

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT:**

**LAND OFF CHURCH LANE, UTTERBY, LINCOLNSHIRE**

Planning Reference: N/192/01824/16

NGR: TF 30729 93404

AAL Site Code: UTCL 17

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Report prepared for KBA Planning Limited

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*Cover image: View of the site from the northwest corner, looking southeast*

## Executive Summary

- Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by KBA Planning Limited to prepare a heritage impact assessment and geophysical survey to evaluate the archaeological potential of land off Church Lane, Utterby, Lincolnshire, to support a planning application for a residential development.
- Data was gathered from a range of primary and secondary sources, including the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record, historic maps, online resources, and a site visit.
- Prehistoric activity is scarce, with the presence of the probable routeway of Barton Street to the west of the site the only evidence of activity during this period. This routeway may have been used in the Roman period, but there is no other evidence for Roman activity in the study area.
- Physical evidence for early-medieval activity is also absent within the search area, although place-name data suggests settlement occurred in this area during the early-medieval period.
- Medieval activity is well represented within the search area. Earthworks including tofts, a building platform and hollow ways are recorded within the site and were visible as slight earthworks during the site visit. The geophysical survey identified a significant number of linear features and enclosures likely to represent this medieval settlement activity, particularly in the western part of the site.
- Evidence of post-medieval activity is also well represented within the search area. The 1839 Tithe Map records buildings along the eastern frontage of the site, which had gone by the time of the 1888 Ordnance Survey map. Geophysical survey of this area identified significant areas of magnetic noise, possibly related to the demolition and clearance of buildings from this area of the site.
- Overall the archaeological potential for the site is high, specifically related to the potential for medieval settlement remains to be present within the site.

## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by KBA Planning Limited to prepare a heritage impact assessment and geophysical survey to evaluate the archaeological potential of land off Church Lane, Utterby, Lincolnshire, in support of a planning application for a residential development.
- 1.2 This document has been compiled with reference to current national guidelines, as set out in the *'Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment'* (ClfA 2014a), *'Standard and guidance for archaeological geophysical survey'* (ClfA 2014b), and *'The Use of Geophysical Techniques in Archaeological Evaluations'* (Gaffney *et al.* 2002); *'Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning'* (Historic England 2015a) and *'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment'* (Historic England 2015b) and *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation'* (English Heritage 2008).

## 2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The proposed development site is located in Utterby, in the administrative district of East Lindsey District Council. It is situated 6km north of Louth and 16km south of Grimsby. The site is at the centre of the village along the western edge of Louth Road. It extends to approximately 1.95ha, is centred at NGR TF 30729 93404 and is c.30m above Ordnance Datum (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The bedrock geology comprises flint-free and shell-debris-rich chalk beds attributed to the Ferriby Chalk Formation laid down during the Cenomanian Age, with superficial Devensian Stage till deposits recorded (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

## 3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 This heritage impact assessment and geophysical survey report has been prepared to support a planning application that has been submitted for a residential development (Ref: N/192/01824/16). This is the first stage of archaeological investigation, intended to provide detailed information that will allow the planning authority to make an informed decision as to whether further archaeological investigations will be required prior to or following the determination of a planning application for the proposed development.

### ***National Planning Policy***

- 3.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on the 27<sup>th</sup> March 2012 (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).
- 3.3 The relevant sections of the NPPF concerning archaeological and cultural heritage assets, are Paragraphs 58 and 61 of 'Section 7. Requiring good design', and Paragraphs 126-141 of 'Section 12. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment'. Paragraph 128 has special relevance concerning the responsibilities of planning applicant:

*'In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is*

*proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation’.*

### **Local Planning Policy**

- 3.4 The East Lindsey Core Strategy was adopted in February 2016 and sets out the vision for the District along with the strategy for growth and key strategic priorities up to 2031 (East Lindsey District Council 2016).
- 3.5 The relevant policies in the Core Strategy is SP11.

#### Policy SP11: Historic Environment

*‘The Council will support proposals that secure the continued protection and enhancement of heritage assets in East Lindsey, contribute to the wider vitality and regeneration of the areas in which they are located and reinforce a strong sense of place.*

*‘Proposals will be supported where they:*

- *Protect and enhance heritage assets and their setting.*
- *Preserve and enhance the special character, appearance and setting of the District’s Conservation Areas. Proposals should take into account the significance of Conservation Areas including spaces, street patterns, views vistas and natural features, and reflect this in their layout, scale, design, detailing, and materials.*
- *Give particular regard to the special architectural or historic interest and setting of the District’s Listed Buildings. Proposals will be expected to demonstrate that they are compatible with the significance of a listed building including fabric, form, setting and use;*
- *Do not harm the site or setting of a Scheduled Monument; any unscheduled nationally important or locally significant archaeological site. Appropriate evaluation, recording or preservation in situ is required.*
- *Preserve or enhance the quality and experience of the historic landscapes and woodland of the District and their setting.*
- *Are compatible with the significance of non-designated heritage assets in East Lindsey.*
- *Do not have a harmful cumulative impact on heritage assets.*
- *Promote a sustainable and viable use which is compatible with the fabric, interior, surroundings and setting of the heritage asset.*
- *Conserve heritage assets identified as being at risk, ensuring the optimum viable use of an asset is secured where it is consistent with the significance of the heritage asset*

*‘Where a heritage asset is classed as at risk, redevelopment or enabling development which does not harm the asset will be supported particularly where a use would benefit the wider community.*

*‘The Council will support proposals for replacement shop fronts or alterations to shop fronts, including new signage, affecting heritage assets where it can be evidenced that retention and repair*

*cannot be achieved and providing the materials and design protect and enhance the special interest of the building and its setting. Retention and repair of shop fronts will normally be expected where these contribute to the significance of a heritage asset.*

## **4.0 Methodology**

### **Data Collection**

4.1 A full range of primary and secondary archaeological and historical sources were consulted in the preparation of this document. The sources consulted were as follows:

- Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (LHER) – a database of archaeological sites and artefacts, listed buildings and Scheduled Monuments. A search of this resource extending 1km radius from the boundaries of the site provided the detailed study area for the report.
- Lincolnshire Archives (LA) – holds a range of historic maps, for example enclosure maps, Tithe maps, estate plans, and former editions of Ordnance Survey maps of the development area.
- Allen Archaeology’s own reference library – secondary sources pertaining to the archaeology and history of the region.
- Heritage Gateway Website – searchable online resource allowing access to the National Monuments Record (NMR) and Archaeology Data Service (ADS), online national databases of archaeological sites and artefacts. Also includes information pertaining to Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings, as well as data from the Defence of Britain project, which has mapped surviving monuments relating to 20<sup>th</sup> century military sites. A search was conducted of these resources to identify any significant buildings, sites or findspots not covered by the NLHER search, and to highlight other major sites within a wider study area.
- A site visit was carried out on Tuesday 14<sup>th</sup> March 2017 in order to assess the present situation of the development area, to identify any areas where the potential archaeological resource may be particularly well preserved or damaged by recent development, and to observe the site in its landscape context.

