

**NEVILLE HALL MIFA
FREELANCE ARCHAEOLOGIST & CONSULTANT**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING
AT SPRING FARM, MAIN ROAD,
GREAT CARLTON, LINCOLNSHIRE.

National Grid Reference: TF 4094 8527

Site Code: SFGC14

Accession No: LCNCC: 2014.199

Planning Reference: N/063/00078/12 (renewal of N/062/3445/08)

PREPARED FOR MR. & MRS. HOMMEL

By

Neville Hall MIFA

March 2015

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Summary

The archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new double garage, workshop and w.c. for domestic use on the site of a demolished outbuilding at Spring Farm, Main Road, Great Carlton, Lincolnshire was carried out by Neville Hall MIFA on the 23rd, 24th and the 25th of February 2015.

The first part of the monitored groundworks programme involved the excavation of a trench within the line of an infilled former drainage dyke of probable 19th century date. The shallow nature of these excavations meant that the excavation was only confined to the upper levels of this drainage feature. The infill deposit was recorded within one representative section.

The excavation of the service trench from the line of this former dyke (that extended along the north-western boundary of the site) to connect with an extant second and open dyke at the corresponding south-eastern site boundary, revealed a portion of the south-eastern bank of this infilled 19th century dyke along with several deposit sequences which comprised a topsoil horizon and underlying and undated buried ploughsoil horizons. These sequences were recorded within three representative sections.

The excavation of the foundation trenches for the new garage/workshop identified a deposit sequence which was identical to that recorded towards the south-eastern end of the service trench. This deposit sequence was recorded within a further four representative sections.

No archaeological activity was identified on this site and there were no finds.

No archaeological activity or finds which could be associated the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Great Carlton were found.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Neville Hall MIFA was commissioned by Mr. and Mrs. Hommel to undertake the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new double garage, workshop and w.c. for domestic use on the site of a demolished outbuilding at Spring Farm, Main Road, Great Carlton, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference TF 4094 8527. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site on the 23rd, 24th and the 25th of February 2015.
- 1.2 The work was carried out according to the requirements of various archaeological conditions, which were attached to the granting of planning consent for this development by East Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority (LPA) and acting on the advice of Ms. Jan Allen of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, in her capacity as archaeological advisor on planning issues to the LPA. This is in accordance with the principles established in *NPPF: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2012) and *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (IFA, 2008).
- 1.3 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, Ms. Jan Allen of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, (on behalf of the local planning authority), the Planning Department of East Lindsey District Council, the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (HER) and The Collection, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

2. Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The development site is situated on the south-western frontage of Main Road and within the historic core of the modern village of Great Carlton. The village of Great Carlton is located approximately 8km to the east of Louth and 9.5km to the west of Mablethorpe. The development site is situated at National Grid Reference TF 4094 8527 and at a height of approximately 6m AOD. The village of Great Carlton is located within the parish of the same name, administrative district of East Lindsey, county of Lincolnshire [**Figures 1 and 2**].
- 2.2 The development site is located on the eastern fringes of a slightly upland area, to the east of the Old Eau Drain, with the Lincolnshire Wolds to the west and the reclaimed Lincolnshire Marshes to the east. The development site is situated on slowly permeable and seasonally waterlogged fine loamy soils of the Holderness Series, which have developed on chalky glacial tills, which in turn overlie a solid geology of Chalk of the Upper Cretaceous [BGS, 1996; Soil Survey, 1983].

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 An application for planning permission for the proposed construction of a new double garage, workshop and w.c. for domestic use on the site of a demolished outbuilding at Spring Farm, Main Road, Great Carlton, Lincolnshire (Planning Reference: N/063/00078/12 (renewal of N/062/3445/08), has been submitted to and granted consent by East Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority (LPA) [**Figure 3**]. However, as the proposed development is situated within a perceived area of high archaeological potential, various archaeological conditions (Nos. 2-4) were attached to this planning consent.

- 3.2 Following the receipt of a Planning Brief from Ms. Jan Allen of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, it was established that the requirement for the archaeological programme of works on this site would comprise the archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks during the construction stage of development here.
- 3.3 A specification or a written scheme of works for archaeological monitoring and recording was subsequently submitted to and approved by Ms. Jan Allen of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of the LPA) prior to the commencement of the on-site works as required by Condition No. 2 of the planning consent.



Figure 1: Site location at a scale of 1:25,000 (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 3.4 Following this agreement, the required notification period of fourteen days of the start of the groundworks programme was given to Ms. Jan Allen of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of the LPA) as required by Condition No. 3 of this planning consent.
- 3.5 This report documents the results of this programme of archaeological site monitoring and recording and will be submitted to Ms. Jan Allen of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the Local Planning Authority as required by Condition No. 4 of this planning consent.

4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Monitoring

- 4.1 The aims of the project were the **continual** archaeological monitoring and recording of all site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which comprised the excavation of the foundations for the new double garage, workshop and w.c. for domestic use along with the excavation of service trenches.
- 4.2 The objectives of the project were:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.
- 4.3 The development site is situated within an area of known high archaeological potential. An archaeological evaluation on land to the immediate east of Spring Farm in 1998 located sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery and four drainage ditches relating to land reclamation of 16th-17th century date. The earthworks of crofts and tofts relating to the medieval settlement have been plotted from aerial photographic sources across the Main Road to the immediate north. The development site is therefore situated within the areas of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Great Carlton. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Great Carlton.

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 5.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Lincoln Local Studies Library. A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 1km radius of the centre of the development site.
- 5.2 The Lincolnshire HER records the single findspot of a Neolithic stone axe, which was found in a field to the north of the church at Great Carlton (HER 42801). A struck flint of Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age date was found during the monitoring of a pipeline construction to the north of Eastfield Farm in 2003 (HER 44704).
- 5.3 The settlement of Great Carlton would appear to have had its origins in the Late Anglo-Saxon period from place name evidence (HER 42802). Carlton is a common place name in the old Danelaw areas of the English Midlands and north and is derived from a Scandinavianised form of the Old English *Coerlatun* or 'the village/farmstead (tun) of the free peasants' from the Old English *Ceorl* or free peasant, a freeman below the rank of noble [Cameron, 1998; Ekwall, 1991; Mills, 1991].
- 5.4 Curiously, neither Great nor Castle Carlton are detailed in the Domesday Survey of AD1086 [Morris, 1986]. At the time of the Lindsey Survey of cAD1115, lands in *Carletune* or *Carletuna* in the Wapentake of Louthesk were held by Ansgot of Burwell, whose land holdings comprised 4 carucates and by Robert de Haia, who held six bovates in both Great Carlton and Somercotes [Foster & Longley, 1976]. Great Carlton was first differentiated from Little and Castle Carlton as *Magna Carleton* in AD1183-4. During the medieval period, Great Carlton probably prospered as the result of local sheep farming and the production of wool, which developed on the reclaimed marshland pastures. A market was granted to Great Carlton in AD1275 (HER 42802). Poll tax returns of AD1377

document 80 taxpayers in Great and Castle Carlton, whilst by 1563 there were 36 households in Great Carlton (HER 42802).



Figure 2: Site location at a scale of 1:1,250, (extract from Architect's plan). The site is shown outlined in red.

- 5.5 A clipped silver penny of King Edward II (AD12307-1327) was found in 1992 in the garden of The Paddock at Great Carlton (HER 42802b).
- 5.6 The parish church, which is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is Grade II listed (HER 41310, DLI5240). It comprises a west tower, nave with clerestory, south porch, aisles, chancel and vestry. The church is of 15th century origin, but was rebuilt in 1860-1 by James Fowler of Louth in the style of the 13th century. The west tower was restored in 1894 when the uppermost stage was rebuilt. The Lychgate to the churchyard (47762, DLI3820) is also Grade II listed. This was constructed in 1871 by Canon Pretzman [Pevsner & Harris, 2002].

