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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-TOP  
ASSESSMENT AND  
EARTHWORK SURVEY OF  
LAND EAST OF SPRING FARM,  
GREAT CARLTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(GCS 98)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

Lincolnshire County Council  
Archaeology Section

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GCS 98

Earthwork survey  
Fig 10.

EVENTS 43519 43520  
SOURCE 418241  
42815 undated  
44512 4183367A (ed)  
44513 4183368M (ed)

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(GCS 98)**

Work Undertaken For  
Willsons Chartered Surveyors  
on behalf of  
Mr D. Bullivant

July 1998

Report Compiled by  
Neil Herbert BA (Hons), AIFA

National Grid Reference: <sup>TF 40987 85280</sup> ~~TF 4098~~ 8536  
Planning Application No: (N/063/0685/98)

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*Archaeological Project Services is an IFA Registered  
Archaeological Organisation (No. 21)*

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## 1. SUMMARY

*A desk-based assessment and earthwork survey was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of development on land east of Spring Farm, Great Carlton, Lincolnshire.*

*Investigations within a 1km radius of the proposed development have located archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic (3500-2000 BC), medieval (AD 1066-1485) and post-medieval periods (post AD 1485).*

*Earthwork remains survive on the proposed development site and have been subject to survey. The form of these earthworks suggests they may represent remains of hollow-ways and possible house platforms. Cartographic evidence does not depict residential development of the site between the 18th century and the present day. As a consequence, this information implies that recorded earthworks, within the proposed development site, must be of 18th century or earlier date. More probably, the morphology of surviving earthworks suggests they represent medieval occupation.*

*Although no known services impinge upon the proposed development site, a linear earthwork and parchmark, recorded during survey, probably represents the recent insertion of a land drain. Due to the lack of previous development, any and all archaeological remains can be expected to survive in good condition.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Planning Background

A planning application for the construction of 3 dwellings on land east of Spring Farm, was submitted to East Lindsey

District Council (N/063/0685/98). The Archaeological Officer for Lincolnshire County Council advised that an archaeological assessment be completed prior to development in order to assess archaeological remains on, and in proximity to the site.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Willsons Chartered Surveyors, on behalf of Mr D. Bullivant, to undertake a desk-based assessment and earthwork survey of Spring Farm, Great Carlton, Lincolnshire. The purpose of the assessment was to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development at the site, in accordance with the Specification for works produced by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Assistant Archaeology Officer, Lincolnshire County Council (Appendix 1). This archaeological assessment was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Standards and Guidance for the Preparation of Desk-based Assessments* (1994).

### 2.2 Topography, Geology and Soils

Great Carlton is situated 21km northeast of Horncastle and approximately 8km east of Louth, within 10km of the Lincolnshire coastline (Fig.1). The proposed development site lies 400m southeast of the village centre, as defined by the parish church of St. John the Baptist (Fig.2).

Land surrounding the investigation area is bisected by several water channels and land drains, flowing northeastwards into the nearby coastal plains. The general topography is defined by dispersed contours, representing a gentle, almost flat, landscape. A main road, orientated roughly east-west, passes the centre of the modern settlement, forming a crossroads with a second thoroughfare. Centred on National

Grid Reference TF 40988536, the proposed development site lies south of the main west-east road, and covers an area of approximately 2500 square metres.

Lying at a height of between *c.* 3.5m and *c.* 4.3m OD, the proposed site is currently under pasture. Earthworks occupy this field, and continue across ground north and south of the proposed development site.

Local soils are Holderness Association fine loamy typical stagnogley soils on chalky till and glaciofluvial drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 214). Immediately to the northeast of the site, in the adjacent stream valley, are soils of the Wallsea 2 Association, pelo-alluvial gleys on reclaimed marine alluvium (*ibid.*, 338).

### 3. AIMS

As stated in the Specification for investigation, the aims of the desk-based assessment and earthwork survey were to gather sufficient information for the Archaeology Officer of Lincolnshire County Council to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological remains present on site (Appendix 1; 7.1). This assessment 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
- Ordnance Survey maps
- the County Sites and Monuments Record
- aerial photographs
- archaeological books and journals

Information obtained in the literature and cartographic examination was supplemented by a visit to the proposed development site. This reconnaissance investigated the extent of hardstanding and other firm surfaces; present land use and condition; the presence, or otherwise, of dumped materials; and the appropriateness for geophysical survey. Additionally, a survey of earthwork remains within the proposed development site was completed, using a combination of EDM and graphical survey. A preliminary investigation of a small paddock, west of the proposed site, was also undertaken. Results of the archival and field examinations were committed to scale plans of the area.

### 5. RESULTS

#### 5.1 Historical data

Place-name evidence suggests that Great Carlton originated during the Anglo-Saxon period. Carlton probably derives from the Old Scandinavian *Karlatūn* which usually means 'the *tūn* (homestead/village) of the free men or peasants' but in some cases means *Karla tūn* or 'Karli's *tūn*'. The name *Karlatun* is never found in Scandinavia, and it is likely that *Carl(e)ton* is in most cases due to a Scandinavianization of the Old English *Ceorlatūn* (Ekwall 1974, 88). A prefix of Great to the name of the village possibly refers to a division between major and minor settlements, perhaps originally

within the same parish. The corresponding minor settlement, Little Carlton, lies 1km to the west.

Although relevant historical documents are scarce, the Lindsey Survey, written AD 1115, records that Ansgot of Burwell and Robert de Haia held land within the parish of Great Carlton (Foster and Longley 1976, 258-259).

An ancient boundary marks the division between the parishes of Great Carlton and Gayton le Marsh. This feature follows an original wapentake boundary and is referred to in 13th century land grants as 'le lane', implying that part was then held in severalty. Because the boundary was subject to different landowners, it may well have gone out of regular use as a road (Owen 1984, 48).

During the medieval period Great Carlton probably prospered as a result of the local pastoral sheep farming economy, developed upon the fenland pasture and marsh. Evidence for the scale of this method of farming is represented by a 13th century document, stating that there were 246 acres of pasture in Robert Lupus's manor at Carlton (Platts 1985, 126).

By the middle of the 19th century the parish of Great Carlton had 342 inhabitants and 2190 acres of land, belonging to Samuel Forster, a man described as being lord of the manor (White 1856, 225). Available documents of this period record occupations of the village community. Most inhabitants with a trade are listed as farmers, although blacksmiths, shoemakers, butchers and brickmakers are also present (*ibid*).

## 5.2 Cartographic Data

The earliest available map, depicting settlement at Great Carlton, is that of

Armstrong (Armstrong 1778; Fig.4). Although this plan is unlikely to be an accurate representation, it does show a church and several buildings, either side of a road that connects the village to settlements at Little Carlton and Gayton. A lesser track, or surfaced lane, branches northeast from the main west-east road, connecting Great Carlton with Saltfleetby. The course of the watercourse, Long Eau, west of Great Carlton, is clearly marked (appearing in the top left corner of Fig.4). Due to the scale of Armstrong's plan, and the date of the survey, much of the map detail must be regarded as representative. As a consequence, any buildings shown are unlikely to reflect the true position of structures. Nonetheless, an approximate positioning of the proposed development site suggests it remained undeveloped at the time of Armstrong's survey (Fig.4).

The first edition Ordnance Survey map (OS 1824; Fig.5) provides the earliest reliable plan of the investigation area. Much of the structural development at this time appears focused around the crossroads, east of the parish church. These properties are typically surrounded by small rectangular enclosures. The proposed development site appears to lie within an open field, bounded to the south by a back lane. Greenwood's 1831 county map of Lincolnshire is similar to the first edition OS, but contains less detail.

A later map, dated 1841, was compiled during the survey of Samuel Forster's property (*anon* 1841; Fig.6). The proposed development site, and land in near proximity, appears subdivided by several linear and rectilinear boundaries, aligned at a right angle to the main west-east thoroughfare. Property east of the proposed site is ascribed to the ownership of Mr John Everitt, later incorporated into the estate of Mr North. The back lane, first surveyed in 1824 (Fig.4), appears on this



later map to extend further west, branching out into fields 36 and 37 (Fig.5). Superimposition of Forster's map onto the most recent Ordnance Survey plan appears to show that a fence or boundary crossed the western portion of the proposed development. However, this exercise also revealed discrepancies in the surveying of the earlier map, suggesting such a boundary may not, in fact, have crossed the proposed development site.