4.2 Each archaeological and historic site and Listed Building identified in the study area has been allocated a one or two digit ‘Site’ number and assigned to a specific period according to the definitions outlined on the English Heritage Periods List (formerly the RCHME Archaeological Periods List). These sites are described in the Archaeological and Historical Background section (See Section 5.0 below). Further details are provided for each site in Appendix 1, and where applicable the sites are depicted on Figure 3.

## **Geophysical Survey**

- 4.3 The geophysical survey consisted of a detailed gradiometer survey of as much of the proposed development area as possible, totalling approximately 1.69 hectares. The survey was undertaken in a series of 30m grids across the site.
- 4.4 The fieldwork was carried out by a team of two experienced geophysicists on Tuesday 14<sup>th</sup> March 2017. The survey area was accurately located using a Leica GS08 RTK NetRover GPS. This accurately plotted the area of investigation and tied it into the National Grid.
- 4.5 The survey was carried out using a Bartington Grad601-2 Dual Fluxgate Gradiometer with an on-board automatic DL601 data logger. This instrument is a highly stable magnetometer which utilises two vertically aligned fluxgates, one positioned 1m above the other. This arrangement is then duplicated and separated by a 1m cross bar. The 1m vertical spacing of the fluxgates provides for deeper anomaly detection capabilities than 0.5m spaced fluxgates. The dual arrangement allows for rapid assessment of the archaeological potential of the site. Data storage from the two fluxgate pairs is automatically combined into one file and stored using the on-board data logger.
- 4.6 Data collection was undertaken in a zigzag traverse pattern, using a sample interval of 0.25m and a traverse interval of 1m.

### **Summary of Survey Parameters**

#### 4.7 Fluxgate Magnetometer

Instrument:	Bartington Grad601-2 Dual Fluxgate Gradiometer
Sample Interval:	0.25m
Traverse Interval:	1.00m
Traverse Separation:	1.00m
Traverse Method:	Zigzag
Resolution:	0.1nT
Processing Software:	3.0.31.0
Surface Conditions:	Pasture
Area Surveyed:	1.69 hectares
Date Surveyed:	Tuesday 14 <sup>th</sup> March 2017
Surveyor:	Robert Evershed BSc (Hons)
Survey Assistant:	Rupert Birtwistle MA BA (Hons) PCIfA
Data Interpretation:	Robert Evershed BSc (Hons)

### **Data Collection and Processing**

- 4.8 The grids were marked out using a Leica GS08 Netrover. The collection of magnetic data using a north-south traverse pattern is preferable as the fluxgate gradiometer is set up and balanced with respect to the cardinal points. Since the data is plotted as north-south traverses there is considerable merit sampling the north-south response of a magnetic anomaly with as many data points as is possible, this is accomplished as the density collected along the traverse line is greater than that between traverses (Aspinall *et al.* 2008). On this occasion magnetic data was collected on a northwest to southeast alignment, due to the orientation of the field and the pre-programmed grids.
- 4.9 The data collected from the survey has been analysed using the current version of Terrasurveyor 3.0.31.0. The resulting data set plots are presented with positive nT/m values and high resistance as black and negative nT/m values and low resistance as white.



The data sets have been subjected to processing using the following filters:

- De-stripping
  - Clipping
  - De-staggering
- 4.10 The de-stripe process is used to equalise underlying differences between grids or traverses. Differences are most often caused by directional effects inherent to magnetic surveying instruments, instrument drift, instrument orientation (for example off-axis surveying or heading errors) and delays between surveying adjacent grids. The de-stripe process is used with care however as it can sometimes have an adverse effect on linear features that run parallel to the orientation of the process. Normally although de-stripping is applied purely along the x-axis for the reasons already given, it is also possible to de-stripe along the y-axis which removes linear features perpendicular to the orientation of the process. In the case of this site de-stripping along the y-axis artificially removes the linear features relating to the ridge and furrow cultivation allowing a much clearer view of the underlying geophysical anomalies.
- 4.11 The clipping process is used to remove extreme data point values which can mask fine detail in the data set. Excluding these values allows the details to show through.
- 4.12 The de-staggering process compensates for data correction errors caused by the operator commencing the recording of each traverse too soon or too late. It shifts each traverse forward or backwards by a specified number of intervals.
- 4.13 Plots of the data are presented in processed linear greyscale (smoothed) with any corrections to the measured values or filtering processes noted, and as separate simplified graphical interpretations of the main anomalies detected.

## 5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 5.1 Evidence of prehistoric activity within the search area is represented by the northwest to southeast orientated routeway of Barton Street, traversing the search area c.0.79km to the southwest of the site (Site 1). This routeway connects Louth, to the south, with the Humber at Barton to the north, passing along the eastern edge of the Wolds. It was also possibly later utilised by the Romans, although supporting evidence for this is scarce.
- 5.2 There is no physical evidence of activity from the Roman period within the search area.
- 5.3 There are no LHER entries relating to the early-medieval period, although place-name data suggests occupation during this era. The name Utterby is likely a hybrid compound, utilising the Old Norse suffix *-by* meaning a farmstead or village, and can be interpreted as either 'Uhtred's farmstead' or 'the remote village' from an Old English personal name or from the Old English word *uttera* meaning outer (Cameron 1998).
- 5.4 Utterby is not mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, although the nearby village of North Ormsby is listed as a moderately large settlement of 31 households and a population of one smallholder and 10 freemen, with 10 acres of woodland and 40 acres of meadow (Morgan and Thorne 1986). The connection between the settlements of North Ormsby, c.1.7km to the west of Utterby, is evident during the medieval period as a, now vanished, homestead moat was gifted to the Gilbertine priory of Utterby as part of a foundation grant during the mid 12<sup>th</sup> century or very soon after (Site 2), and it may be that Utterby was founded on land formerly belonging to North Ormsby.