- 5.7 The Lincolnshire HER records the extant earthworks of crofts and tofts to the immediate north of the development site and the cultivation earthworks remains of medieval ridge and furrow in various fields at Great Carlton (HER 42816, 42817, 42814 and 42811). These remains include a possible holloway with plough headlands to the north (HER 42812). These also represent the remains of the former medieval three-field system of Great Carlton. Two of these fields comprised the West Field and the East Field, the latter still referred to by Eastfield Farm.
- 5.8 An earthwork survey (along with an initial desk based assessment) was carried out in 1998 of potential development land to the east of Spring Farm (HER 42815, ELI3519-20). This survey identified the earthwork remains of possible holloways and house platforms of probable medieval origin. However, subsequent archaeological trial trenching based on the results of this survey established that the house platforms were natural features reflecting the natural topography and the holloways were probably low-lying natural areas, or silted up land drains and possible trackways of more recent origin. Beneath one of the 'house platforms' four large ditches were also identified, of which only one was fully investigated. These features were interpreted as large drainage ditches probably excavated during the 16th and 17th century land reclamation of the area by Vermuyden and others. The excavated ditches yielded domestic waste including animal bone, 15th–16th century pottery, brick and tile (HER 44512-3, 42815, ELI3518). Three of the drainage ditches were parallel to each other and were aligned from north west-south east.
- 5.9 The western portion of the search area incorporates the village of Little Carlton. To the north of this settlement, a medieval coffin was found in 1983 during the levelling of the bank of a moat (HER 42635). This moat pertained to the medieval moated site at Manor Farm, Little Carlton (HER 43532). An archaeological watching brief was carried out in 1997 during the groundworks for an extension to the Manor House (HER ELI6981). A large archaeological feature was observed on the south-eastern side of this extension, which was interpreted as being part of this moat. Although no datable artefacts were recovered from the moat fills and the width of the feature could not be reliably determined, it was thought that the moat alternated between being a water filled feature and a silted up rubbish pit throughout the medieval and post medieval periods. Successive recuts of the moat appeared to position it closer to the nearby Church of St. Edith. A single sherd of late 13th–14th century pottery was found close to the northern corner of the house (HER 43533).
- 5.10 At the western edge of the search area, two watching briefs were carried out in 1997 during the groundworks for the construction of two new houses (Plots 1 and 2) on the Main Road at Little Carlton (HER 43706-7, ELI6917-8). These investigations located scatters of pottery of 14th–16th century date, probably the result of field manuring along with undated ridge and furrow, three undated possible land boundary ditches and a limestone rubble spread, probably the remains of a collapsed wall (which may have replaced one of the boundary ditches). To the east of this, the earthwork of a possible medieval enclosure (HER 46510) was identified from aerial photographs by the RCHME as part of their National Mapping Programme. This source also identified the earthwork of probable late medieval ridge and furrow to the north of Little Carlton (HER 46512).
- 5.11 Hall Farmhouse, situated to the east of the development site, is a Grade II listed mid 18th century house with 20th century alterations (HER 47763, DLI3821). The Forge on Chapel Lane is a Grade II listed former farmhouse of late 18th century origin with minor mid 19th century and 20th century alterations (HER 47761, DLI3819). Also located to the east of the development site are the Grade II listed Hall and the Old Hall (HER 48185, DLI5219). Originally a small country house known as Carlton Hall, there are now two houses. These were constructed in the late 17th century with mid 18th century additions, late 18th century raising and alterations and other minor 20th century alterations. To the west of these buildings and to the immediate south-east of the development site is a small landscaped

park, which is featured on the First and Second Edition six inch scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps of 1891 and 1907 respectively (HER 48473). This park was probably laid out in the 18th century.

- 5.12 In the village of Little Carlton is a Grade II listed watermill and wheel at Little Carlton Mill, which is now used as a store (HER 47764, 42803). The building was constructed in 1820 and remained in use until 1947. The accompanying mill house, bakehouse, loading bay and garage are unlisted. The Lincolnshire HER also records the site of a demolished windmill (HER 42804) at this location.
- 5.13 A memorial cross dated to c.1850 is situated to the north of the site of Carlton Lodge (HER 49103). This is a memorial to the Reverend George Pretyman, vicar of Great Carlton who was killed in a shooting accident here in 1850.
- 5.14 A Wesleyan Methodist Chapel is situated on Chapel Lane (HER 48785). The chapel was built in 1869 and was finally closed in 2001. It is now disused. The site of the United Free Methodist Chapel at Little Carlton was built in 1854 and was finally demolished in 1955 due to subsidence (HER 48953).
- 5.15 At the eastern end of Little Carlton village is the site of the former medieval Church of St. Edith (HER 48079). This was formerly Grade II listed and had been extensively restored and rebuilt in 1837. It comprised a west tower with spire, nave, south porch, chancel and vestry. The church was finally demolished under archaeological supervision in 1993, during which time the medieval features of the church were recorded (HER 43082, ELI367). The earliest part of the church was in the nave whose walls were constructed of coursed regular chalk blocks with a wall core composed of soil, mortar and chalk rubble. Part of an Anglo-Saxon limestone grave cover was also found in this rubble wall infill (HER 43417). A number of infilled doorways and window openings in the church fabric were also identified. The head of a post-medieval churchyard cross (HER 42500), (reputed to have come from the Castle Carlton churchyard) was formerly at the Church of St. Edith, but is now at the Church of St. John the Baptist at Great Carlton.
- 5.16 Other archaeological investigations which have taken place within the search area included an archaeological watching brief carried out during the construction of a new sewerage pipeline from Manby Sewage Works and extending to the north-east of Great Carlton and the development site between 2003-4. The watching brief followed an initial desk based assessment of the whole pipeline route (HER ELI4188). These combined identified further evidence of medieval ridge and furrow to the north of Great Carlton and to the south-east of Glebe Farm (HER 42811); a post-medieval metalled trackway to the east of Wyggeston Farm (HER 45839); a scatter of medieval and post-medieval pottery to the east of The Hall and the Old Hall (HER 44703) and a further pottery scatter of 12th-18th century sherds to the south-east of The Hall (HER 44702).
- 5.17 An archaeological watching brief on the groundworks for the construction of a new wildlife pond at West End Farm Cottage in 2001 found one sherd of medieval pottery and three sherds of post-medieval pottery (HER 43974-5).
- 5.18 The Wong Plantation, which is featured on all 19th century maps of the area onwards, is situated to the north of the development site and was thought locally to have been the site of a market, though its origins are uncertain (HER 42800). The place name originates from the Old Norse *Vangr* meaning 'the in-field enclosed area within an open field'. This may testify to an early origin.
- 5.19 Copies of published Ordnance Survey maps were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and the Lincoln Local Studies Library. An extract from the First Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1891 shows that the present boundaries of the

development site have become established by this time. Within this small enclosure is a probable farmhouse with an outbuilding to the west. The Second Edition 6 inch scale O.S. map of 1907 shows the same layout to the area of the development site. The Provisional Edition six inch scale O.S. map of 1950 shows an additional outbuilding in the north-western area of the development site. The extract from the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956 shows the same layout to the area of the development site as that shown on the map of 1950.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring at the development site was undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA on the 23rd, 24th and the 25th of February 2015. This comprised the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of an initial phase of mechanical excavation of a trench along the line of an infilled former drainage dyke along the north-western boundary of the site, the mechanical excavation of a service trench from this infilled dyke to a second extant dyke at the south-eastern boundary of the site and across the frontal portion of the site and the mechanical excavation of the foundation trenches for the new garage/workshop. These excavations were carried out by a 3-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 0.60m wide toothless bucket.
- 6.2 Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording and the deposits observed were recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. A plan at a scale of 1:50 was compiled on site of the monitored foundation excavations for the new build. This plan is reproduced at this same scale on **Figure 4** of this report. The lines of the excavated trench along the line of the infilled dyke and the line of the service trench are shown on **Figure 3** at a scale of 1:400 and is based on an architect's plan.
- 6.3 A total of eight representative sections [designated as **Representative Sections 1-8**] were also compiled on site at a scale of 1:20 of the various identified deposit sequences. **Representative Sections 1-4** are reproduced on **Figure 3** at this same scale, which also shows their respective locations. **Representative Sections 4-8** are also reproduced at this same scale on **Figure 5** with their respective locations featured on **Figure 4**. A complimentary digital colour photographic record was also maintained, which is reproduced as **Plates 1-33, Appendix 1**. A list of the contexts recorded are reproduced in **Appendix 2**.
- 6.4 All work was carried out according to the approved Specification and to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs.

