within the proposed development site appears to be slight. To clarify this situation in absolute terms would require a programme of intrusive archaeological evaluation, such as a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching. However, it is the opinion of the author that further archaeological intervention in advance of the redevelopment is unlikely to be productive and a negative condition based on the model in PPG 16, para. 30 or similar requiring a watching brief would be sufficient to determine the presence of any archaeological remains.

11.0 Acknowledgements

The author would like to acknowledge the help of the staff at the Lincolnshire Historic environment Record, the Lincolnshire Archives Office and the Local Studies Library at Lincoln Library.

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Appendix 1: Colour Plates



Photo No.1: View of House looking across the garden from the south. The line of the former driveway can just be made out, going from left to right.



Photo No.2: Ridge and furrow in foreground, House and gardens in background.



Photo No. 3: Ridge and furrow.



Photo No. 4: Ridge and furrow.



Photo No. 5: Area of woodland.



Photo No. 6: Parish boundary.

Appendix 2: Lincolnshire HER extracts

Site No.	HER No.	NGR	Description	Period
1	41161	TF 5308 3894	Earthwork, deserted settlement (Acthorpe)	medieval
2	43032	TF 5314 3902	Woodland	medieval/post-medieval
3	43190	TF 5314 3907	Find, Flint scaper	Late Neolithic
4	43572	TF 5333 3904	Earthwork, deserted settlement (Brackenborough)	medieval
5	44653	TF 5309 3900	Earthwork, ridge and furrow	medieval
6	44655	TF 5314 3894	Earthwork, deserted settlement (E of Acthorpe)	medieval
7	45634	TF 5319 3889	Cropmark enclosure	Prehistoric
8	45645	TF 5322 3898	Earthwork, ridge and furrow	medieval
9	45650	TF 5330 3890	Earthwork, ridge and furrow	medieval
10	45654	TF 5322 3898	Earthwork, ridge and furrow	medieval
11	46721	TF 5329 3892	Find, pottery sherd	Iron Age

Appendix 3: NMR listings

Vertical Aerial Photographs

Sortie Number	Start Frame	End Frame	National Reference		Date	Scale
			Start	End		
RAF/CPE/UK/2009	1331	1335	SK645596		16-Apr-	9800
			SK616597		47	
			SK626577		16-Apr-	
RAF/CPE/UK/2009	1391	1392	SK633578		47	9800
			SK623578		13-May-	
RAF/541/16	3017	3018	SK631579		48	10000
RAF/540/1121	264	266	SK616606		02-May-	10000
			SK627607		53	
RAF/58/1210	60	60	SK625579		14-Aug-	10000
			SK625579		53	
RAF/58/1210	60	60	SK624596		14-Aug-	10000
			SK624596		53	
RAF/58/3591	1	3	SK631610		03-Jun-	10000
			SK619611		60	
FSL/7145	3252	3252	SK608593		01-Jun-	12000
			SK608593		71	
FSL/7145	3327	3330	SK630609		01-Jun-	12000
			SK630575		71	
FSL/7145	3395	3395	SK649594		01-Jun-	12000
			SK649594		71	
FSL/7145	8339	8341	SK633575		06-Sep-	12000
			SK633600		71	
FSL/7145	14298	14301	SK630574		24-Mar-	12000
			SK631606		72	
US/7PH/GP/LOC281	4060	4062	SK611599		18-Apr-	15000
			SK640609		44	
MAL/81020	61	61	SK617604		22-Jun-	10000
			SK617604		81	
MAL/81020	62	62	SK625608		22-Jun-	10000
			SK625608		81	
MAL/81020	89	89	SK645594		22-Jun-	10000
			SK645594		81	
MAL/81020	90	90	SK640585		22-Jun-	10000
			SK640585		81	
MAL/83010	211	212	SK619598		04-Jun-	7000
			SK613597		83	
MAL/83010	221	221	SK617597		04-Jun-	7000
			SK617597		83	
OS/85031	107	109	SK643603		28-Apr-	7800
			SK643588		85	
OS/85031	115	119	SK631582		28-Apr-	7800
			SK631611		85	
OS/85031	152	155	SK617607		28-Apr-	7800
			SK617584		85	
OS/88305	45	48	SK640584		03-Nov-	8000
			SK620582		88	
OS/88305	201	205	SK641594		03-Nov-	8000
			SK616596		88	
OS/95523	121	124	SK637604		13-Apr-	6600
			SK619605		95	