- 5.5 A 12<sup>th</sup> century founding date for the village coincides with the earliest buildings evident within the search area. The 14<sup>th</sup> century Grade II\* Listed Church of St. Andrew and the separately Grade II Listed cross base within the churchyard are c.0.15km southwest of the site (Sites 3 and 4), whilst the packhorse bridge, another 14<sup>th</sup> century construction built to allow goods to be transported across the stream, is situated c.0.21km southwest of the site (Site 5).
- 5.6 Ridge-and-furrow earthworks, characteristic of medieval agriculture are recorded in the search area c.0.82km to the north (Site 6), c.0.46km southwest (Site 7) and c.0.69km east of the site (Site 8). Additionally, there is evidence of medieval settlement remains, surviving as cropmarks and earthworks indicative of building platforms, tofts, and hollow ways within the site itself (Site 9). Only very slight ephemeral traces of these features were visible on site during the site visit, and unfortunately the site does not fall within the extent of the readily available LIDAR data, which would better allow the determination of the extent of medieval earthworks within the proposed development site.
- 5.7 The village appeared to remain primarily agricultural with minimal development until the 18<sup>th</sup> century, with only a single mid 17<sup>th</sup> century house recorded in the LHER. Known as Utterby Manor, c.0.17km southwest of the site, it was acquired in 1639 by the Elye family; although it may have originated from an earlier building (Site 10).
- 5.8 From the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards, development within the search area began to increase although the area retained its agricultural focus. The early 18<sup>th</sup> century Grade II Listed Building of Utterby House and the later associated and also Grade II Listed outbuildings are roughly 0.27km southwest of the site (Sites 11–14).
- 5.9 An 18<sup>th</sup> century garden which partly overlies the former Gilbertine priory is located c.0.91km to the west of the site, and contains moats, ponds, and the remains of a post-medieval house and outbuildings (Site 15). These gardens cover over 60ha and extend beyond the search area to the west.
- 5.10 The LHER records the presence of nine, partially extant, 19<sup>th</sup> century farmsteads, located generally towards the peripheries of the search area, away from the village centre (Sites 16–24). The site falls within an area of pasture during this time, as evidenced on the 1839 Utterby Tithe map, although with a few buildings along the eastern site boundary (Figure 4). The apportionment notes that the site partially extends over lands occupied by Reverend Henry Bristow and his wife Mary Catherine, who likely occupied the Old Rectory, to the southwest of the site.
- 5.11 During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, three separate chapels were built c.0.10km to the northeast (Site 25), and c.0.20km to the north of the site (Sites 26 and 27). Only one building retains its original function (Site 27), the other two have been converted into houses in the modern period. The Old Rectory was built in 1863 c.83m southwest of the site, and has since been converted into a private dwelling (Site 27).
- 5.12 Throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries the site remained an area of open land, as demonstrated by historic Ordnance Survey mapping (Figures 5 and 6).

## 6.0 Site Visit

- 6.1 The site was visited by Robert Evershed and Rupert Birtwistle on Tuesday 14<sup>th</sup> March 2017. Selected photographic images taken during the site visit are included below and their locations are indicated on Figure 2.
- 6.2 The development site is a large sub-rectangular area of agricultural land measuring roughly 1.95ha, characterised by undulations that generally slope downwards from the southwest to northeast. There are numerous plough scars visible across the indicative of modern agricultural activity (Plate 1).



*Plate 1: Undulating topography of site, looking east*



*Plate 2: Pond or former moat at northwest corner of site, looking northwest*

- 6.3 There is a large body of water extending around the northwest corner of the site. This is evident on earlier cartographic sources (e.g. Figure 4) and is likely to represent a historic moat or pond (Plate 2).
- 6.4 The main vehicular access is at the southwest corner of the site, via a track between houses and extending northwest from Church Lane (Plate 3).



*Plate 3: Main site access via Church Lane, looking northwest*

- 6.5 The site is bordered by fences and hedgerows, with residential housing to the south (Plate 4), agricultural fields to the north and west, and Louth Road running alongside the eastern site border.



*Plate 4: Residential housing to south of site, looking southwest*

## 7.0 Geophysical Survey Results

- 7.1 For the purposes of interpreting the anomalies, the survey data has been processed to the values of -3 to 3 nT/m (Figure 8). This enhances faint anomalies that may otherwise not be noted in the data, with a number of anomalies identified across the data set, and these are discussed in turn and noted as single or double digit numbers in square brackets.
- 7.2 There were a few small areas where either the vegetation was overgrown or there were piles of rubbish that meant it was not possible to survey, shaded blue on Figure 8.
- 7.3 The area around the entrance to the site close to the southwest corner [1] is covered with magnetic noise, which produced readings of -100 to 100 nT/m. This likely corresponds with deposition of modern waste or building materials in this area to maintain and reinforce the entrance track.
- 7.4 At the southwest corner of the site there is an area of magnetic noise [2], -5 to 15 nT/m with some areas as high as -20 to 20 nT/m, which is likely the result of a build-up of modern waste or possibly of the deposition of building rubbish from the construction of the houses to the south of the site.
- 7.5 Along the southwestern edge of the site there are areas of magnetic noise [3], -5 to 10 nT/m with some areas as high as -30 to 20 nT/m. These possibly relate to a combination of a build-up of modern waste along the field edge and rubbish from the construction of the houses to the south of the site.
- 7.6 At the eastern end of the site is a large area of magnetic noise [4], -8 to 10 nT/m, which potentially represents demolition material from former buildings seen in this location on the 1839 Tithe Map (Figure 4).
- 7.7 The small area of magnetic noise in the northwest corner of the site [5], -8 to 7 nT/m, could represent a dump of modern waste, or possibly demolition material from a former building identified on historic mapping in this location (Figure 4).
- 7.8 The linear dipolar feature [6], -100 to 100 nT/m, is likely to represent a modern service.
- 7.9 Towards the western end of the site there are a large number of positive linear and curvilinear features [7]. The magnetic readings for these features varies from 1 to 2 nT/m for some of the more ephemeral features, up to 8 to 10 nT/m for some of the more distinct features. The positive features likely represent former ditches, paths or tracks. In the northeast corner aligned roughly east to west are a pair of parallel positive linear anomalies that are likely to represent ditches either side of a trackway. Potentially these lead into a sub-circular enclosure [8], 6 to 7 nT/m, delineated by a large, semi-circular, positive anomaly to the southeast. There are also linear anomalies that form a roughly rectangular enclosure [9], approximately 5 to 10m across and producing magnetic readings of 4 to 6 nT/m. Two small, curvilinear or semi-circular features [10] and [11], both producing magnetic readings of 2 nT/m, and approximately 5m across could also represent small enclosures or structures.
- 7.10 At the eastern end of the site there is a linear or curvilinear feature aligned northwest to southeast [12], 10 to 12 nT/m, which is likely to represent a former boundary seen on the 1839 Tithe Map, representing the rear of properties shown on this map fronting the road. There are a number of linear positive features extending northeast from [12] towards the edge of the site [13], 20 to 30 nT/m, again representing property boundaries shown on the Tithe Map.