7. Results [Figures 3-5; Appendix 1, Plates 1-33]

7.1 The Infilled Drainage Dyke

- 7.1.1 The first part of the monitored groundworks programme consisted of mechanical excavations along the line of an existing and infilled drainage dyke [**Plate 1**]. This excavation measured approximately 20m in length, 0.60m in width and extended to average depths of 0.50m below ground levels. This infilled dyke extended along the north-western boundary of the site. Such was the shallow nature of these excavations that they were confined to within a single infill deposit (**003**). This deposit was recorded within **Representative Section 1 [Plate 5]**. There were no finds from this deposit.

7.2 The Service Trench

- 7.2.1 The second phase of the monitored groundworks programme comprised the mechanical excavation of a service trench, which extended from the infilled former drainage dyke at the north-western site boundary south-eastwards to a second and extant drainage dyke which extended along the south-eastern boundary of the site. This service trench thus extended along and across the frontal area of the site and measured approximately 40m in length, 0.60m in width and extended to depths of between 0.60m-0.70m below ground levels [**Plates 2-4, 7, 9-10 and 12-18**]. The depth of the service trench increased to the south-east.
- 7.2.2 At the north-western end of this service trench, the removal of a topsoil horizon (**001**) overlay the south-eastern bank of the infilled dyke (**002**). This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 2 [Plate 6]**. It was clear that this bank had been formed from the original excavations for this dyke through the underlying natural horizons and was made up of upcast material from this excavation.
- 7.2.3 To the south-east, there was a change to the observed deposit sequence within this service trench. The topsoil horizon (**001**) overlay a buried ploughsoil horizon (**004**), which extended to the base of the excavation. This second deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 3 [Plate 8]**. There were no finds from either deposit.
- 7.2.4 To the south-east, the monitored mechanical excavations then extended across and through a concrete driveway. This consisted of a concrete layer which overlay hardcore, the combined depth of this was 0.42m below ground levels. This pathway was extended through the topsoil horizon (**001**) and into the upper levels of the buried ploughsoil horizon (**004**), which extended to the base of the trench.
- 7.2.5 Further to the south-east, there was a further change to the observed deposit sequence. In this section of the service trench, the topsoil horizon (**001**) overlay a variation to the buried ploughsoil horizon (**005**). This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 4 [Plate 11]**. Beyond the concrete driveway, the interface between the deposits (**004**) and (**005**) was diffuse and difficult to define. This deposit sequence continued until the service trench reached the extant dyke at the south-eastern boundary of the site. There were no finds from the deposit (**005**).

7.3 The Garage/Workshop

- 7.3.1 The third and final phase of the groundworks programme comprised the monitored mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new garage/workshop. The new build footprint was slightly larger than the site of the former demolished outbuilding which had stood on this site; the outline of which was still visible on the ground. Within the area of the former outbuilding, there was a layer of gravel which sat on terram and was encompassed within the remains of the brick foundations of this former outbuilding.
- 7.3.2 The foundation trenches for the new garage workshop were excavated to varying lengths, to a width of 0.70m and to depths of between 1.0m-1.40m below ground levels [**Plates 19, 21-24, 26-27, 31 and 33**]. There was more consistency to the nature of the observed deposit sequence within this area of the site. Where the excavations took place within the build footprint of the former demolished outbuilding, the aforementioned gravel and terram came down directly onto the buried ploughsoil deposit (**005**), which in turn overlay the natural horizon (**006**), which extended to the base of the excavation. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 5 [Plate 20]**. Outside of this former build footprint, the observed deposit sequence consisted of the topsoil horizon (**001**), the buried ploughsoil deposit (**005**) and the underlying natural horizon (**006**), which extended to the base of the excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within a

further three sections, designated as **Representative Sections 6-8 [Plates 25, 30 and 32]**. There were no finds made in this area of the site.

8. Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 All of the groundworks pertaining to this development comprising the excavation of a trench through the line of an infilled drainage dyke, the excavation of a service trench and the excavation of the foundations for the new garage/workshop were continually monitored and recorded.
- 8.2 The first part of the monitored groundworks programme involved the excavation of a trench within the line of an infilled former drainage dyke of probable 19th century date. The shallow nature of these excavations meant that the excavation was only confined to the upper levels of this drainage feature. The infill deposit was recorded within one representative section.
- 8.3 The excavation of the service trench from the line of this former dyke (that extended along the north-western boundary of the site) to connect with an extant second and open dyke at the corresponding south-eastern site boundary, revealed a portion of the south-eastern bank of this infilled 19th century dyke along with several deposit sequences which comprised a topsoil horizon and underlying and undated buried ploughsoil horizons. These sequences were recorded within three representative sections.
- 8.4 The excavation of the foundation trenches for the new garage/workshop identified a deposit sequence which was identical to that recorded towards the south-eastern end of the service trench. This deposit sequence was recorded within a further four representative sections.
- 8.5 No archaeological activity was identified on this site and there were no finds.
- 8.6 No archaeological activity or finds which could be associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Great Carlton were found.

9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating

- 9.1 The methodology chosen clearly demonstrated the nature of the identified deposit sequences and the absence of archaeological activity and finds on this site, while providing sufficient time to record the deposit sequences observed. A more detailed level of archaeological assessment and investigation clearly would not have been necessary. It is considered that the implemented methodology was sufficient to confirm and record both the absence of archaeological activity and finds and the nature of the identified deposit sequences present within the area of the development site with a high degree of confidence.

10. Acknowledgements

- 10.1 Thanks are gratefully extended to Mr. and Mrs. Hommel for commissioning this work. Thanks are also extended to Ms Jan Allen of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the staff of the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record, the Lincolnshire Archives and the Lincoln Central Library for their kind assistance.