The later 19th century Ordnance Survey map (OS 1887; Fig.7) shows more intensive settlement and development within the general investigation area, though the site remained as open ground. Most intensive landuse is represented by the proliferation of buildings and further subdivision of land east of the proposed site, incorporating a school and several smaller plots. A building was constructed at the eastern edge of the proposed development, whilst other structures are shown farther west within a rectangular enclosure. The northern and western boundaries of the proposed site appear to be lined with trees, though it is unclear whether these are representative or actual depictions.

An early 20th century map (OS 1906; Fig.8) shows little change to the proposed development site, which remains within an enclosed field. A spring is shown west of the proposed site and the building immediately east is named as a Church Institute.

The proposed development site was incorporated in a survey of the Great Carlton Estate, prior to sale, in 1939 (Walter *et al.* 1939; Fig.9). No change to the previously recorded landuse is shown on this map, and the site remains undeveloped. All of the surrounding fields and structures, depicted by previous Ordnance Survey maps, (OS 1906; Fig.8)

are essentially unchanged.

Most recent surveys (OS 1980; Fig.9) show that the proposed site has remained undeveloped. Other land boundaries, water channels and properties have not been markedly altered from the previous survey. Nonetheless, the site reconnaissance recorded development of residential properties to the east, not yet formally mapped.

### 5.3 Aerial Photograph Data

Aerial photographs held by the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record were examined for evidence of archaeological remains. Others published in secondary sources were also examined.

The only aerial photograph depicting the site of the proposed development was examined in detail (OS\71089\133). This photograph does not appear to show any archaeological remains within the confines of the site, though this clearly reflects the quality of photographic reproduction rather than any real absence of earthworks. Hedgelines, interspersed with occasional trees, form the site boundaries. A thin linear scar appears to cross the proposed development site, orientated northeast-southwest and running parallel to the westernmost boundary. This feature clearly originates from an access point at the southern edge of the field and most probably represents cattle or sheep tracks.

Several outlying earthworks and soilmarks, particularly of ridge and furrow, appear on this aerial photograph, although these have already been transcribed to plans (Fig.3).

### 5.4 Archaeological Data

Records of archaeological sites and finds held in the Lincolnshire County Sites and

Monuments Record were consulted. 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 Table 1.

**Table 1: Known Archaeology Within 1km of the Proposed Development (Fig.2).**

<b>County Sites and Monuments Record No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Grid Ref.</b>
41310	St. John Baptist church, 19th century rebuild of medieval structure.	TF4080085590
41311	Great Carlton Hall, built during the 18th century.	TF4103085500
42500	Original site of 16th century churchyard cross.	TF4036085370
42635	Medieval coffin found during levelling.	TF4033085430
42800	The Wong Plantation, thought locally to have been the site of a market.	TF4072085850
42801	Fragment of Neolithic polished axe found in field.	TF4070085700
42802	Silver half-penny of Edward II found in garden.	TF4080085410
42803	Little Carlton windmill, built 1820.	TF4014085300
42804	Possible site of earlier windmill.	TF4014085270
42811	Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks.	TF4090085800
42812	Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks.	TF4085085800
42813	Medieval field system earthworks.	TF4085085500
42814	Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks.	TF4091085210
42815	Medieval hollow-way and house platform earthworks.	TF4089085210
42816	Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks.	TF4140085120
42817	Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks.	TF4055085520
42818	Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks.	TF4068085590

County Sites and Monuments Record No.	Description	Grid Ref.
42819	Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks.	TF4105085330
42820	Medieval water management and house platform earthworks.	TF4107085300
43082	Site of St. Edith's medieval church, recently demolished.	TF4250043417
43417	Late Saxon grave slab found during demolition of St. Edith's church.	TF4037085360
43532	Medieval or earlier moat recorded during watching brief at Manor Farm.	TF4031085380
43533	Duplicated record of above.	TF4031085380

A Neolithic polished stone axe was found in a field north of Great Carlton church (Fig.2; 42801), indicating a prehistoric presence in the area, though the evidence is too limited to suggest that this may be settlement. No finds or deposits of Romano-British date are known within the investigation area.

Part of a Late Saxon grave slab was found during the demolition of St. Edith's Church, within the rubble core of a wall. The surface of the grave-slab was decorated in low relief, the pattern forming a style characteristic of the Lindsey region, typically dated from the late 10th to 11th centuries (Fig.2; 43417).

Medieval earthworks occur on and around the proposed development site. Most of these, though not all, have been subject to previous survey (Fig.3). Earthwork remains of a hollow-way and possible house platform lie within the proposed development site (Fig.2; 42815). Immediately south of these are ridge and furrow earthworks (Fig.2; 42814). Neither of these earthwork sites have been subject to archaeological field survey, and

therefore do not appear on Figure 3. However, those within the proposed development site form part of this assessment and are committed to Figure 10.

A water management site and possible house platform, preserved as earthworks, lie north of the proposed development (Fig.2; 42820). These remains are surrounded by a much larger series of earthworks interpreted as remains of a ridge and furrow field system (Fig.2; 42819). This field system appears to be related to the orientation of existing roads that form the southern, western and eastern boundaries to these remains. Furthermore, a northeast-southwest aligned linear earthwork, roughly central to this field system, seems to represent the straightened course of a remnant water channel. Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks, following the same alignment, continue east of these remains onto the opposite site of the present road (Fig.2; 42816).

The parish church of St. John the Baptist, although largely rebuilt in the 19th century, dates to the medieval period and lies within 400m of the proposed development

(Fig.2; 41310). Parts of the original medieval structure, including arcades and the corbels over the tower arch, are incorporated within the present structure. The south wall has inscriptions recording the names of donors dating to the 14th century, presumably those who provided financial support to the church at this period (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 327). A list of church incumbents dates to 1280, suggesting a possible early medieval date for the foundation. Recently, a 16th century churchyard cross was returned to St. John the Baptist, following the demolition of the neighbouring parish church of St. Edith, at Little Carlton (Fig.2; 42500).

An extensive area of earthworks, interpreted as remains of medieval ridge and furrow, headlands and a possible hollow-way, occur in fields east of the Great Carlton parish church (Fig.2; 42811-13). Central to these earthworks is a strip of land referred to as 'The Wong', thought locally to have once been the site of a market (Fig.2; 42800). The place-name translates from the Old Norse *vangr* and means 'in-field enclosed area within an open field', an apt description considering the situation of this plot. Remains of ridge and furrow cultivation are known to continue west of St. John the Baptist church (Fig.2; 42817-8).

The parish boundary between Great Carlton and Little Carlton is defined by the course of the Old Eau, suggesting this channel was a prominent feature during antiquity. Beyond the parish boundary, at the limit of the investigation area, are known archaeological remains of medieval date. Previously unknown features, of probable medieval date, were revealed at St. Edith's church during demolition work. Archaeological investigations recorded chalk walls, blocked doorways and window openings (Fig.2; 43082).

An archaeological watching brief, conducted at the Manor House west of St. Edith's, recorded the surface of a moat (Fig.2; 43532-3). Residual medieval pottery and stratified 17th century ceramics were found, the latter probably dating the final silting of this feature. There is a verbal reference to an early, though undated, mill adjacent to the course of the Long Eau (Fig.2; 42804).

Post-medieval archaeological remains include the Little Carlton water mill, built 1820 by Mr J. Saunderson (Fig.2; 42803). This mill was working until 1847 and is presently undergoing restoration. St. John the Baptist church was restored in 1894, when the upper part was rebuilt. The rest of the building is mostly mid 19th century construction, by James Fowler, though in a 14th century style (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 327).

The Hall at Great Carlton was built in the 18th century (Fig.2; 41311). This structure comprises a tall, narrow, three-bay, three-storey house, with a gazebo on the top floor, purposefully designed to view ships entering the Humber estuary (*ibid*, 328). Other listed buildings, in proximity to the proposed development, include farm buildings and country houses of 17th or 18th century foundation, all Grade II listed buildings (DoE 1986, 3-6)

## 5.5 Site Reconnaissance

Site visits were undertaken on 20th, 21st and 24th July 1998 to assess the condition of the proposed development site and to undertake a survey of any surviving earthworks. Visibility was good. The results of the reconnaissance and survey are committed to Figure 10.