- 7.11 The curvilinear feature [14], 2 to 4 nT/m, is likely to represent a former ditch, path or track, possibly forming part of a former enclosure.
- 7.12 Across the centre of the site there are a number of potential positive linear features [15], 2 to 6 nT/m. Due to their alignment it is possible that these represent modern or earlier cultivation trends.
- 7.13 The large amorphous positive anomalies [16], 8 to 15 nT/m, possibly represent pits, soil-filled hollows or former ponds, potentially associated with the enclosure features in this area.
- 7.14 The linear amorphous area [17], 5 to 6 nT/m, could represent part of a short ditch, a pit, soil-filled hollow or former pond.
- 7.15 The roughly circular positive feature [18], 20 nT/m, likely represents a pit, soil-filled hollow or former pond. The reading for this feature is very high, which is likely to suggest an anthropogenic origin rather than a natural one, or that the fill of the feature contains a significant quantity of cultural material that has enhanced the magnetic response.
- 7.16 There are a number of smaller amorphous positive features across the site [19], 4 to 7 nT/m, likely representing further pits, soil-filled hollows or former ponds.
- 7.17 Aligned roughly northwest to southeast across the site is a linear feature [20] noticeable for its lack of magnetic readings. It appears to cut through a number of the linear features [15], suggesting it is later in date. This corresponds with a probable former watercourse, seen on the Tithe Map but also clearly identified on Google Maps and Google Earth aerial images.
- 7.18 There is a large dipolar area close to the northwest corner of the site [21], -100 to 100 nT/m, which is likely to represent a dump of modern material, possibly large ferrous or highly fired objects, possibly associated with the cleaning out of the adjacent water body.
- 7.19 Scattered randomly throughout the site are a number of strong and weak dipolar responses, examples of which are highlighted as [22]. The characteristic dipolar response of pairs of positive and negative 'spikes' suggests near-surface ferrous metal or other highly fired material in the topsoil.

## 8.0 Constraints

- 8.1 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefield in the study area.
- 8.2 There are two Scheduled Monuments within the search area, both attributed to the medieval period. These 14<sup>th</sup> century monuments are an ashlar cross base within the churchyard of St. Andrew's Church (NHLE Ref: 1018294), c.0.15km southwest of the site, and an ashlar packhorse bridge (NHLE Ref: 1005032), c.0.21km southwest of the site.
- 8.3 There are nine Listed Buildings within the search area, comprising two Grade II\* and seven Grade II examples. The two Grade II\* buildings are medieval in date, being the aforementioned packhorse bridge, and the 14<sup>th</sup> century parish church of St. Andrew, with both located to the southwest of the site. There is no intervisibility between the site and these heritage assets due to the trees bordering the site, and intervening residential buildings, and as such the setting and significance of the scheduled monuments and listed buildings will not be affected.

- 8.4 There is one Grade II Listed Building of medieval date in the search area. The base of a now vanished cross is situated within a churchyard to the southwest of the site. The remaining six Grade II buildings were constructed during the post-medieval period, with four examples relating to the early 18<sup>th</sup> century Utterby House and its associated outbuildings, c.0.29km southwest of the site. Utterby Manor House, built during the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, is situated to the east of this complex.
- 8.5 The building in closest proximity to the site is the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century Old Rectory, c.67m to the southwest. Recent residential development to the southwest of the site however limits the intervisibility between the site and this heritage asset, and the trees bordering the site further obscure any intervisibility.

## 9.0 Discussion and Conclusions

- 9.1 The desk-based assessment has revealed evidence for activity in the search area dating from the prehistoric period, and from the medieval period onwards.
- 9.2 Prehistoric activity is represented by a routeway known as Barton Street that traverses the eastern edge of the Wolds, to the west of the site, and connects Louth to Barton upon Humber. Movement by prehistoric peoples along this routeway might have resulted in occupation within the search area, although a lack of physical evidence suggests a negligible archaeological potential for this period.
- 9.3 There is no evidence of Roman activity within the search area, and although literary evidence has suggested the utilisation of Barton Street routeway during this era, the lack of evidence suggests a negligible archaeological potential for this period also.
- 9.4 Early-medieval activity is not present within the search area, yet place-name data suggests that a degree of settlement is likely to have occurred within the wider landscape during this period. However, a lack of discovered evidence can only suggest a negligible archaeological potential for this era.
- 9.5 Medieval activity occurs frequently within the search area. Ridge-and-furrow earthworks are present beyond the village, with a few areas removed by later cultivation. Additionally the LHER records evidence of tofts, building platforms and a hollow way within the proposed development site, representing medieval settlement evidence, but these were not apparent during the site visit. The geophysical survey however identified a large number of linear boundary features, sub-circular and rectangular enclosure, likely to relate to this medieval settlement activity.
- 9.6 Post-medieval activity is also well represented within the search area also, primarily as 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century farmsteads. Historic mapping indicates some development along the eastern edge of the site. This does not survive above ground, but it is likely that some evidence of this activity survives below ground, and as such there is a moderate archaeological potential for this period. Geophysical survey in this part of the site identified significant amounts of magnetic noise, which may represent the demolition and levelling of these structures. A large body of water was also noted during the site visit, around the western corner of the site, and it is possible that this represents two sides of a moated enclosure extending into the site. The hollow way or track noted as anomaly [20] in the geophysical survey is shown as a body of water on the Tithe Map, and it is possible this may represent another side of the moated enclosure, but a higher magnetic signature would normally be expected for a feature such as this.

- 9.7 The buildings along the eastern edge of the site had disappeared by the time of the 1886 Ordnance Survey map, and the proposed development area appears to have remained as undeveloped agricultural land ever since, suggesting a negligible archaeological potential for the early modern period.
- 9.8 The majority of the positive features recorded during the geophysical survey produced high magnetic readings. This could well be due to the 'habitation effect' (Gaffney et al 2002), which proposes that magnetic readings for the fills of cut features are higher closer to the centre of habitation or settlement, and lower the further away you get. Therefore these large readings suggest a close proximity to the centre of the former settlement.

## 10.0 Acknowledgements

- 10.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank KBA Planning Limited for this commission.