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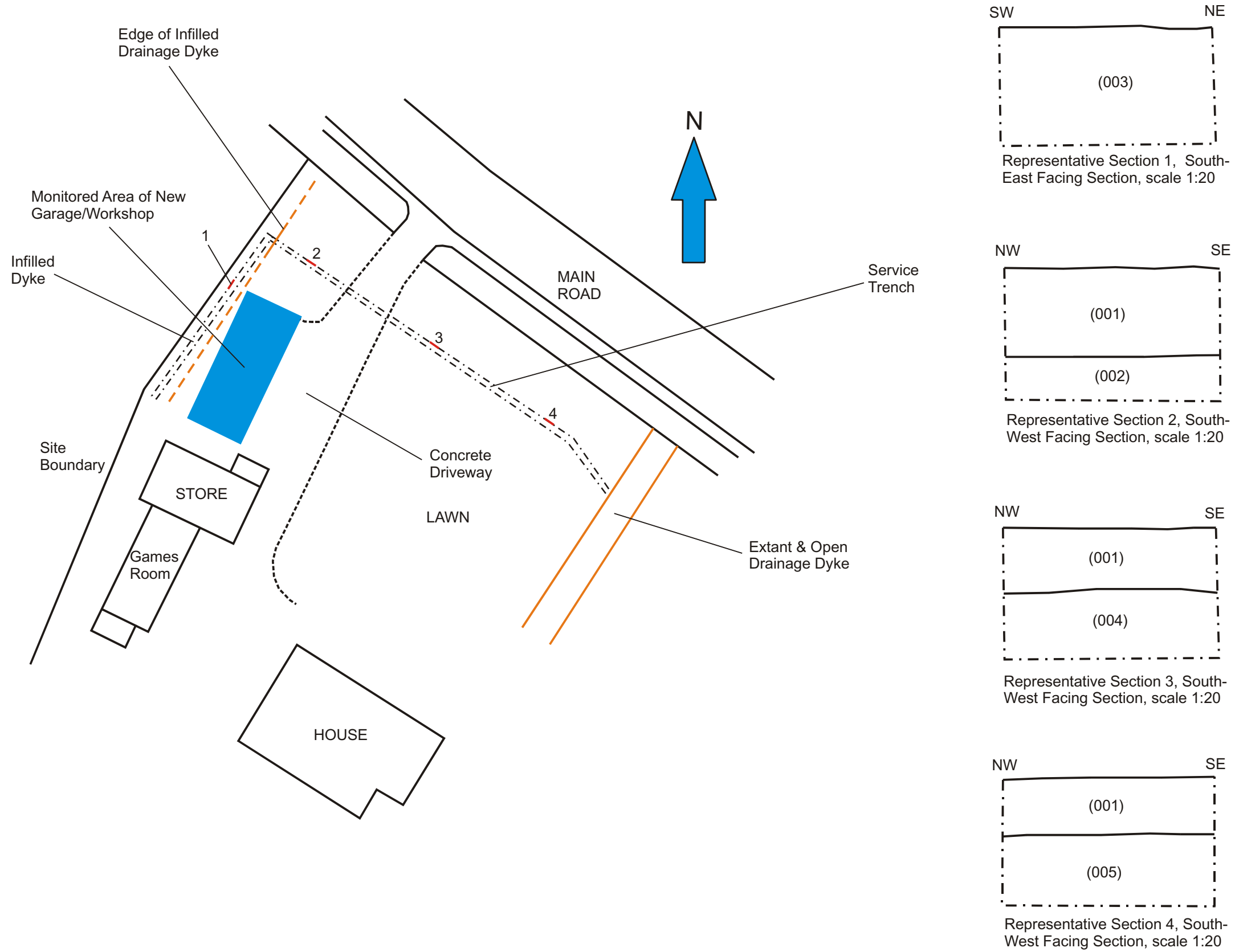


Figure 3: Block Plan showing the layout of the development site & the location of the Monitored Infilled Dyke & Service Trench & Representative Sections 1-4 at a scale of 1:400 (extract from Architects plan) & Representative Sections 1-4 at a scale of 1:20

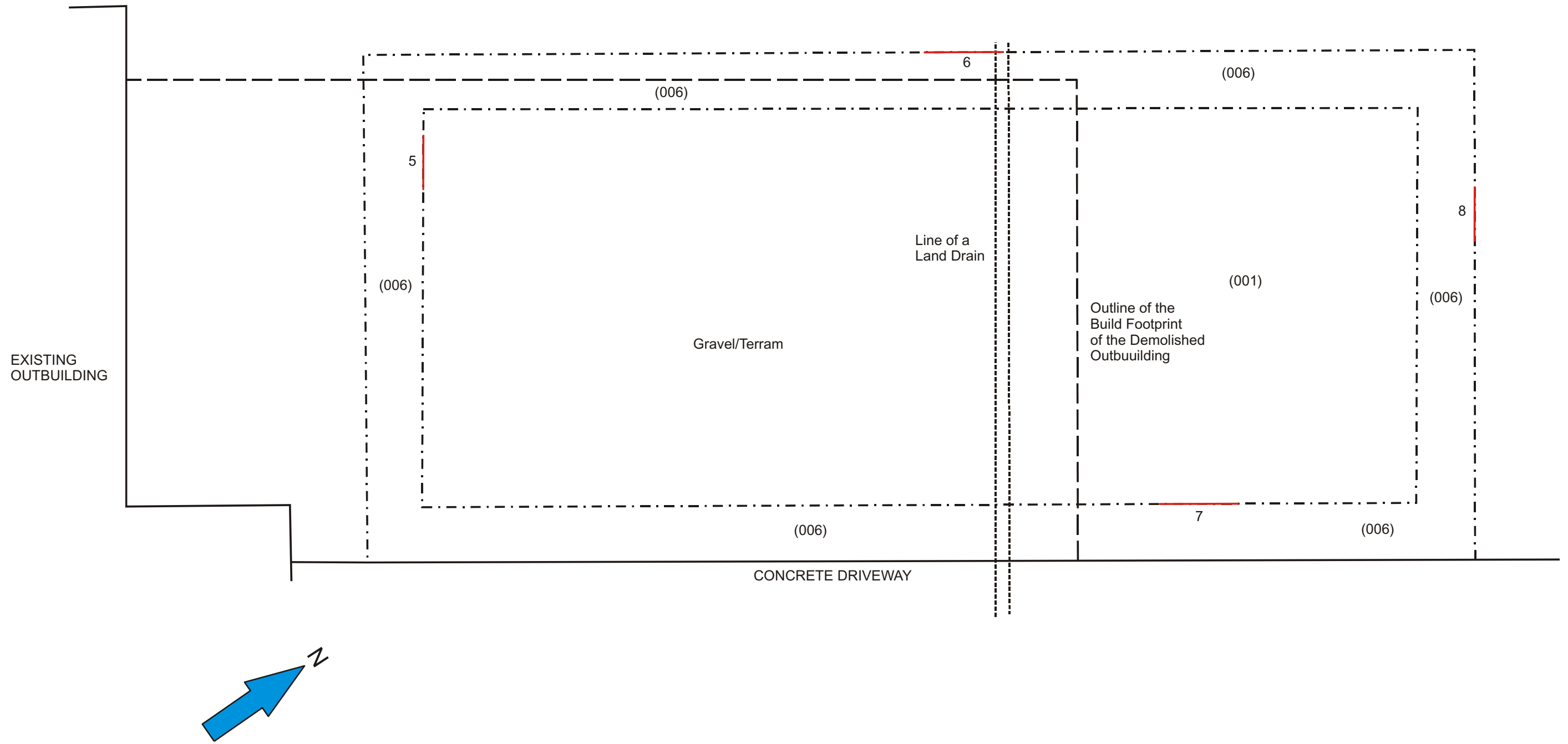
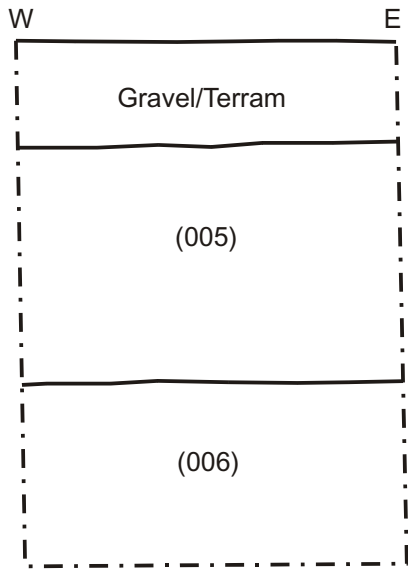
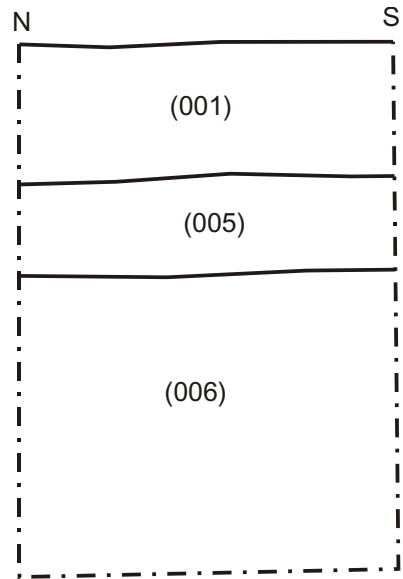