All of the proposed site is covered by rough grass and is currently in use as pasture. The site is bounded to the south

by a temporary electric fence, and to the north and west by an established hedge and fenceline. This fenceline continues around to form the eastern boundary of the site.

No manhole cover or other services were observed during the survey, though a parchmark and earthwork of a possible land drain was recorded (Fig.10). A telegraph pole carrying overhead wires stands in the northwest corner of the field.

A preliminary investigation of a small paddock, west of the proposed development, observed a level ground surface with a covering of rough grass. Within the southeast corner of the paddock was a raised concrete and brick drain cover. A single sherd of medieval pottery was found on the surface of this field, recovered from a patch of ground disturbed by animal trample.

Conditions across the entire area were considered appropriate for either magnetometry, resistivity survey or ground-probing radar, though the length of existing pasture may cause obscuration in some parts of the site.

## 5.6 Earthwork Survey

A survey of existing earthworks was undertaken using an EDM. Detail was added to this plan using graphical survey from a series of previously established control stations, undertaken at an original scale of 1:250. Results of the survey are committed to Figure 10.

Modern, or more recent, features include a linear east-west parchmark and earthwork, interpreted as a possible land drain. In plan this possible drain is clearly later than the features which it crosses. At the western boundary of the site a discrete area of trampled earth, adjacent to a u-shaped bank, was also recorded. The latter feature

has been created by animals crossing into the proposed development area from an adjacent field to the west.

At the north of the site a shallow sub-circular feature was visible, centred upon an area of animal trample. This feature is clearly later than the earthworks which it overlies and most probably represents the site of a former feed or water trough.

Earlier features, of probable medieval date, were also recorded. Several depressions, interpreted as hollow-ways, cross the site on north-south or east-west alignments. These features have bisected the original ground surface, creating at least 4 visible platforms, one in each corner of the proposed site. The platforms are those interpreted in the County Sites and Monuments Record as possible house platforms, whilst the depressions are interpreted as hollow-ways (SMR 42815). Most substantial of the platforms is that within the southwest corner, rising to a height of 4.55m OD, whilst the platform in the southeast corner only attains a height of 4.19m OD, and those to the north average a maximum level of 3.7m OD. It is worthy of note that the most southwesterly platform maintains a level surface, whilst the others tend to dip gradually northwards.

Although the platforms visually appear to dominate the site, the surface of these features occurs at the level of the existing natural topography. As such, they may represent remnant fields, divided by the course of deeply eroded tracks.

## 6. CONSTRAINTS

### 6.1 Heritage Constraints

#### *Statutory and Advisory Constraints*

The area of investigation does not lie

within a Scheduled Ancient Monument protected by the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 (HMSO 1979). However, the proposed development area is located in an archaeological site recorded on the County Sites and Monuments Record. As such, any archaeological remains within the area of the proposed development are protected only through the implementation of PPG 16 (DoE 1990).

There are some listed buildings in proximity to the investigation area, primarily farmhouses, religious buildings and estate centres (DoE 1986).

No part of the parish is a Conservation Area and so the area of proposed development is not subject to conditions of this nature.

The northern and western boundaries of the proposed site comprise hedgerows. Any proposal to remove parts or whole of these hedges will be subject to the Hedgerow Regulations (1997).

Although no burials are recorded within the proposed development site, or its near proximity, if such remains are encountered and the development requires their removal, it would be necessary to obtain a Home Office licence. Failure to do so constitutes an offence under Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.

## 6.2 Other Constraints

### *Health and Safety Constraints*

In order for the proposed development of residential housing to be completed, this will presumably involve the excavation of trenches for new foundations and services. Moreover, discrepancies in the ground surface, as a result of existing earthworks, may also require levelling of the ground surface. The following risks have been

identified, though we are still awaiting receipt of the relevant service plans:

- a) Plots of all services (gas, electricity, water, British Telecom) in the vicinity of the proposed development are awaiting examination. This does not preclude the possibility of other, unrecorded, services within the site confines.
- b) Excavations of trenches for archaeological evaluation, foundations and services entails a certain degree of risk which is enhanced by the use of a mechanical excavator.

## 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 2).

### **Period:**

Earthworks of possible settlement remains occur at the site, with further, agricultural, earthworks immediately adjacent. Although undated these are likely to be medieval to early post-medieval. Such earthwork remains are amongst the main characterizers of rural settlement during these periods.

### **Rarity:**

Although earthworks are widespread within the parish of Great Carlton, those of hollow-ways and suspected house platforms, as recorded within the proposed development site, are less common. Moreover, such well-preserved (apparent) settlement remains may possess rare or unusual characteristics.

**Documentation:**

Records of archaeological sites and finds made in Great Carlton parish are kept in the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record. No previous written synopses or syntheses of the historical and archaeological evidence have previously been produced, though the area surrounding the proposed site has been subject to survey by the Royal Commission (RCHME 1993). Cartographic and historical documents covering the general area of the proposed development site are currently held by the Lincolnshire County Archive.

The present report provides the first site-specific consideration of the archaeological and historical aspects of the proposed development area.

**Group value:**

A moderately high group value is conferred by the occurrence of suspected house platforms and associated hollow-ways, together with adjacent field systems. Moreover, house platforms by their very nature may incorporate evidence of domestic, craft/industrial, commercial, architectural and social developments.

**Survival/Condition:**

Earthworks of possible medieval settlement remains survive in good condition at the site. Furthermore, cartographic evidence indicates the area has remained undeveloped since at least as early as 1824. Consequently, below-ground archaeological remains are likely to survive well.

**Fragility/Vulnerability:**

As the proposed development will impact the investigation area, perhaps into natural layers, any and all archaeological deposits present are extremely vulnerable. Furthermore, any intrusions that affect the ground water regime may compromise the continued survival of any waterlogged

environmental and artefactual remains in the near vicinity.

**Diversity:**

Low period diversity is represented by suspected medieval remains within the area of proposed development. Functional diversity is moderately high, and includes the potential remains of domestic or agricultural buildings and hollow-ways. These remains probably relate to adjacent field systems, enhancing the diversity further.

**Potential:**

Potential is very high that medieval settlement remains and lanes, as represented by earthworks, survive at the site. Additionally, water channels and remnant springs exist in close proximity to the proposed site, suggesting that the water table is high and presenting moderately high potential for anaerobic preservation of ancient environmental remains.

## 8. CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological finds and observations previously recorded represents possible occupation and use of ground on the proposed development site, most probably from the medieval period. Available cartographic information shows the proposed site was then left as agricultural land, within an open field, from at least the early 19th century to the present day.

Earthworks survey of the proposed site has recorded several platform features, separated by possible hollow-ways. The platforms may represent abandoned fields, or the positions of former houses.

Consequently, archaeological investigations on the proposed development site may reveal remains of medieval domestic, or agricultural buildings, and adjacent

routeways. Deeper archaeological features may be expected to contain preserved organic materials and environmental information, on the basis of observed groundwater levels.

The site is currently used as livestock pasture. Site reconnaissance suggests the ground is suitable for geophysical survey and intrusive archaeological investigation.

No earthworks are visible within a small paddock west of the proposed development, and if once present may have been levelled. A single sherd of medieval pottery was found on the surface of this adjacent field.

## 9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to thank Mr A.R. Boulton of Willsons Chartered Surveyors who commissioned the work on behalf of Mr D. Bullivant. Gary Taylor and Tom Lane edited this report. Gary Taylor co-ordinated the work. David Hopkins produced the earthworks illustration and Hilary Healey identified the pottery. Mark Bennet and Sarah Grundy at the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section kindly provided access and information on sites relevant to the assessment.