## 11.0 References

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***Cartographic Sources***

1839 Utterby Tithe map (Lincolnshire Archives – DIOC/Tithe Award/K37)

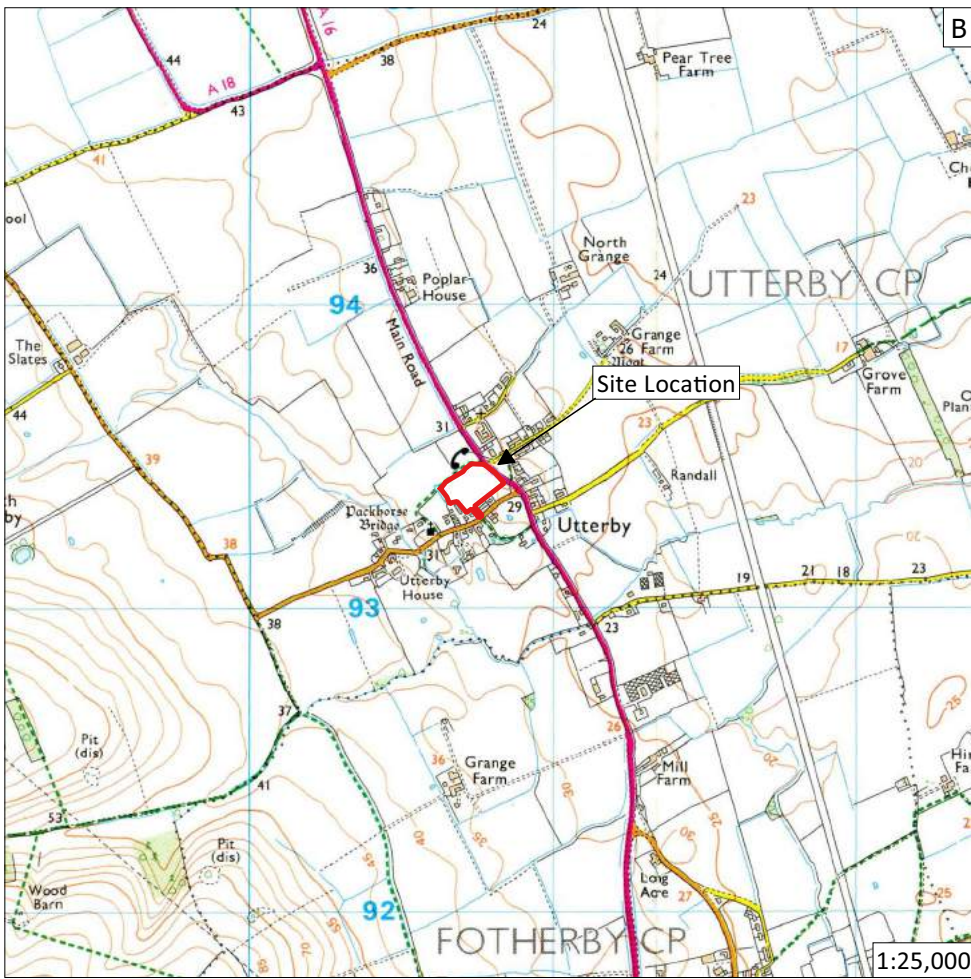
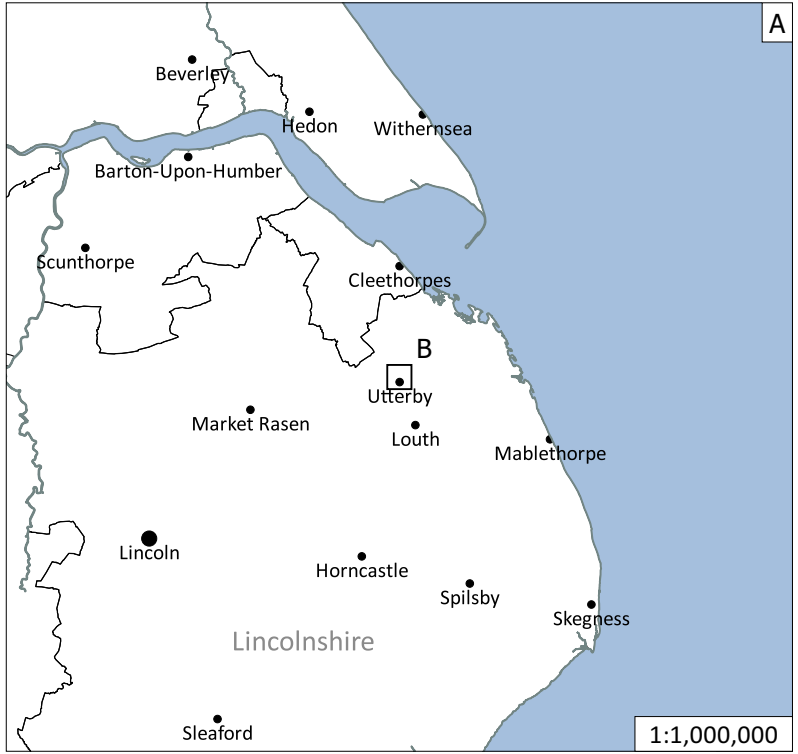
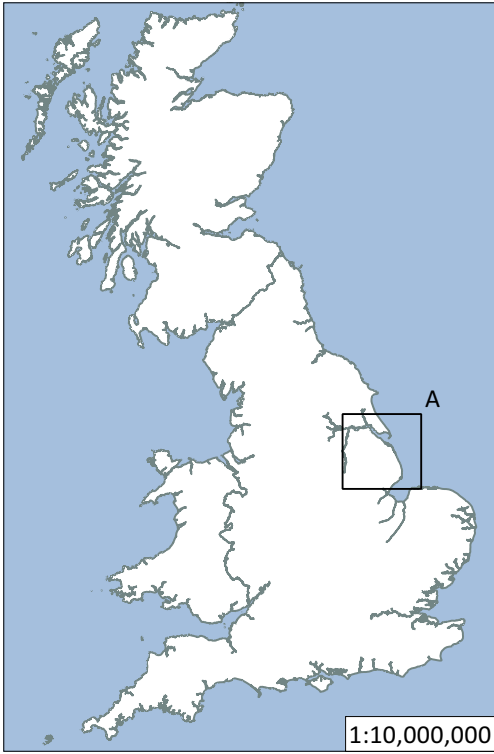
1887 Ordnance Survey map ([www.promap.co.uk](http://www.promap.co.uk))