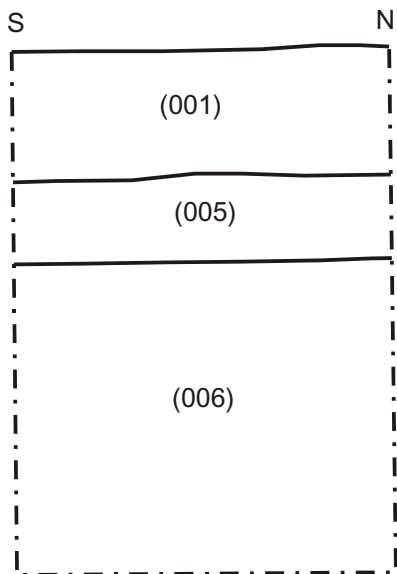
Figure 4: Plan of the Monitored Garage/Workshop at a scale of 1:50 showing the location of Representative Sections 4-8



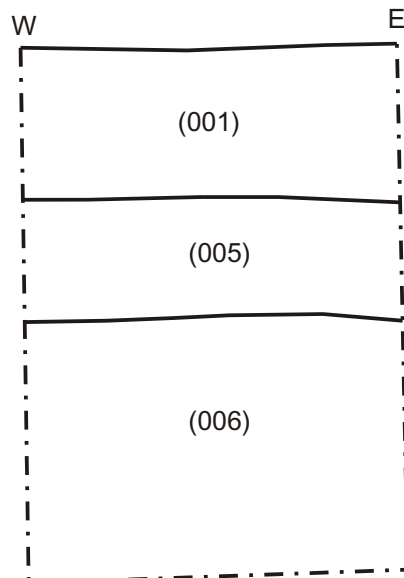
Representative Section 5, South-West Facing Section, scale 1:20



Representative Section 7, North-West Facing Section, scale 1:20



Representative Section 6, South-East Facing Section, scale 1:20



Representative Section 8, South-West Facing Section, scale 1:20

Figure 5: Representative Sections 4-8 at a scale of 1:20

Appendix 1: Plates



Plate 1: Excavations in the infilled drainage dyke, from the north



Plate 2: Excavation of the service trench, from the south-east



Plate 3: Excavation of the service trench, from the south-east



Plate 4: Excavation of the service trench, from the north



Plate 5: Representative Section 1, from the south-east



Plate 6: Representative Section 2, from the south-west



Plate 7: Excavation of the service trench, from the east



Plate 10: Excavation of the service trench, from the south-east



Plate 8: Representative Section 3, from the south-west



Plate 11: Representative Section 4, from the south-west



Plate 9: Excavation of the service trench, from the south-east



Plate 12: Excavation of the service trench, from the north-west



Plate 13: Excavation of the service trench, from the north-west



Plate 15: Excavation of the service trench, from the north-west



Plate 14: Excavation of the service trench, from the south-east



Plate 16: Excavation of the service trench, from the east



Plate 17: Excavation of the service trench, from the north-west



Plate 18: Excavation of the service trench, from the east



Plate 19: Excavation of the garage/workshop foundations, from the north-east



Plate 20: Representative Section 5, from the south-west



Plate 21: Excavation of the garage/workshop foundations, from the east



Plate 22: Excavation of the garage/workshop foundations, from the south-west



Plate 23: Excavation of the garage/workshop foundations, from the south-west



Plate 24: Excavation of the garage/workshop foundations, from the south-west



Plate 25: Representative Section 6, from the south-east



Plate 26: Excavation of the garage/workshop foundations, from the south-east



Plate 27: Excavation of the garage/workshop foundations, from the south-west



Plate 28: Excavation of the garage/workshop foundations, from the south-west



Plate 31: Excavation of the garage/workshop foundations, from the south-west



Plate 29: Excavation of the garage/workshop foundations, from the south-west



Plate 32: Representative Section 8, from the south-west



Plate 30: Representative Section 7, from the north-west



Plate 33: Excavation of the garage/workshop foundations, from the south-west

Appendix 2: List of Contexts

- 001** Topsoil horizon. Soft & friable, mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional small angular stones. Above **(002)**, **(004)** & **(005)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 2-8**. Depth - 0.39m.
- 002** Portion of the south-eastern bank of the infilled former 19th century drainage dyke that extended along the north-western boundary of the site. Formed from upcast material from the excavations for this dyke. Soft, light orange brown clayey silt with no inclusions. Below **(001)**.
- 003** Infill deposit of a former drainage dyke which extended along the north-western boundary of the site. Soft, dark grey brown clayey silt with no inclusions, Some root sorting. Recorded within **Representative Section 1**. Depth - >0.55m.
- 004** Buried ploughsoil horizon recorded within **Representative Section 3** at the north-western end of the service trench. Soft, mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional small angular stones. Below **(001)**. Depth - >0.31m.
- 005** Variation to the buried ploughsoil horizon. Recorded within **Representative Sections 4-8**. Soft, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small-medium brick fragments & small fragments of charcoal and flecking. Below **(001)** & above **(006)**. Depth - 0.61m.
- 006** Natural horizon. Soft, light orange brown clayey silt with pockets of light blue gleying, spreads of light orange brown sands & gravels & frequent small chalk fragments & flecking. Below **(005)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 5-8**. Depth - >0.80m.

Appendix 3: The Archive

The archive consists of:

Six context records

One site plan at a scale of 1:50 of the monitored foundation trenches of the new garage/workshop on one sheet of drawing film.

Eight section drawings at a scale of 1:20 on one sheet of drawing film.

One context register

One photographic register

All records are currently held at:

38 Finningley Road

Lincoln

LN5 9BE

And will be deposited by August 2015:

The Collection

Danes Terrace

Lincoln

LN2 1LP

Under the accession number **LCNCC: 2014.199** and the site code **SFGC14**

Appendix 4: Photographic Register

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments		B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
1	Excavations in the infilled drainage dyke	N		AA 23/2/15	SFGC14
2	Excavation of the service trench	SE		AA 23/2/15	SFGC14
3	Excavation of the service trench	SE		AA 23/2/15	SFGC14
4	Excavation of the service trench	N		AA 23/2/15	SFGC14
5	Representative Section 1	SE		AA 23/2/15	SFGC14
6	Representative Section 2	SW		AA 23/2/15	SFGC14
7	Excavation of the service trench	E		AA 23/2/15	SFGC14
8	Representative Section 3	SW		AA 23/2/15	SFGC14
9	Excavation of the service trench	SE		AA 23/2/15	SFGC14
10	Excavation of the service trench	SE		AA 23/2/15	SFGC14
11	Representative Section 4	SW		AA 23/2/15	SFGC14
12	Excavation of the service trench	NW		AA 23/2/15	SFGC14
13	Excavation of the service trench	NW		AA 23/2/15	SFGC14

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments		B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
	trench				
14	Excavation of the service trench	SE		AA 23/2/15	SFGC14
15	Excavation of the service trench	NW		AA 23/2/15	SFGC14
16	Excavation of the service trench	E		AA 23/2/15	SFGC14
17	Excavation of the service trench	NW		AA 23/2/15	SFGC14
18	Excavation of the service trench	E		AA 23/2/15	SFGC14
19	Excavation of the garage/ workshop foundations	NE		AA 24/2/15	SFGC14
20	Representative Section 5	SW		AA 24/2/15	SFGC14
21	Excavation of the garage/ workshop foundations	E		AA 24/2/15	SFGC14
22	Excavation of the garage/ workshop foundations	SW		AA 24/2/15	SFGC14
23	Excavation of the garage/ workshop foundations	SW		AA 24/2/15	SFGC14
24	Excavation of the garage/	SW		AA 24/2/15	SFGC14

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments		B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
	workshop Foundations				
25	Representative Section 6	SE		At 24/2/15	SFGC14
26	Excavation of The garage/ workshop Foundations	SE		At 24/2/15	SFGC14
27	Excavation of The garage/workshop Foundations	SW		At 24/2/15	SFGC14
28	Excavation of The garage/ workshop Foundations	SW		At 24/2/15	SFGC14
29	Excavation of The garage/ workshop Foundations	SW		At 24/2/15	SFGC14
30	Representative Section 7	NW		At 24/2/15	SFGC14
31	Excavation of The garage/ workshop Foundations	SW		At 25/2/15	SFGC14
32	Representative Section 8	SW		At 25/2/15	SFGC14
33	Excavation of The garage/ workshop Foundations	SW		At 25/2/15	SFGC14

Appendix 5: OASIS Summary Sheet

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Spring Farm, Main Road, Great Carlton, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall MIFA

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-206225

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall	nevillehallmifa@gmail.com	15 March 2015

Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	Yes	Grey literature report filename/s	Sent by other means
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename	
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?	