Total 14 Sorties 65 Prints

Oblique Aerial Photographs

NGR Index Number	Accession Number	Frame	Date Flown	6 Fig NGR
SK6258/6	DNR 1616	23	28-Jun-82	SK629588
SK6259/1	JAP 2577	29	15-Jul-84	SK627594
SK6259/2	JAP 2577	30	15-Jul-84	SK627594
SK6259/3	DNR 986	20	11-Jul-76	SK627593
SK6259/4	DNR 986	21	11-Jul-76	SK627593
SK6259/5	DNR 1557	9	27-Jul-79	SK629594
	NMR			
SK6358/1	10856	35	29-Jul-74	SK633587
SK6358/2	DNR 856	28	25-Jun-76	SK630588
SK6358/3	DNR 864	34	27-Jun-76	SK630588
SK6358/16	DNR 1616	22	28-Jun-82	SK630588
SK6359/1	DNR 1010	29	05-Aug-77	SK637596
SK6359/2	DNR 1010	30	05-Aug-77	SK638596
SK6359/3	DNR 1558	22	27-Jul-79	SK637590
SK6359/4	JAP 5315	490	14-Jul-86	SK635594
SK6359/5	JAP 5315	491	14-Jul-86	SK635594
SK6359/6	DNR 1557	10	27-Jul-79	SK637595
SK6359/7	JAP 6967	492	14-Jul-86	SK635594
SK6359/8	JAP 19451	L084	20-Jul-94	SK630594
SK6360/1	DNR 1297	12	10-Jul-79	SK633604
SK6360/2	DNR 1557	5	27-Jul-79	SK630605
SK6360/3	DNR 1557	6	27-Jul-79	SK630605
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Total 23
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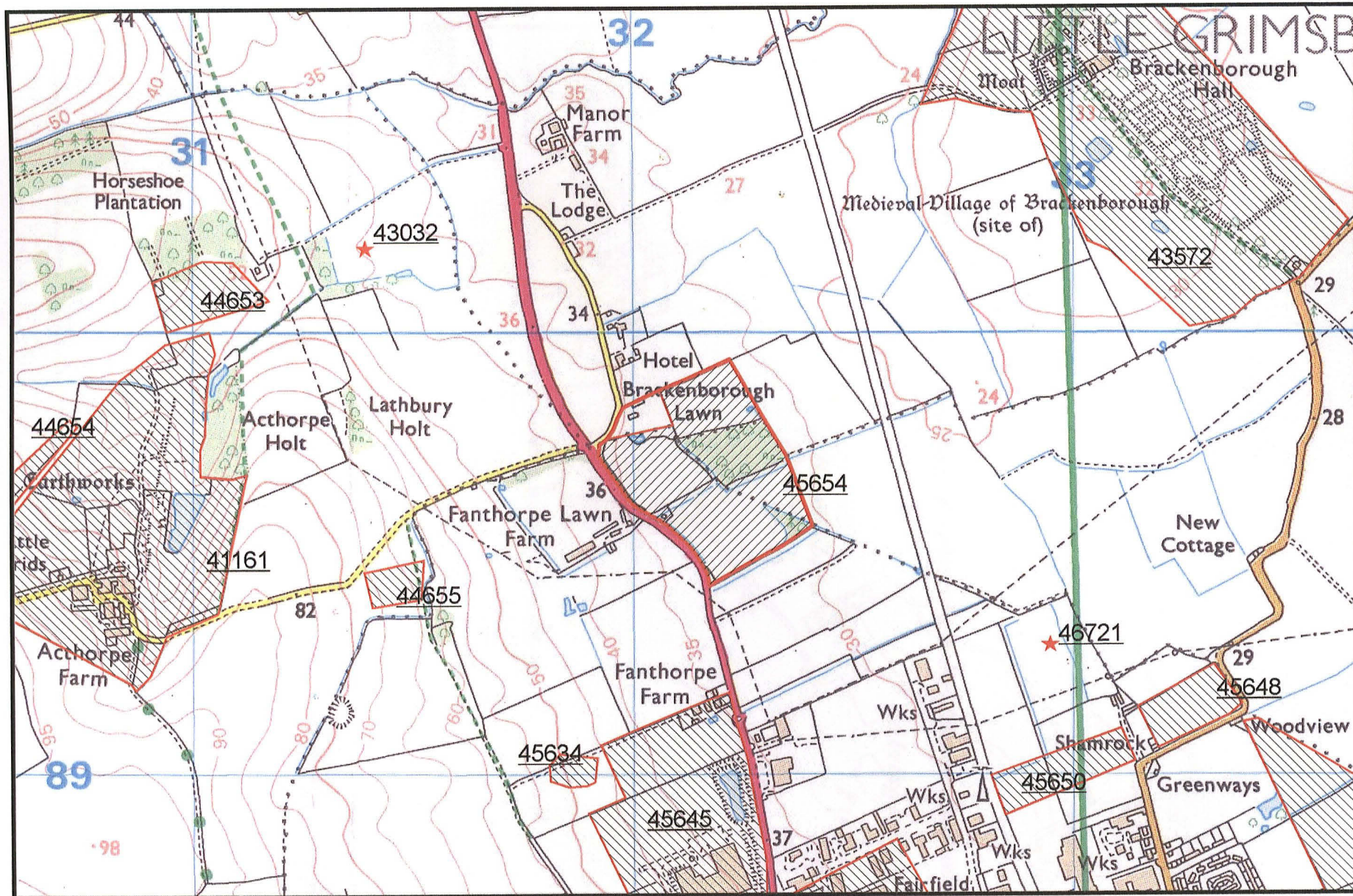