1973 Ordnance Survey map ([www.promap.co.uk](http://www.promap.co.uk))

Appendix 1: List of LHER Entries within a 1km search area

Site No.	HER No.	Grade & Listing No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
1	MLI116141		529992	393018	Possible prehistoric routeway of Barton Street, that passes on the eastern edge of the Wolds, passing through Louth and northwards to the Humber at Barton. Possibly utilised by the Romans, although literary evidence is scarce.	Prehistoric
2	MLI41352		531252	393931	Remains of a homestead moat surviving in two portions. Farmstead within the moat is called Grange Farm, which may be the site of Utterby Grange - gifted by North Ormsby to the priory as part of a foundation grant or very soon after the mid C12 <sup>th</sup> .	Medieval
3	MLI82790	1063086, II*	530595	393246	C14 <sup>th</sup> parish church, altered and developed throughout the C15 <sup>th</sup> , C16 <sup>th</sup> and C19 <sup>th</sup> .	Medieval
4	MLI41351	1307134, II; 1018294	530606	393238	C14 <sup>th</sup> ashlar square base containing socket for the now vanished cross shaft, on a platform of two steps.	Medieval
5	MLI43571	1168183, II*; 1005032	530557	393197	C14 <sup>th</sup> ashlar bridge with double chamfered cambered arches.	Medieval
6	MLI124915		530460	394235	A small area of ridge-and-furrow at West View off Main Road.	Medieval
7	MLI88653		530563	392950	Probable ridge-and-furrow earthworks.	Medieval
8	MLI98690		531478	393448	Ridge-and-furrow earthworks, appear to have been destroyed by later arable cultivation.	Medieval
9	MLI88652		530696	393359	Probable late medieval settlement remains, depicted as cropmarks and earthwork tofts, building platforms, a hollow way and a pond.	Medieval
10	MLI41350	1307102, II	530648	393192	An extensively altered C18 <sup>th</sup> house on the site of an earlier house. There is a date stone of 1639 and a coat-of-arms of the Elye family, who likely acquired the house in the C16 <sup>th</sup> century.	Post-medieval
11	MLI93256	1168210, II	530491	393132	Red brick house built 1718, with two-storey block added to the front c.1810.	Post-medieval
12	MLI93536	1307100, II	530508	393091	Early C19 <sup>th</sup> red brick summer house, likely constructed from materials of house during early C19 <sup>th</sup> remodelling.	Post-medieval
13	MLI92977	1063088, II	530556	393129	Early C19 <sup>th</sup> red brick arbour. Hemispherical domed top, and semi-circular in plan.	Post-medieval

Site No.	HER No.	Grade & Listing No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
14	MLI92976	1063087, II	530467	393177	C18 <sup>th</sup> red brick stable range, altered in C19 <sup>th</sup> and C20 <sup>th</sup> .	Post-medieval
15	MLI41147		528633	393005	Post-medieval park including the remains of a post-medieval house and associated buildings, which partly overlie the remains of the Gilbertine priory. The C18 <sup>th</sup> gardens contain moats and ponds, originally part of the priory water control system, with settlement remains to the east.	Post-medieval
16	MLI117571		531037	394084	Partially extant C19 <sup>th</sup> farmstead, known as North Grange.	Post-medieval
17	MLI117572		531206	393915	Partially extant C19 <sup>th</sup> farmstead, known as Grange Farm.	Post-medieval
18	MLI117573		530506	394076	Partially extant C19 <sup>th</sup> farmstead, known as Poplar House.	Post-medieval
19	MLI117575		530747	393284	Partially extant C19 <sup>th</sup> farmstead, known as White House Farm.	Post-medieval
20	MLI117576		530414	393252	Partially extant C19 <sup>th</sup> farmstead, known as Porterfield House or Yard.	Post-medieval
21	MLI117577		530410	393120	Partially extant C19 <sup>th</sup> farmstead, known as Padlock End.	Post-medieval
22	MLI117578		531360	393422	Partially extant C19 <sup>th</sup> farmstead, known as Randall House.	Post-medieval
23	MLI117738		531490	393042	Partially extant C19 <sup>th</sup> farmstead, known as Poplar Cottage.	Post-medieval
24	MLI117742; MLI41345		530679	392414	Partially extant C19 <sup>th</sup> farmstead, known as Fotherby Grange.	Post-medieval
25	MLI97484		530833	393512	Former Wesleyan Chapel built 1844, with a schoolroom added in 1893. Closed in 1933 and used as a workshop before being converted into a house in 2001.	Post-medieval
26	MLI99184		530694	393630	Utterby Primitive Methodist Chapel built in 1840, and fallen out of use by the early C20 <sup>th</sup> . Demolished post-1970, with a house now standing on its site.	Post-medieval
27	MLI99097		530759	393637	Utterby Methodist Free Chapel, built in 1854 and restored in 1883.	Post-medieval
28	MLI93667	1359964, II	530651	393288	Former red and yellow brick rectory built 1863, now a house. Plans reveal the house was not built as originally intended.	Post-medieval



**Figure 1:** Site location outlined in red

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Site Code	UTCL 17
Scale	1:10,000,000 1:1,000,000 1:25,000 @ A4
Drawn by	R J Birtwistle
Date	08/03/17

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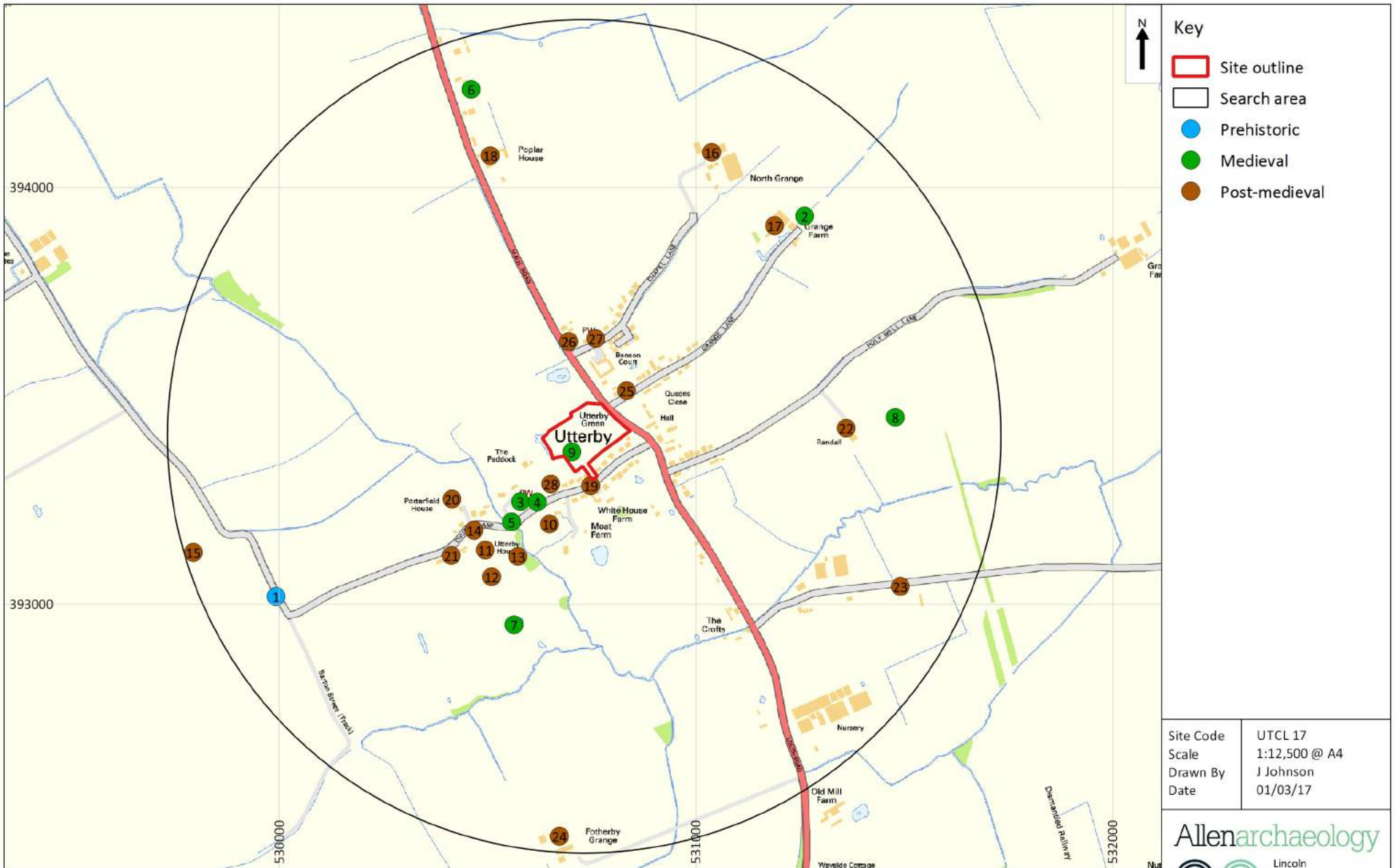
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Drawn By	J Johnson
Date	01/03/17