Email Lincolnshire HER about this OASIS record

OASIS:

Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2014 Created by Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email Last modified Friday 12 December 2014

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/formctl.cfm?OID=nevilleh1-206225> for this page

Appendix 6: Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring
at Spring Farm, Main Road,
Great Carlton,
Lincolnshire.**

Prepared for Mr. & Mrs. Hommel

National Grid Reference: TF 4094 8527
Site Code: SFGC14
Accession No: LCNCC: 2014.199
Planning reference: N/063/00078/12

**Prepared by Neville Hall MIFA, Freelance Field
Archaeologist & Consultant**

October 2014

S Non-technical summary

- S1 A scheme of works comprising archaeological monitoring and recording is required during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new double garage, workshop and w.c. for domestic use on the site of an existing outbuilding, which is to be demolished at Spring Farm, Main Road, Great Carlton, Lincolnshire.*
- S2 The development site is situated within an area of known high archaeological potential. An archaeological evaluation on land to the immediate east of Spring Farm in 1998 located sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery and four drainage ditches relating to land reclamation of 16th-17th century date. The earthworks of crofts and tofts relating to the medieval settlement have been plotted from aerial photographic sources across the Main Road to the immediate north. The development site is therefore situated within the areas of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Great Carlton. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Great Carlton.*
- S3 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks stage of development, which will comprise the excavation of the foundations and services for the new double garage, workshop and w.c. for domestic use. Any archaeological features, structures and/or deposits will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- S4 On the completion of the monitoring, a report will be produced detailing the results of the archaeological investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

1. Site location and description [Figures 1 and 2]

- 1.1 The development site is situated on the south-western frontage of Main Road and within the historic core of the modern village of Great Carlton. The village of Great Carlton is located approximately 8km to the east of Louth and 9.5km to the west of Mablethorpe. The development site is situated at National Grid Reference TF 4094 8527 and at a height of approximately 6m AOD. The village of Great Carlton is within the parish of the same name, administrative district of East Lindsey, county of Lincolnshire
- 1.2 The development site is located on the eastern fringes of a slightly upland area, to the east of the Old Eau Drain, with the Lincolnshire Wolds to the west and the reclaimed Lincolnshire Marshes to the east. The development site is situated on slowly permeable and seasonally waterlogged fine loamy soils of the Holderness Series, which have developed on chalky glacial tills, which in turn overlie a solid geology of Chalk of the Upper Cretaceous.

2. Planning background [Figure 3]

- 2.1 This document comprises a Specification or a written scheme of works for archaeological monitoring and recording which is to be maintained during the groundworks for the erection of a new double garage, workshop and w.c. for domestic use on the site of an existing outbuilding, which is to be demolished at Spring Farm, Main Road, Great Carlton, Lincolnshire (Planning reference: N/063/00078/12).



Figure 1: Site location at a scale of 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence no. 100048723)

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Lincoln Local Studies Library. A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 1km radius of the centre of the development site.
- 3.2 The Lincolnshire HER records the single findspot of a Neolithic stone axe, which was found in a field to the north of the church at Great Carlton (HER 42801). A struck flint of Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age date was found during the monitoring of a pipeline construction to the north of Eastfield Farm in 2003 (HER 44704).
- 3.3 The settlement of Great Carlton would appear to have had its origins in the Late Anglo-Saxon period from place name evidence (HER 42802). Carlton is a common place name in the old Danelaw areas of the English Midlands and north and is derived from a Scandinavianised form of the Old English *Coerlatun* or 'the village/farmstead (tun) of the free peasants' from the Old English *Ceorl* or free peasant, a freeman below the rank of noble.
- 3.4 Curiously, neither Great nor Castle Carlton are detailed in the Domesday Survey of AD1086. At the time of the Lindsey Survey of cAD1115, lands in *Carletune* or *Carletuna* in the Wapentake of Louthesk were held by Ansgot of Burwell, whose land holdings comprised 4 carucates, and by Robert de Haia, who held six bovates in both Great Carlton and Somercotes. Great Carlton was first differentiated from Little and Castle



Figure 2: Site location at a scale of 1:1,250. The site boundaries are shown in red.

Carlton as *Magna Carleton* in AD1183-4. During the medieval period, Great Carlton probably prospered as the result of local sheep farming and the production of wool, which developed on the reclaimed marshland pastures. A market was granted to Great Carlton in AD1275 (HER 42802). Poll tax returns of AD1377 document 80 taxpayers in Great and Castle Carlton, whilst by 1563 there were 36 households in Great Carlton (HER 42802). A clipped silver penny of King Edward II (AD12307-1327) was found in 1992 in the garden of The Paddock at Great Carlton (HER 42802b).

- 3.5 The parish church, which is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is Grade II listed (HER 41310, DLI5240). It comprises a west tower, nave with clerestory, south porch, aisles, chancel and vestry. The church is of 15th century origin, but was rebuilt in 1860-1 by James Fowler of Louth in the style of the 13th century. The west tower was restored in 1894 when the uppermost stage was rebuilt. The Lychgate to the churchyard (HER