## 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.

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

- DoE refers to publications by the Department of the Environment.
- HMSO refers to Her Majesties' Stationary Office.
- HTL refers to Heritage Lincolnshire.
- IFA refers to the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- OS refers to the Ordnance Survey.
- PPG refers to Planning Policy Guidance.
- RCHME refers to the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments England

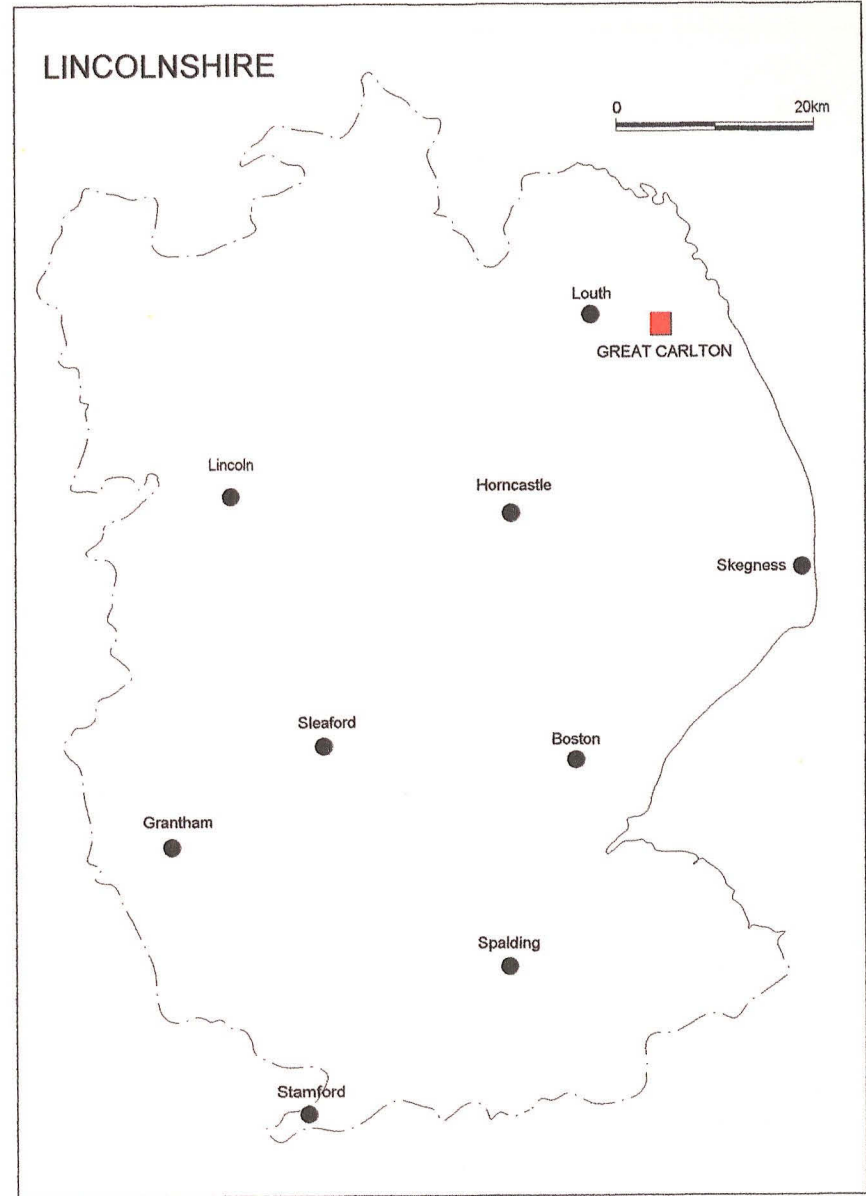
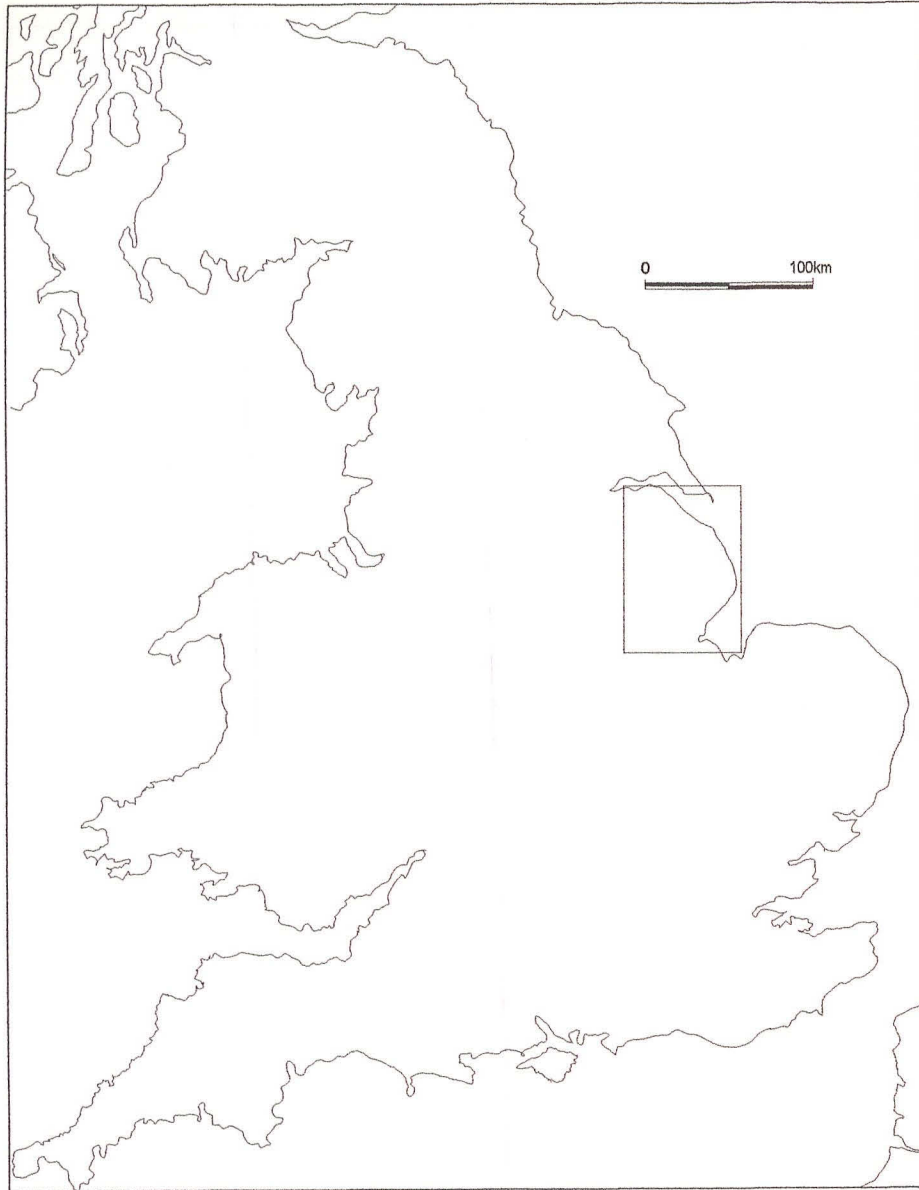