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**Figure 2:** Position and direction of site visit photographs with site in red



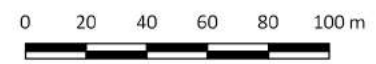
**Figure 3:** Location of Lincolnshire HER entries within a 1km search radius with site in red



Site Code	UTCL 17
Scale	1:2,500 @ A4
Drawn By	J Johnson
Date	01/03/17

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**Figure 4:** Extract of 1839 Utterby Tithe map with site in red



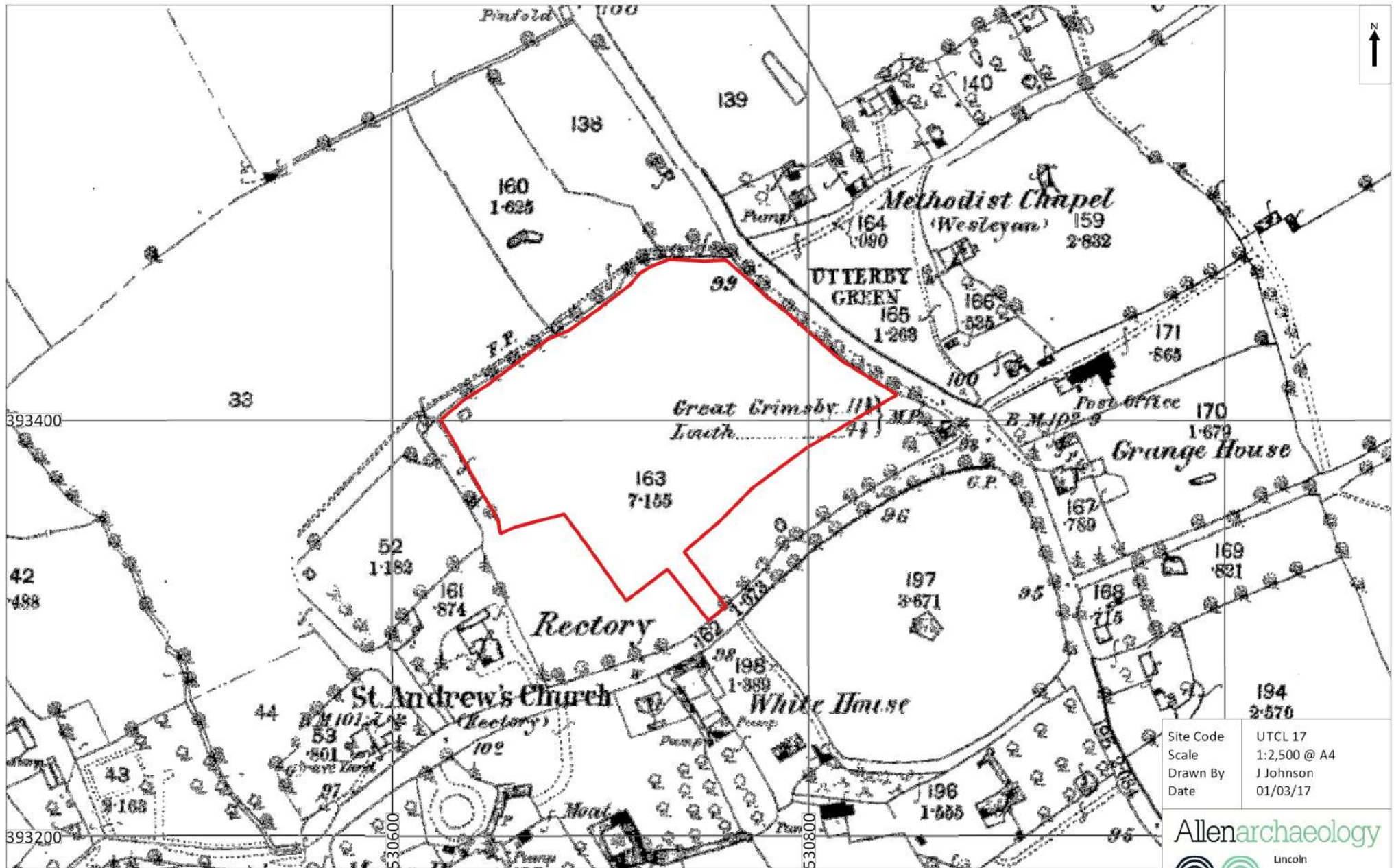