Fig.2 HER sites. Scale 1:25 000
(O.S. Copyright Licence No. A1 515 21 A0001)

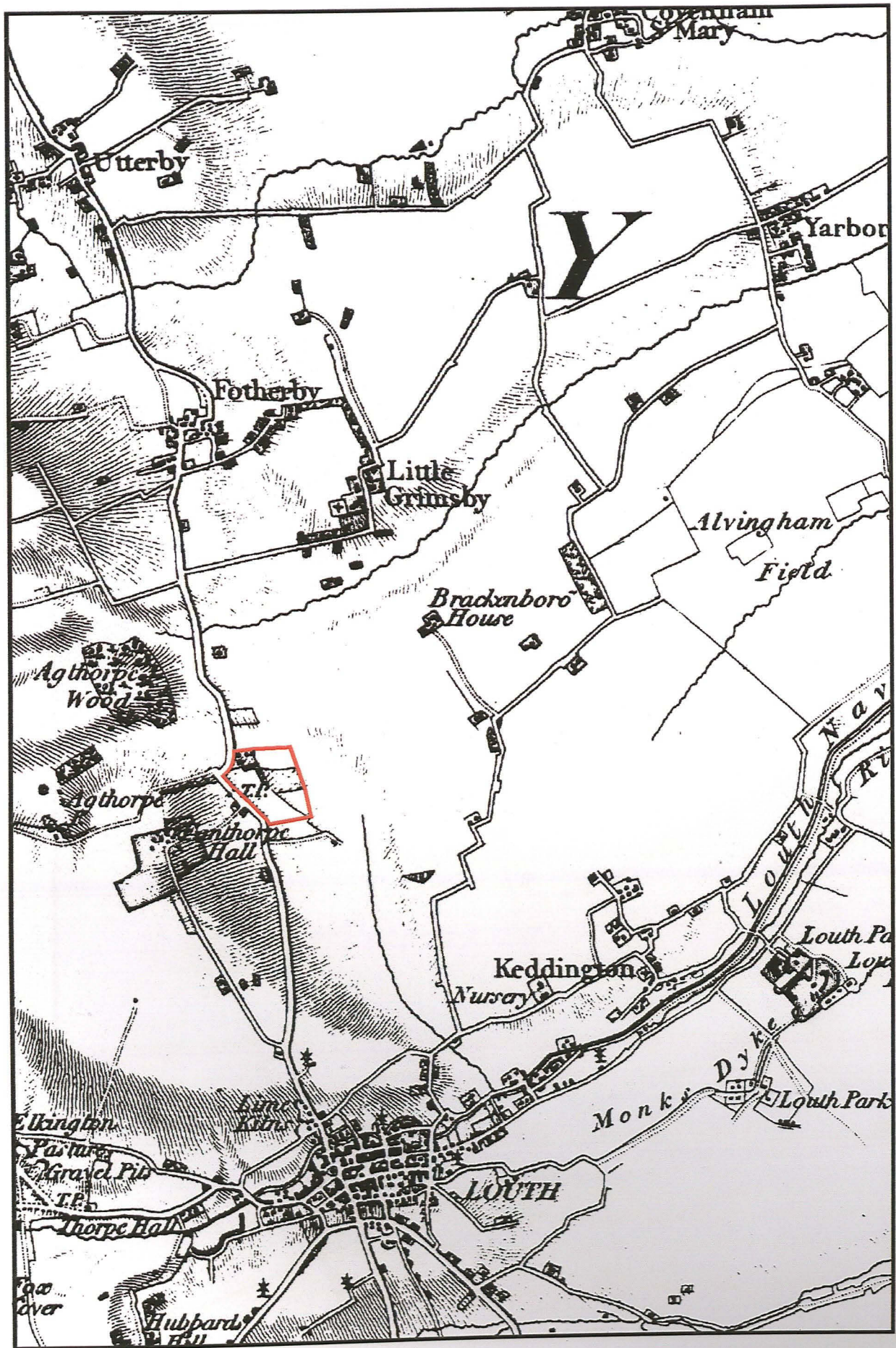


Fig. 3 Map of 1824. Not to scale

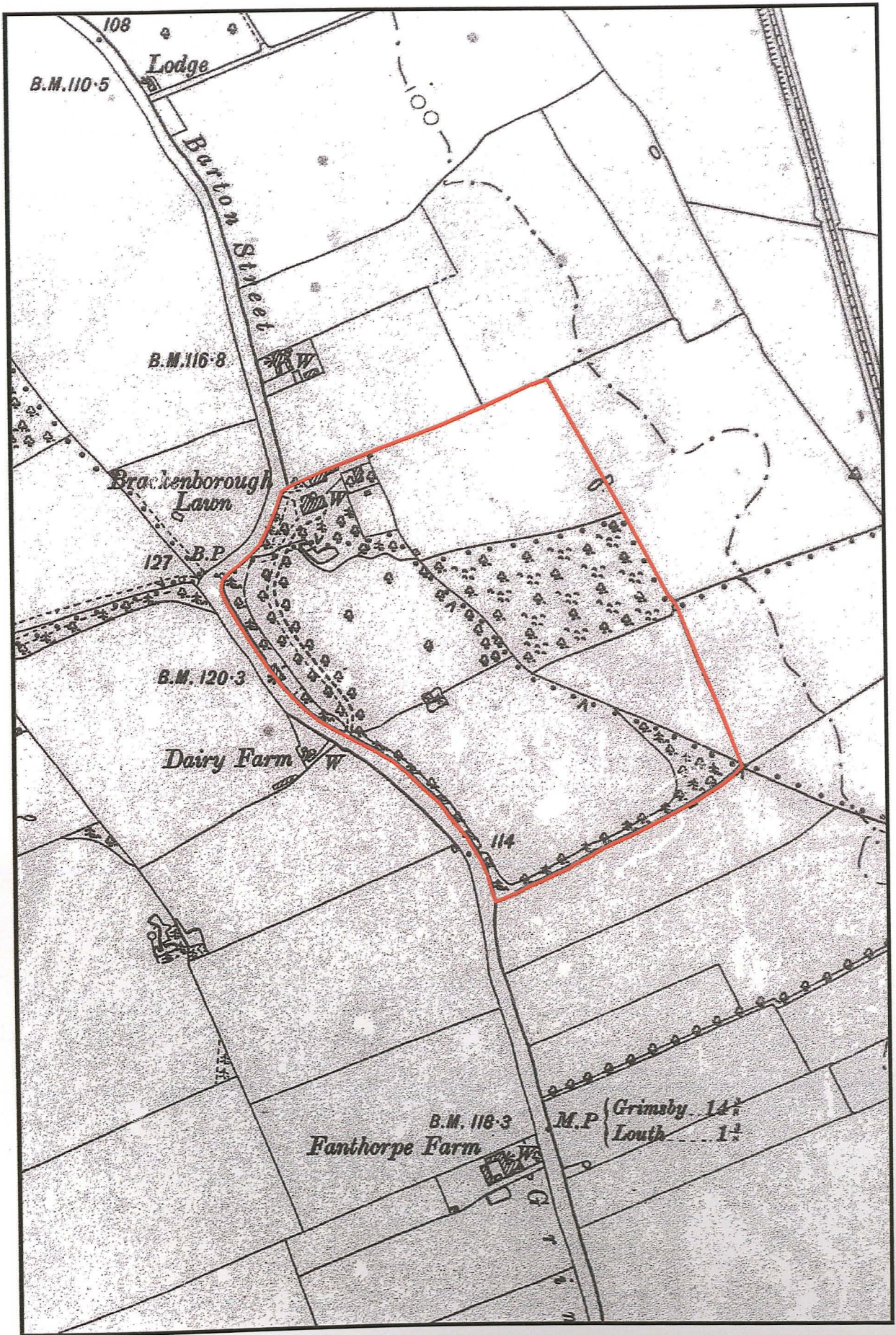
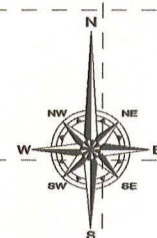


Fig.4 2nd Edition 6"-1mile OS Map

Any discrepancies or proposed alterations to be notified to the architects and further instructions obtained prior to the commencement of work. Figured dimensions to be used in preference to scaled dimensions all dimensions and levels to be verified on site.



O.S. Block Layout 1:2500

Revisions
Revision 'A' Cyclepath & Emergency Access Amended

Stephen Roberts Associates Ltd.
Architects ■ Interior Designers

Mr M. Shelbourn	client
Proposed Development	project
Brackenborough Lawn, Louth	site location
Bussiness Park Block Plan Layout	drawing
June 07	date
1 : 2500	scale
07 / 005 / T / 03	drawing number
A	revision
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