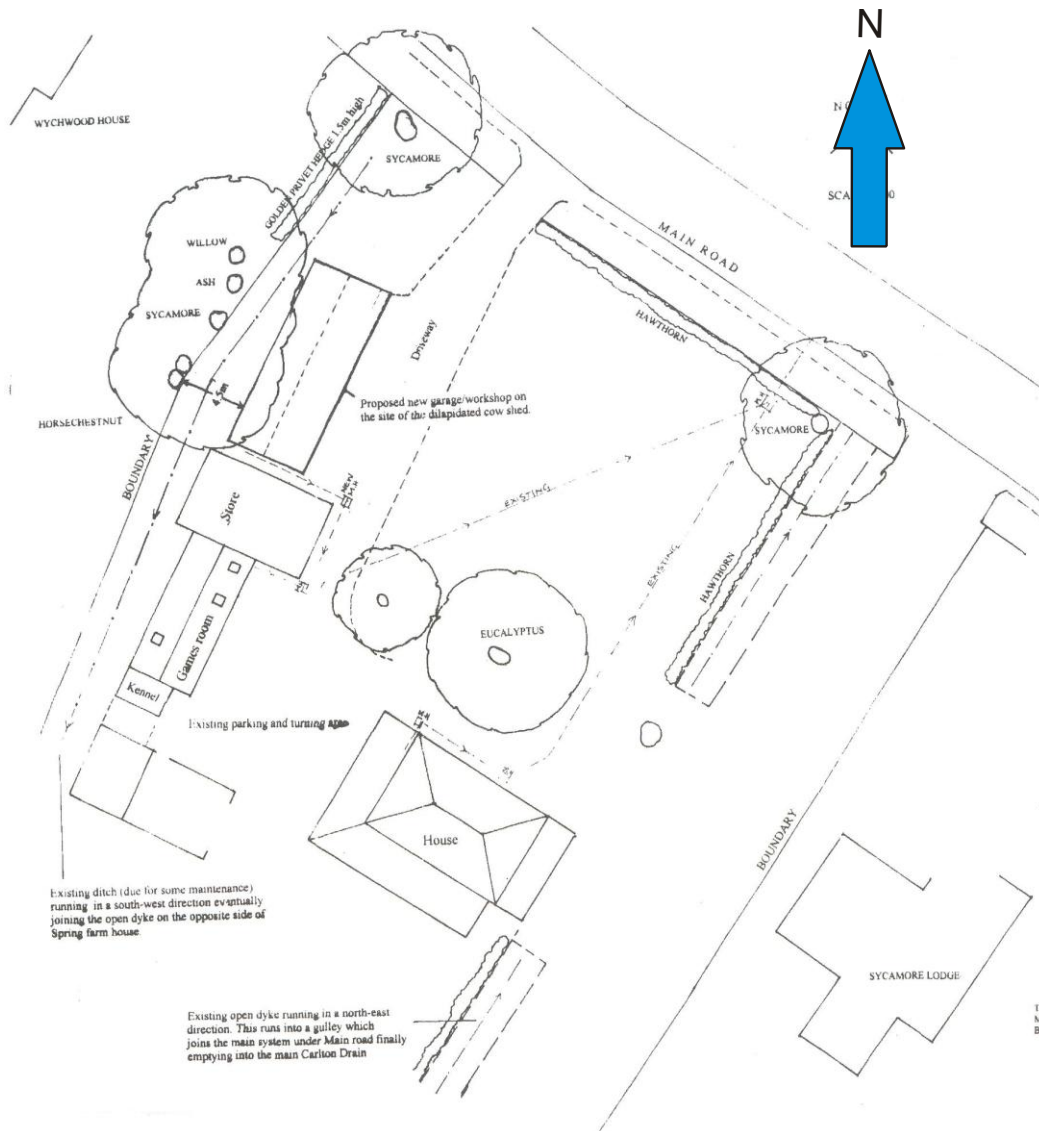


Figure 3: Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:200, (not to scale).

- 47762, DLI3820) is also Grade II listed. This was constructed in 1871 by Canon Pretyman.
- 3.6 The Lincolnshire HER records the extant earthworks of crofts and tofts to the immediate north of the development site and the cultivation earthworks remains of medieval ridge and furrow in various fields at Great Carlton (HER 42816, 42817, 42814 and 42811). These remains include a possible holloway with plough headlands to the north (HER 42812). These also represent the remains of the former medieval three-field system of Great Carlton. Two of these fields comprised the West Field and the East Field, the latter still referred to by Eastfield Farm.
- 3.7 An earthwork survey (along with an initial desk based assessment) was carried out in 1998 of potential development land to the east of Spring Farm (HER 42815, ELI3519-20). This survey identified the earthwork remains of possible holloways and house platforms

of probable medieval origin. However, subsequent archaeological trial trenching based on the results of this survey established that the house platforms were natural features reflecting the natural topography and the holloways were probably low-lying natural areas, or silted up land drains and possible trackways of more recent origin. Beneath one of the 'house platforms' four large ditches were also identified, of which only one was fully investigated. These features were interpreted as large drainage ditches probably excavated during the 16th and 17th century land reclamation of the area by Vermuyden and others. The excavated ditches yielded domestic waste including animal bone, 15th–16th century pottery, brick and tile (HER 44512-3, 42815, EL!3518). Three of the drainage ditches were parallel to each other and were aligned from north west-south east.

- 3.8 The western portion of the search area incorporates the village of Little Carlton. To the north of this settlement, a medieval coffin was found in 1983 during the levelling of the bank of a moat (HER 42635). This moat pertained to the medieval moated site at Manor Farm, Little Carlton (HER 43532). An archaeological watching brief was carried out in 1997 during the groundworks for an extension to the Manor House (HER ELI6981). A large archaeological feature was observed on the south-eastern side of this extension, which was interpreted as being part of this moat. Although no datable artefacts were recovered from the moat fills and the width of the feature could not be reliably determined, it was thought that the moat alternated between being a water filled feature and a silted up rubbish pit throughout the medieval and post medieval periods. Successive recuts of the moat appeared to position it closer to the nearby Church of St. Edith. A single sherd of late 13th–14th century pottery was found close to the northern corner of the house (HER 43533).
- 3.9 At the western edge of the search area, two watching briefs were carried out in 1997 during the groundworks for the construction of two new houses (Plots 1 and 2) on the Main Road at Little Carlton (HER 43706-7, ELI6917-8). These investigations located scatters of pottery of 14th–16th century date, probably the result of field manuring along with undated ridge and furrow, three undated possible land boundary ditches and a limestone rubble spread, probably the remains of a collapsed wall (which may have replaced one of the boundary ditches). To the east of this, the earthwork of a possible medieval enclosure (HER 46510) was identified from aerial photographs by the RCHME as part of their National Mapping Programme. This source also identified the earthwork of probable late medieval ridge and furrow to the north of Little Carlton (HER 46512).
- 3.10 Hall Farmhouse, situated to the east of the development site, is a Grade II listed mid 18th century house with 20th century alterations (HER 47763, DLI3821). The Forge on Chapel Lane is a Grade II listed former farmhouse of late 18th century origin with minor mid 19th century and 20th century alterations (HER 47761, DLI3819). Also located to the east of the development site are the Grade II listed Hall and the Old Hall (HER 48185, DLI5219). Originally a small country house known as Carlton Hall, there are now two houses. These were constructed in the late 17th century with mid 18th century additions, late 18th century raising and alterations and other minor 20th century alterations. To the west of these buildings and to the immediate south-east of the development site is a small landscaped park, which is featured on the First and Second Edition six inch scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps of 1891 and 1907 respectively (HER 48473). This park was probably laid out in the 18th century.
- 3.11 In the village of Little Carlton is a Grade II listed watermill and wheel at Little Carlton Mill, which is now used as a store (HER 47764, 42803). The building was constructed in 1820 and remained in use until 1947. The accompanying mill house, bakehouse, loading bay and garage are unlisted. The Lincolnshire HER also records the site of a demolished windmill (HER 42804) at this location.

- 3.12 A memorial cross dated to c.1850 is situated to the north of the site of Carlton Lodge (HER 49103). This is a memorial to the Reverend George Pretyman, vicar of Great Carlton who was killed in a shooting accident here in 1850.
- 3.13 A Wesleyan Methodist Chapel is situated on Chapel Lane (HER 48785). The chapel was built in 1869 and was finally closed in 2001. It is now disused. The site of the United Free Methodist Chapel at Little Carlton was built in 1854 and was finally demolished in 1955 due to subsidence (HER 48953).
- 3.14 At the eastern end of Little Carlton village is the site of the former medieval Church of St. Edith (HER 48079). This was formerly Grade II listed, and had been extensively restored and rebuilt in 1837. It comprised a west tower with spire, nave, south porch, chancel and vestry. The church was finally demolished under archaeological supervision in 1993, during which time the medieval features of the church were recorded (HER 43082, ELI367). The earliest part of the church was in the nave whose walls were constructed of coursed regular chalk blocks with a wall core composed of soil, mortar and chalk rubble. Part of an Anglo-Saxon limestone grave cover was also found in this rubble wall infill (HER 43417). A number of infilled doorways and window openings in the church fabric were also identified. The head of a post-medieval churchyard cross (HER 42500), (reputed to have come from the Castle Carlton churchyard) was formerly at the Church of St. Edith, but is now at the Church of St. John the Baptist at Great Carlton.
- 3.15 Other archaeological investigations which have taken place within the search area included an archaeological watching brief carried out during the construction of a new sewerage pipeline from Manby Sewage Works and extending to the north-east of Great Carlton and the development site between 2003-4. The watching brief followed an initial desk based assessment of the whole pipeline route (HER ELI4188). These combined identified further evidence of medieval ridge and furrow to the north of Great Carlton and to the south-east of Glebe Farm (HER 42811); a post-medieval metalled trackway to the east of Wyggeston Farm (HER 45839); a scatter of medieval and post-medieval pottery to the east of The Hall and the Old Hall (HER 44703) and a further pottery scatter of 12th-18th century sherds to the south-east of The Hall (HER 44702).
- 3.16 An archaeological watching brief on the groundworks for the construction of a new wildlife pond at West End Farm Cottage in 2001 found one sherd of medieval pottery and three sherds of post-medieval pottery (HER 43974-5).
- 3.17 The Wong Plantation, which is featured on all 19th century maps of the area onwards, is situated to the north of the development site, and was thought locally to have been the site of a market, though its origins are uncertain (HER 42800). The place name originates from the Old Norse *Vangr* meaning 'the in-field enclosed area within an open field'. This may testify to an early origin.
- 3.18 Copies of published Ordnance Survey maps were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and the Lincoln Local Studies Library. An extract from the First Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1891 shows that the present boundaries of the development site have become established by this time. Within this small enclosure is a probable farmhouse with an outbuilding to the west. The Second Edition 6 inch scale O.S. map of 1907 shows the same layout to the area of the development site. The Provisional Edition six inch scale O.S. map of 1950 shows an additional outbuilding in the north-western area of the development site. The extract from the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956 shows the same layout to the area of the development site as that shown on the map of 1950.