Figure 1: General location map

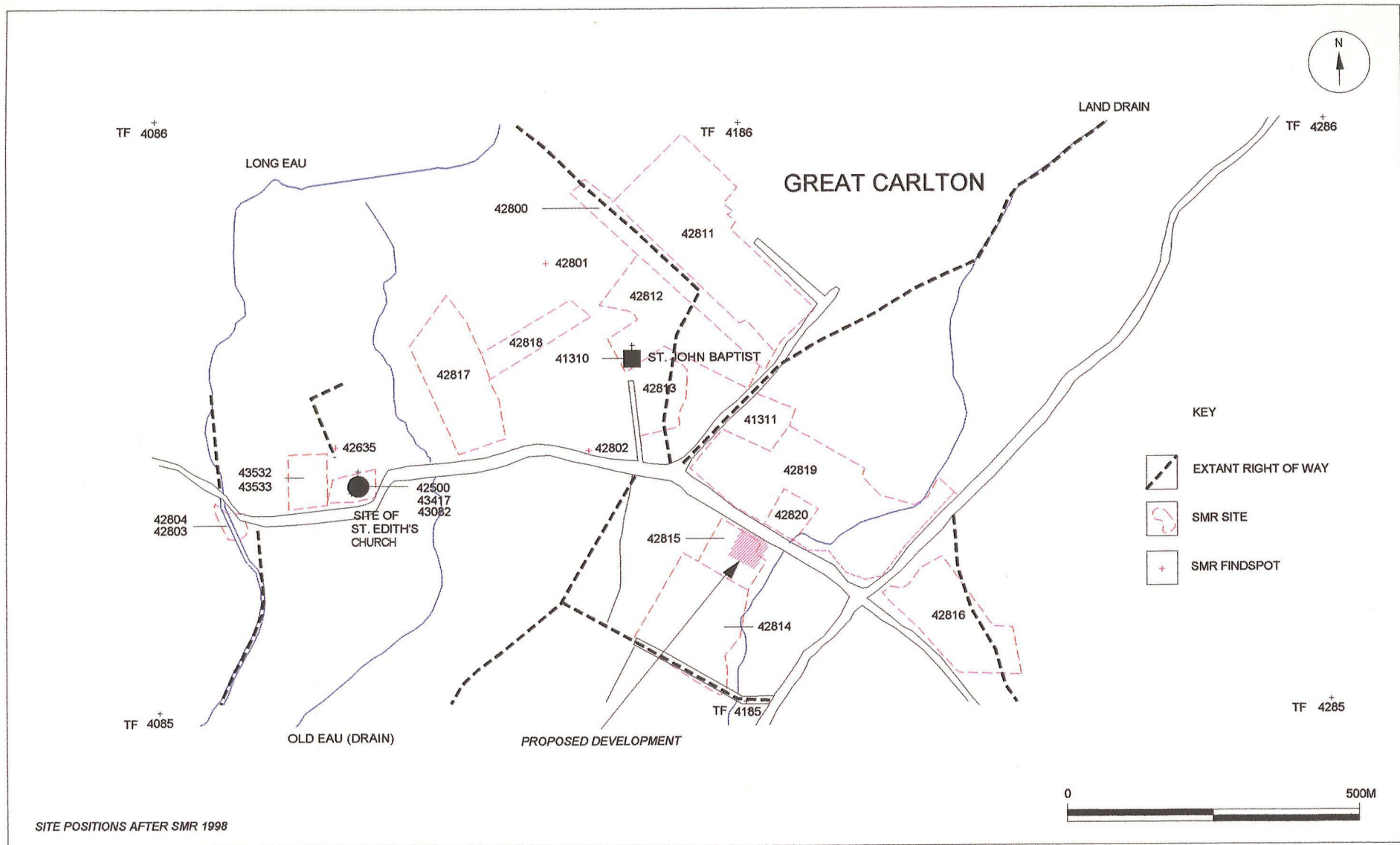


Figure 2: Area of proposed development and known archaeological sites

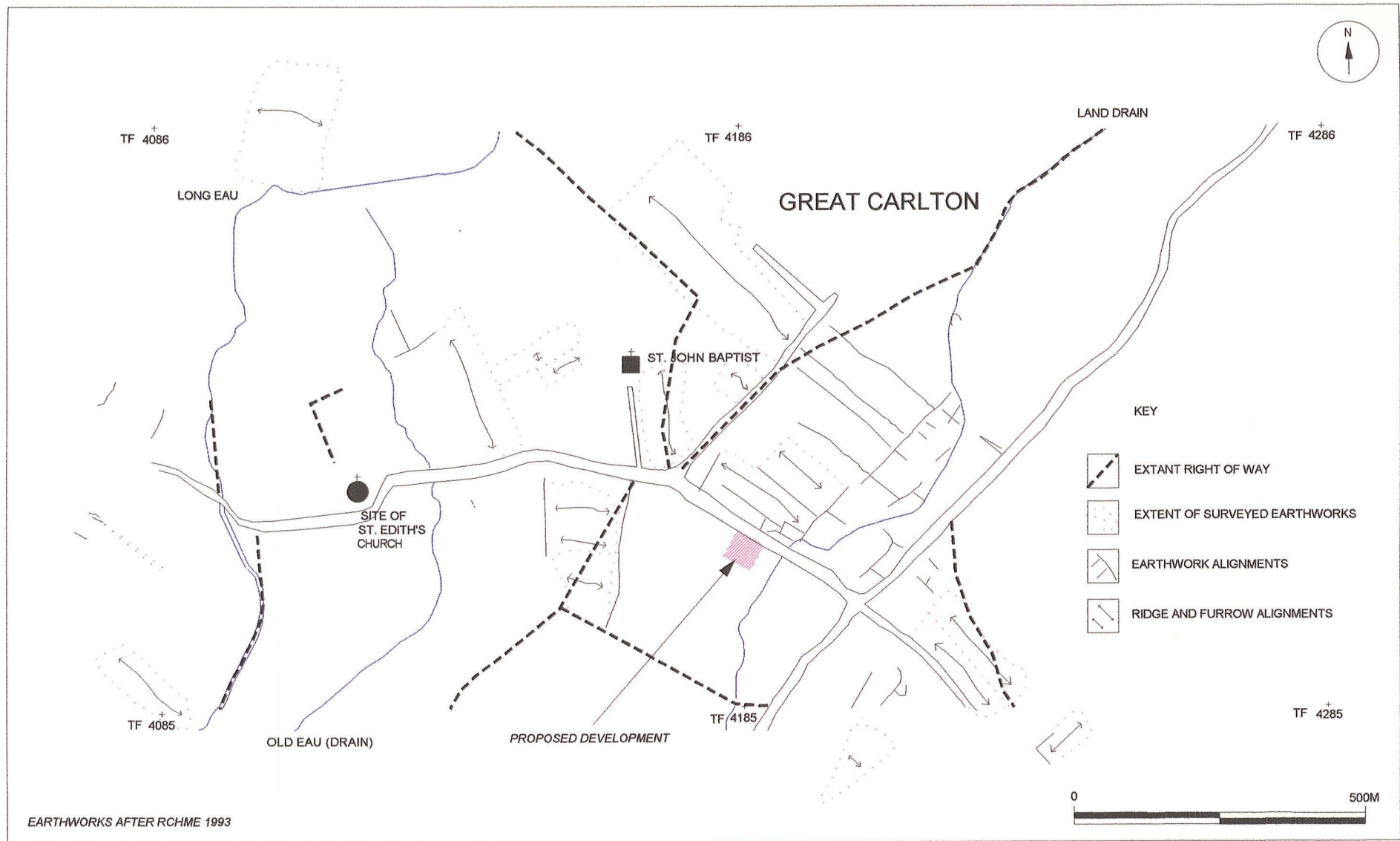


Figure 3: Area of proposed development and outlying earthworks

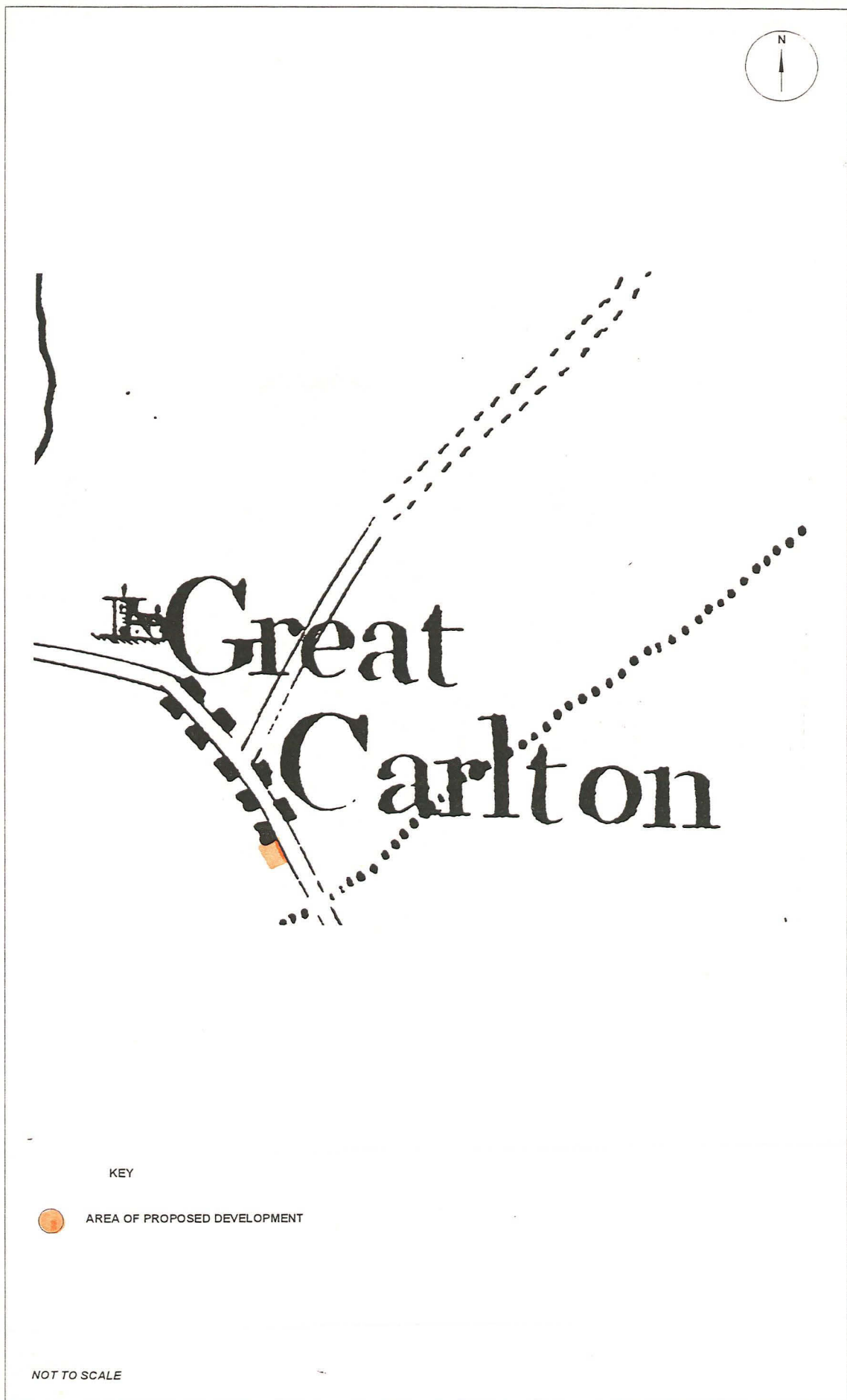