4. Aims and objectives of the project

4.1 The aims of the project are the **continual** archaeological monitoring and recording of all site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which will comprise the erection of a new double garage, workshop and w.c. for domestic use.

4.2 The objectives of the project are:

To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.

To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

4.3 The development site is situated within an area of known high archaeological potential. An archaeological evaluation on land to the immediate east of Spring Farm in 1998 located sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery and four drainage ditches relating to land reclamation of 16th-17th century date. The earthworks of crofts and tofts relating to the medieval settlement have been plotted from aerial photographic sources across the Main Road to the immediate north. The development site is therefore situated within the areas of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Great Carlton. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Great Carlton.

5. Methodology

5.1 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and will include the **continual monitoring** of any topsoil stripping, of ground reduction, of the excavation of foundations and services, and of any other ground disturbance. All mechanical excavations will be undertaken under archaeological supervision using a toothless bucket.

5.2 All work will be carried out according to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) standards, and will be under the management of a Member of the IFA (MIFA).

5.3 All work will be undertaken following all statutory Health and Safety requirements and legislation in operation at the time of the monitoring.

5.4 A Risk Assessment will be prepared for the site.

5.5 Stripped areas and trench sections will be continually observed to identify any archaeological features and/or deposits which may be exposed.

5.6 Section drawings at a scale of 1:10 will be made of any archaeological features identified in the course of the groundworks, including representative sections of trenches at appropriate intervals. These will be related to a site plan drawing at a scale of 1:50, which may also record archaeological features and/or deposits identified. Any significant archaeological features in plan will also be recorded at a scale of 1:20.

5.7 Written descriptions detailing the nature of archaeological features and/or deposits encountered will be compiled on pro-forma context record sheets.

5.8 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for further analysis. All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive. Most modern material will not be retained, although notes will be made of the appropriate context. An appropriate sample of materials such as ceramic building materials will be made.

- 5.9 Any and all artefacts found during the monitoring and thought to come under the provisions of the *Treasure Act* (1996), will be removed from the site to a secure location, and will be promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 5.10 Throughout the monitoring a digital photographic record will be compiled, and will comprise an overview of the site prior to work starting, and during as well as after completion of the work, and will include any excavated features, sections and other relevant details that aid interpretation.
- 5.11 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ*, and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Proper respect will be accorded to these remains, which will be cleaned to allow positive identification. Should removal be required, the appropriate Department for Constitutional Affairs Licence will be obtained prior to the removal of the remains. In addition, any remains will be reported to the local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.
- 5.12 The fieldwork will be undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA. Additional personnel may be appointed if required.

6. Post-fieldwork methodology

- 6.1 On the completion of the fieldwork, all of the written, drawn and photographic records produced by the archaeological monitoring will be checked, ordered, labelled (where appropriate) and catalogued to compile a distinctive site archive.
- 6.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which there were recovered. They will also be ordered into (and form part of) the site archive.
- 6.3 An assessment of significant finds will be made in light of general site information.
- 6.4 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and/or conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at The Collection, Lincoln, and in consultation with the relevant curator.
- 6.5 The site archive will be examined to enable the determination of various phases of activity on the site (if appropriate).
- 6.6 Relevant finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

7. Monitoring arrangements

- 7.1 Provision will be made for the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team on behalf of East Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority to monitor the works during the fieldwork stage and any other aspect of the archaeological project as required including the post fieldwork analysis and report preparation stages of the project.
- 7.2 A minimum notification period of not less than fourteen days of the start date of works on the site will be given to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 7.3 All aspects of the archaeological programme will be undertaken in accordance with this project specification.
- 7.4 Any variation to the project programme in terms of works or recording on or off site will be fully discussed and agreed with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

- 7.5 Arrangements will be made for the representative of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team for access to the site to undertake monitoring visits, and such visits will be accounted for in the final report preparation.
- 7.6 The Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team shall be kept fully informed of any unexpected or unforeseen discoveries made during the course of the archaeological monitoring and recording programme.

8. Archive preparation and deposition

- 8.1 The documentation and records generated by the archaeological monitoring will be sorted and ordered in the format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln, and to the standards and requirements as laid out in their Guide Book.
- 8.2 A unique accession number will be obtained from The Collection for the site archive.
- 8.3 It is anticipated that the archive will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln by August 2015.

9. Reporting procedures

- 9.1 A report detailing the findings of the archaeological monitoring will be completed within two months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities.

- 9.2 The report will consist of:

A title page, with project name and location, national grid reference, planning reference, site code, accession number, client name, author and date;

A contents page listing report sections, illustrations and appendices;

A non-technical summary of the results of the monitoring;

An introduction, site description and location;

Planning background to the project;

A section on the archaeological and historical background to the project;

A description of the methodology used in the project;

A section describing the results of the monitoring;

A section on the discussion and results of the project including a consideration of the findings of the project in a local and regional context;

A consideration of the effectiveness of the project methodology and a confidence rating of the results;

Illustrations including plans showing monitored areas, all archaeological features and sections thereof (including trench sections); and

Appendices comprising appropriate photographs of the site and of specific and significant archaeological features and representative sections and a list of contexts, and any specialist reports on finds from the site.

- 9.3 An electronic copy of the report will be deposited with the OASIS project (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/index.cfm>.

10. Publication and dissemination

- 10.1 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, the local curator (on behalf of the local planning authority), East Lindsey District Council and with the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (including a digital copy in a .pdf format).
- 10.2 A note will be placed in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' describing the results.
- 10.3 The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC, 2012).
- 10.4 Should the results of the archaeological investigation merit it, a note will also be placed in appropriate national journals e.g. *Medieval Archaeology*.

11. Other factors (including contingency)

- 11.1 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 11.2 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation, additional financial resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 11.3 Any additional financial contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and the client.

12. Variations to the proposed scheme

- 12.1 Variations to the proposed scheme will only be made following written confirmation with the archaeological curator.

13. Resources

- 13.1 The monitoring will be undertaken by Neville Hall using standard archaeological field techniques.
- 13.2 Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by Neville Hall and where available specialist analysis from:-

Jane Young	Medieval and Post-medieval Ceramics
Ian Rowlandson	Iron Age and Roman Ceramics
Val Fryer	Environmental
Carol Allen	Neolithic and Bronze Age
Malin Holst	Osteoarchaeology
Jane Cowgill	Metallurgy

- 13.3 Small finds requiring conservation will be conserved by the City and County Museum Laboratory.

13.4 Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the monitoring.

14. Insurance statement

14.1 Public indemnity of £2,000,000 with Towergate Insurance.

15. Copyright

15.1 Copyright will remain that of the author. Licence will be given to the client to present any reports, copyright of the author, to the planning authority in good faith of satisfactory settlement of account.

16. Ownership

16.1 It will be asked of the client, at the outset, that the ownership of any portable objects discovered in the course of the monitoring be donated along with the archive.