Figure 4: Extract from Armstrong's Map of Lincolnshire (1778)



Figure 5: Extract from Ordnance Survey Map (1824)



Figure 6: Extract from Forster's Estate Map (1841)

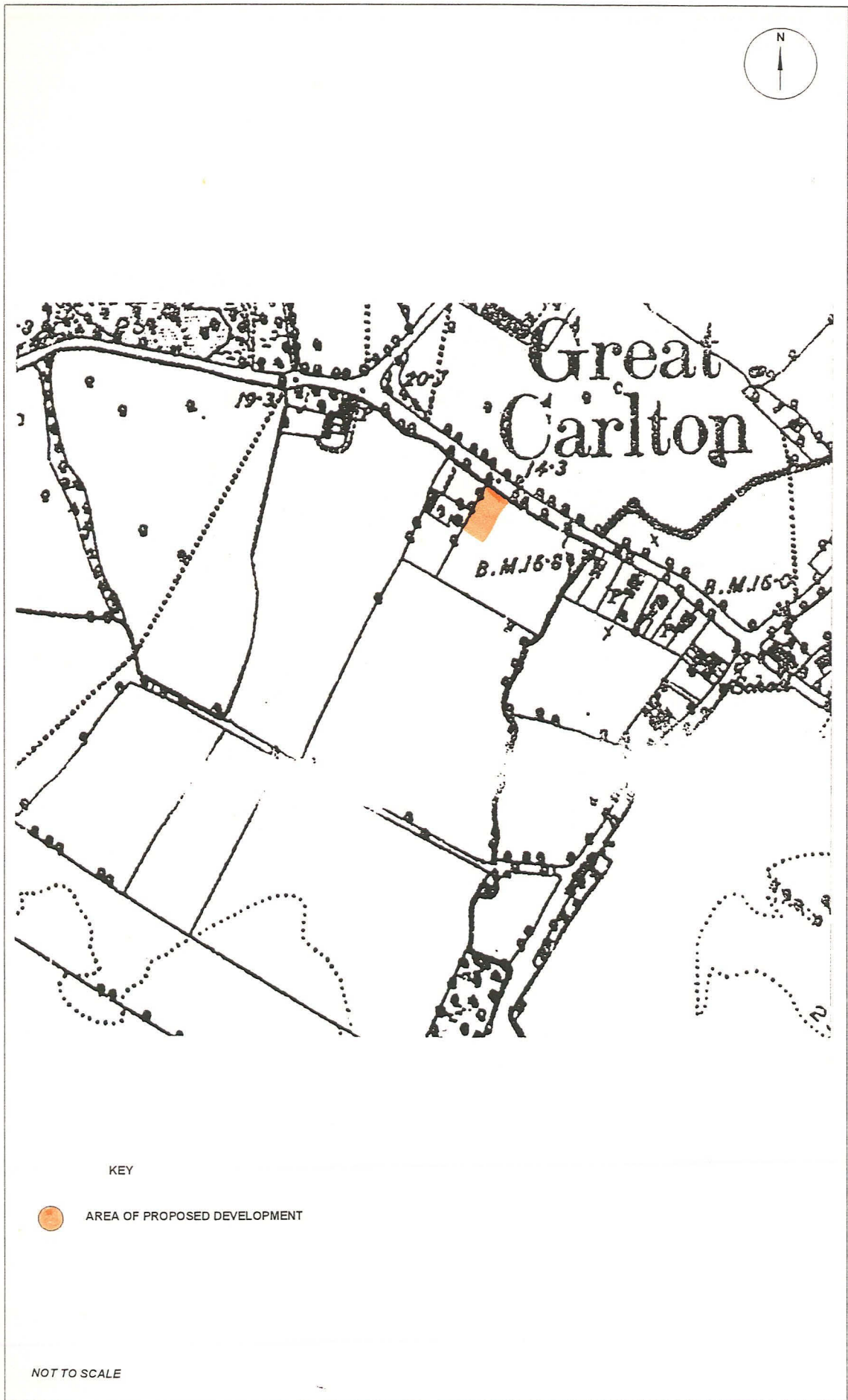


Figure 7: Extract from Ordnance Survey Map (1887)



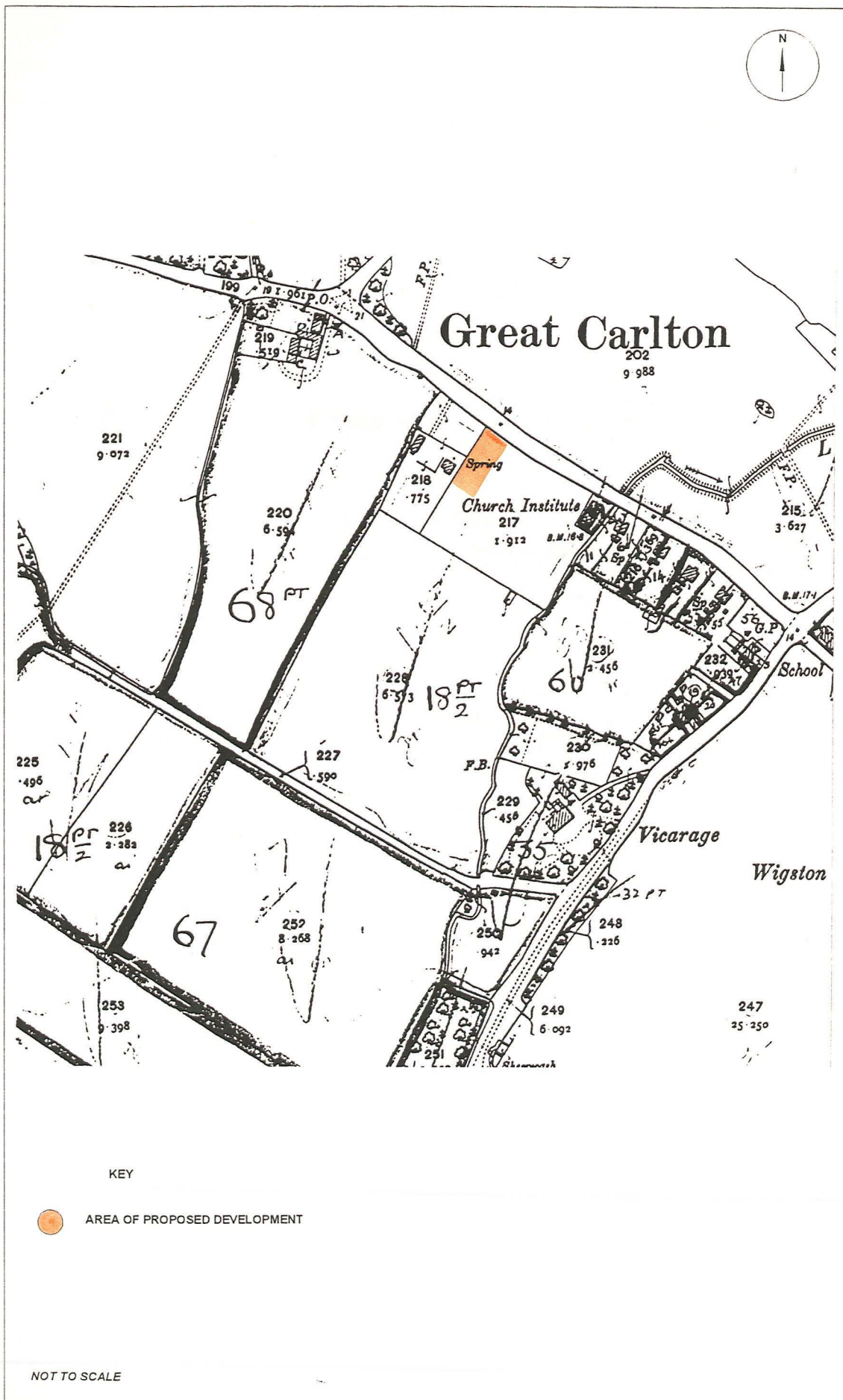


Figure 8: Extract from Ordnance Survey Map (1906)

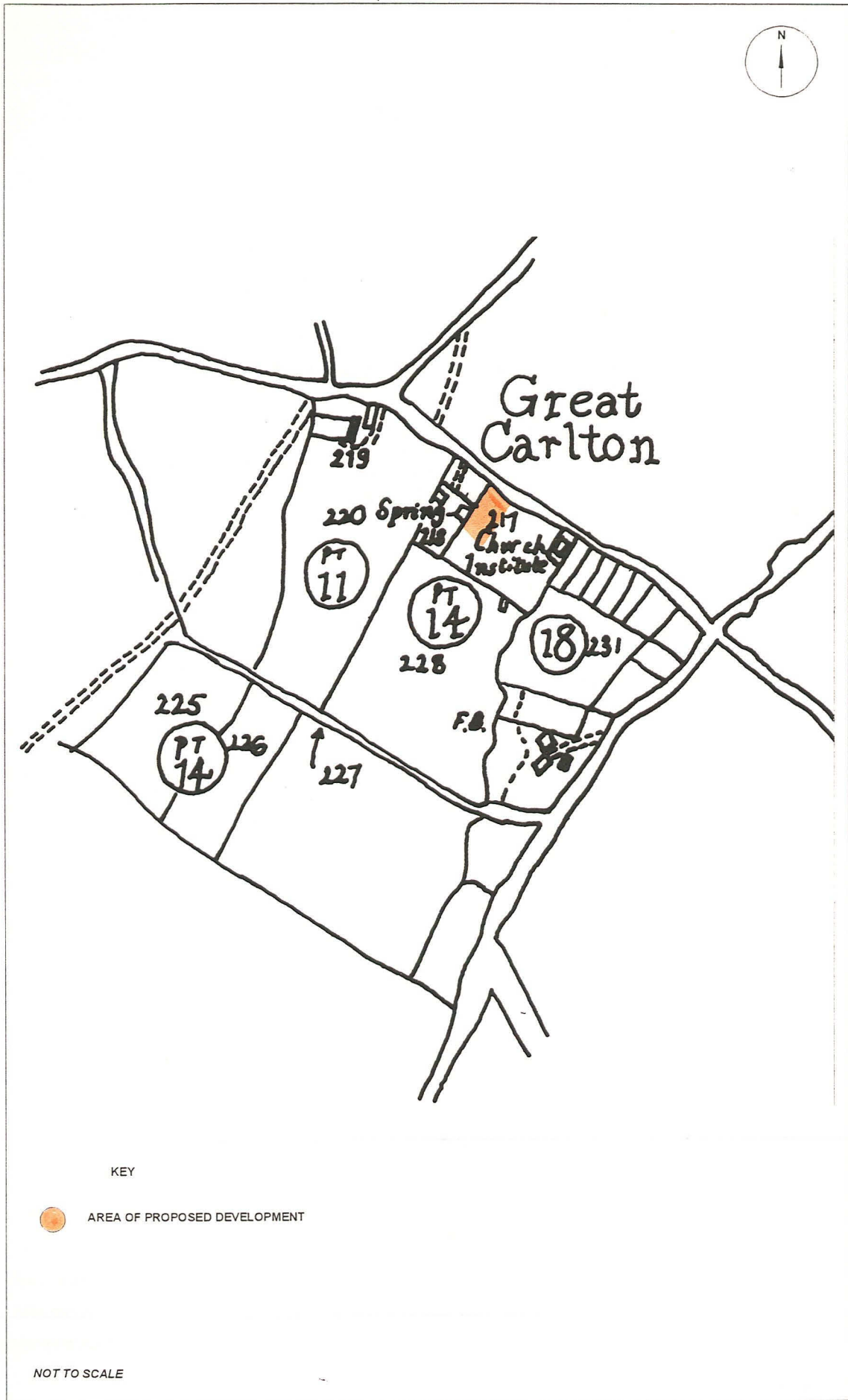
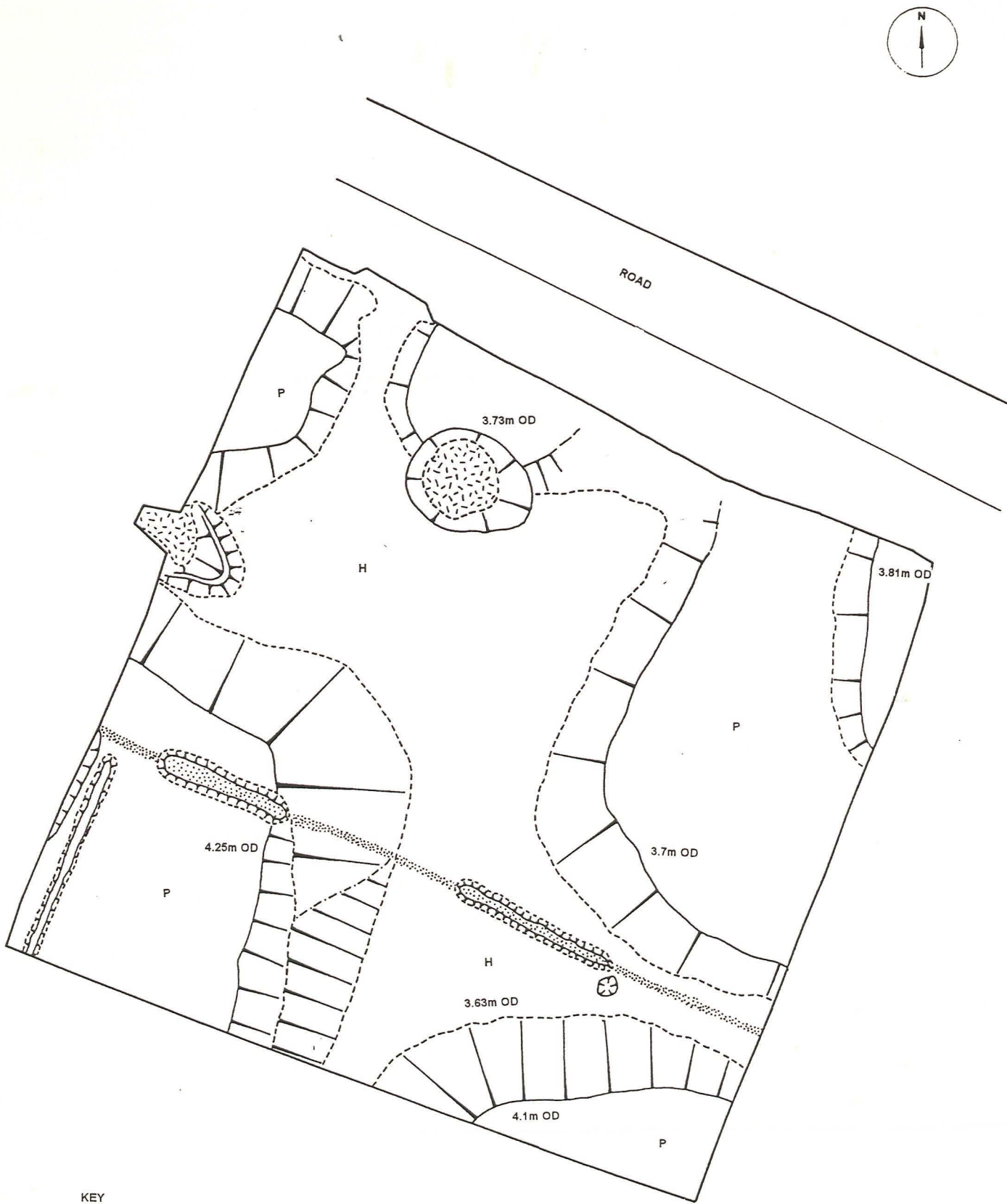


Figure 9: Extract from Great Carlton Estate Map (1939)





- KEY
- H HOLLOW-WAYS
  - P PLATFORMS
  -  PARCHMARK
  -  TRAMPLED EARTH



Figure 10: Earthworks within the proposed development site

**APPENDIX 1**

**SPECIFICATION  
FOR DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT  
AND EARTHWORK SURVEY**

**AT SPRING FARM  
GREAT CARLTON  
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**PREPARED FOR  
WILLSONS CHARTERED SURVEYORS**

**JUNE 1998**

Planning Application no: N/O63/0685/98  
National Grid Reference: TF 408 853

*Archaeological Project Services is an IFA  
registered organisation (no. 21).*

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## 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the desk-top assessment and an earthwork survey of land at Spring Farm, Great Carlton, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *Many prehistoric sites and artefacts have been recorded in Lindsey. A neolithic polished stone axe has been found within the parish of Great Carlton. The village developed during the medieval period. The village church is mainly nineteenth century, but has a medieval origin. The fields surrounding the village contain ridge and furrow and the site contains earthworks of a medieval settlement.*
- 1.3 *The desk-top assessment will collate all readily available data relating to the site. The earthwork survey will accurately record the earthworks within the site. The results of the assessment and survey will be presented in a written report describing the nature of the remains, with supporting illustrations showing their location and extent.*

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for a desk-top assessment and earthwork survey of land at Spring Farm, Great Carlton, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview
  - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting.
  - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used.

## 3 SITE DESCRIPTION

- 3.1 Great Carlton is located on the edge of the Lincolnshire Wolds, 10km west of Mablethorpe, 8km east of Louth in the administrative district of East Lindsey. The site is located on the western side of the village, south of the church at NGR TF 408 853.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 A planning application has been made (N/O63/0685/98) to construct three dwelling houses on land southeast of Spring Farm, Great Carlton, Lincolnshire. Prior to the granting of planning permission, the Archaeology Officer of Lincolnshire County Council advised East Lindsey District Council that an archaeological evaluation should be required in order to assess the archaeological remains present on the site. The developers agent, Willsons Chartered Surveyors have requested a specification for the evaluation. This document presents the specification for the work.

#### 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 The soils of the site are the Holderness Association comprising coarse and fine loamy soils, overlying chalky tills and glaciofluvial drift. (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 214). The site is essentially flat and lies at an elevation of approximately 5m. OD

#### 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

6.1 The site lies in an area of considerable archaeological interest.

6.2 Many prehistoric remains are known from the Lincolnshire Wolds. A polished neolithic handaxe is recorded from the village.

6.3 Great Carlton developed during the medieval period. Carlton appears in the Domesday Book (1086). The present village church is largely nineteenth century in date, although earlier fabric is incorporated into the building. The list of incumbents commences in the thirteenth century.

6.4 The site contains a number of earthworks, interpreted as the remains of a medieval settlement. These include a hollow way and possible house site.

#### 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information to enable the Archaeology Officer of Lincolnshire County Council to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological remains present on the site.

7.2 The objectives will be to establish:

- 7.2.1 The type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
- 7.2.2 The likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
- 7.2.3 The extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
- 7.2.4 The way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.
- 7.2.5 To provide an accurate record of the earthworks within the application area and to provide an indication of the earthworks in an adjacent paddock to the west.

## 8 DATA COLLECTION

- 8.1 The methods adopted for the evaluation are those of a desk top assessment and earthwork survey.

### 8.2 The Desk Top Assessment

- 8.2.1 To enable an effective assessment of the archaeological setting of the site and the remains contained within it, the desk-top assessment will examine the site and surrounding 500 metres. The following sources will be consulted:
  - 8.2.2 Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record: to obtain details of previous archaeological finds and sites within the study area, and other data, including reports of previous archaeological work.
  - 8.2.3 The Lincolnshire Archives: to provide historical documentation relating to the site, including tithe maps, enclosure awards and parish maps.
  - 8.2.4 Ordnance Survey maps; current and past editions.
  - 8.2.5 Aerial photographs held in national and local collections. Archaeological data will be plotted using the Mobius network technique.
  - 8.2.6 Archaeological books and journals with information relevant to the site.



8.2.7 Data relating to any geotechnical investigation of the site to provide information regarding the potential depth of topsoil and other overburden as this may affect the feasibility of any subsequent phases of work should these be required.

8.2.8 Any other sources with relevant information, located during the work.

8.2.9 Identify any other constraints on the proposed development area.

### 8.3 Earthwork survey

#### 8.3.1 Reason for using this technique

8.3.2 Earthwork survey is used as a means of identifying below ground archaeological remains through the effect that the buried remains have on the topography of the present ground surface. The investigation area contains earthworks of possible settlement remains of presumed medieval date. Survey of these is an effective method of assessing the archaeological potential of the site.

#### 8.3.3 Methodology

8.3.4 The entire site, excluding any areas of standing buildings, will be surveyed. An Electronic Distance Meter (EDM) with a data-logger will be used for the survey and the recorded area will be established to the site boundaries.

8.3.5 Readings will be taken at appropriate points on the earthworks. The use of the EDM obviates the need for a formal recording grid.

8.3.6 On completion of the fieldwork the readings gathered during the survey will be analysed by computer and a plan of the earthworks on the site will be produced. The results of the survey will be incorporated in a consolidated report that additionally considers the findings of the desk-top assessment.

## 9 REPORT

9.1 The results of the desk-top assessment and earthwork survey will be presented in an integrated written report, supported by illustrative material reproduced on appropriate scale site plans. The text will summarise all the data collected and the sources consulted will be referenced. The results will be interpreted

and, as far as possible, the various types of activity, *eg* hollow way, tofts, will be discussed.

9.2 The plans will show the location of the various archaeological sites and finds located during the assessment. The features identified during the search of the relevant aerial photographs will be plotted onto similar scale plans. Additionally, any areas of disturbance or destruction to potential archaeological deposits will be plotted.

9.3 The report will attempt to place the results of the study into a local, regional and national archaeological context. The report will also assess the significance of the archaeological remains, using nationally recognised criteria.

## 10 PUBLICATION

10.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's annual report and a short note presented to the editor of the journal of the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology.

## 11 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

11.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the sites lies with the Archaeological Officer of Lincolnshire County Council.

## 12 VARIATIONS

12.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made after written confirmation from the Archaeology Officer that the changes are acceptable.

## 13 PROGRAMME OF WORKS

13.1 See enclosed programme of works.

## 14 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hodge CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales No. 13.

## APPENDIX 2

### 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.

## APPENDIX 3

### Glossary

<b>Anaerobic</b>	Conditions of preservation that rely upon a deficit of oxygen and a surplus of water.
<b>Geophysical Survey</b>	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry survey and resistivity survey ( <i>q.v.</i> ).
<b>Hollow-Way</b>	A routeway, in use by animals, humans and wheeled vehicles that has become so eroded to form a depression in the natural ground surface.
<b>House Platform</b>	A raised area of ground, surviving as an earthwork, that is formed by the accumulation of collapsed or demolished building materials, following the abandonment or demolition of a standing structure.
<b>Magnetometer Survey</b>	A technique of geophysical survey ( <i>q.v.</i> ) that measures and locates areas of enhanced or reduced magnetism in the ground. Such deviations, which are relative to the earth's magnetic field, often indicate the presence of buried archaeological remains.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Neolithic</b>	Period of prehistory characterised by the introduction of farming, the domestication of animals and new stone tool technology. Dating between 3500-2000 BC.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
<b>Resistivity Survey</b>	A technique of geophysical survey ( <i>q.v.</i> ) that measures the electrical resistance of the ground. Deviations of high or low resistance from the normal pattern often indicate the presence of buried archaeological remains.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period from AD43 to AD450, when Britain was gradually occupied as part of the Roman Empire.