Figure 5: Extract of 1888-89 Ordnance Survey map with site in red

Site Code	UTCL 17
Scale	1:2,500 @ A4
Drawn By	J Johnson
Date	01/03/17

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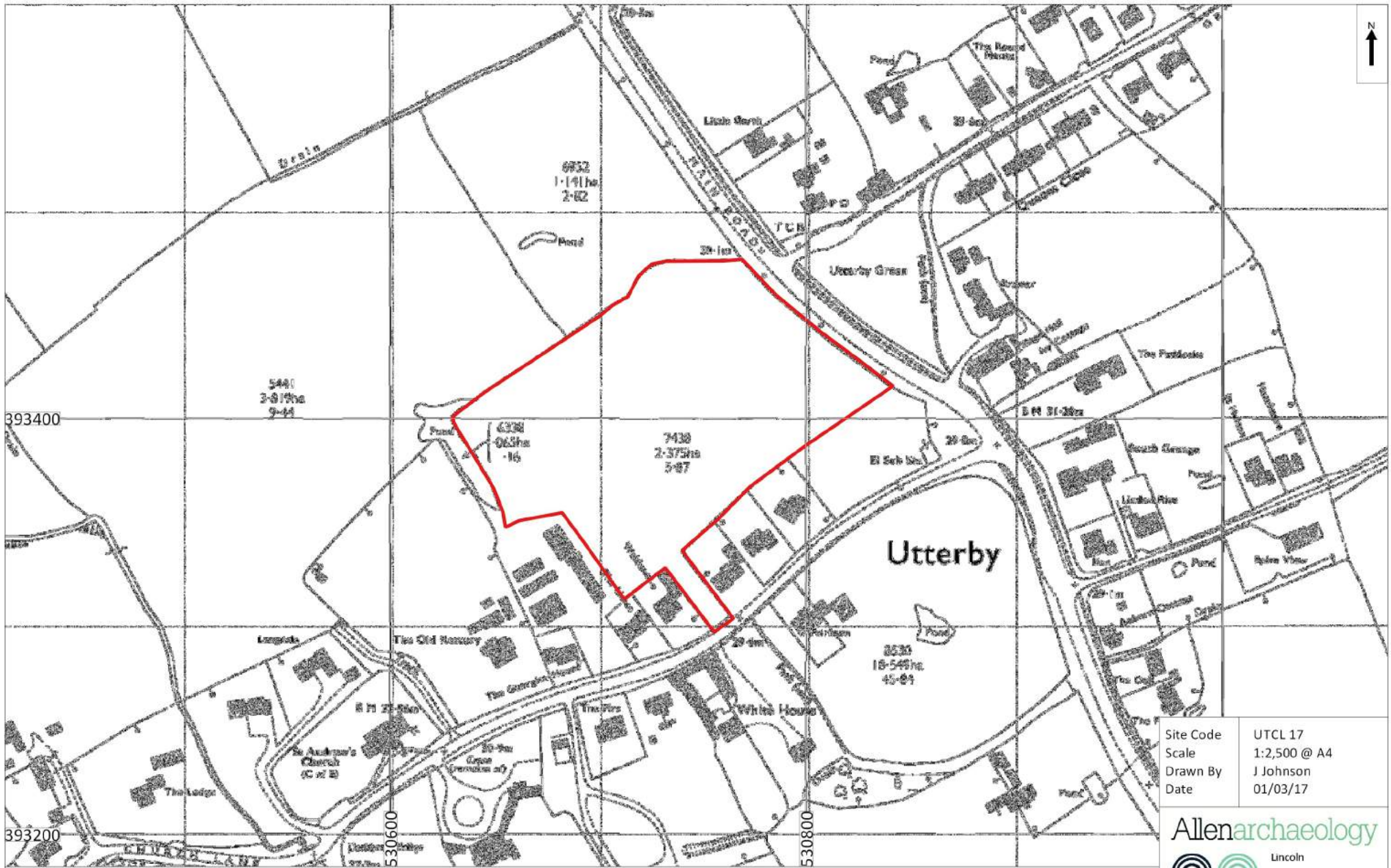
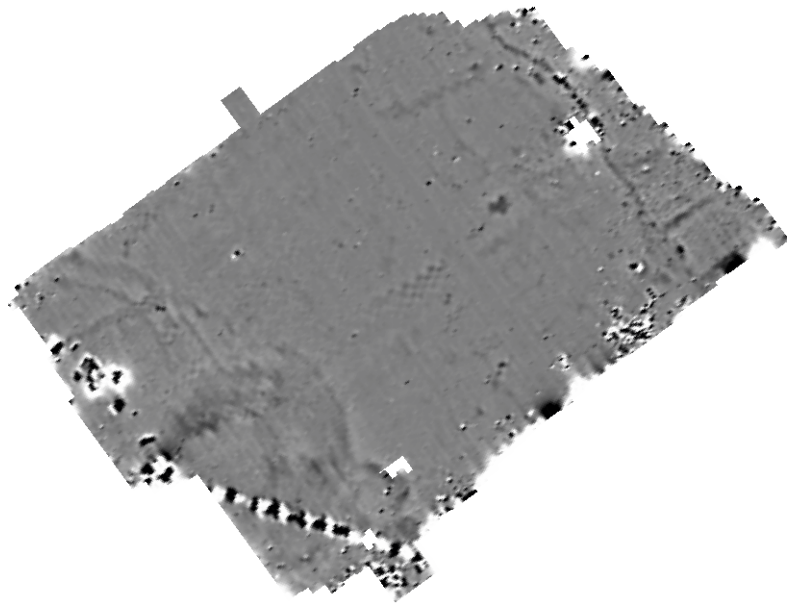
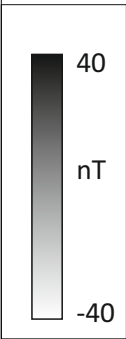
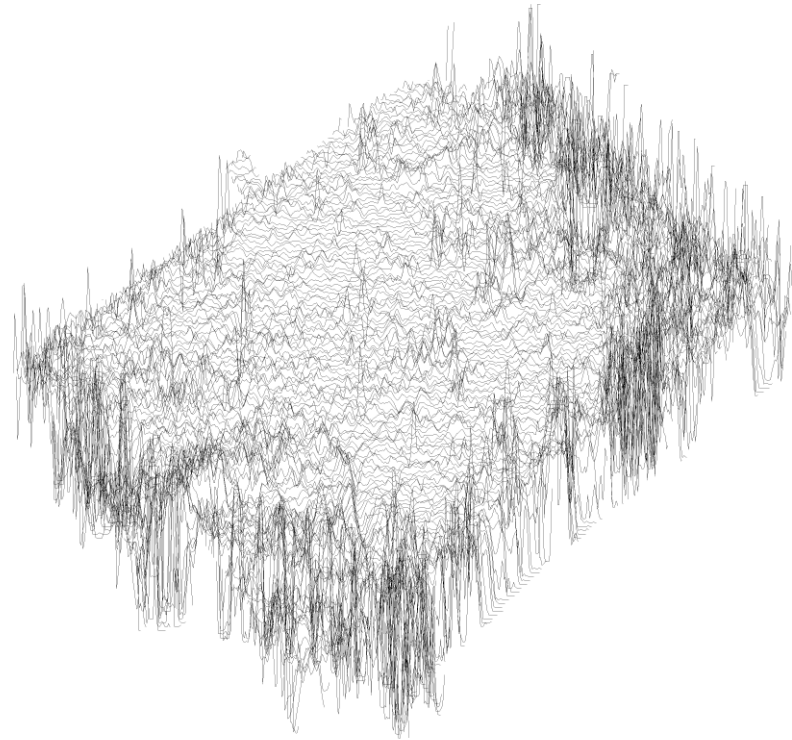


Figure 6: Extract of 1973 Ordnance Survey map with site in red

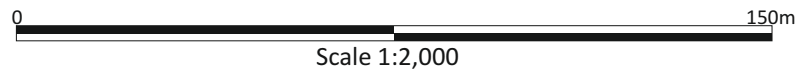


Raw data (clipped to +/- 40 nT)



Trace Plot (ZMT and clipped to +/- 25nT)

25nT



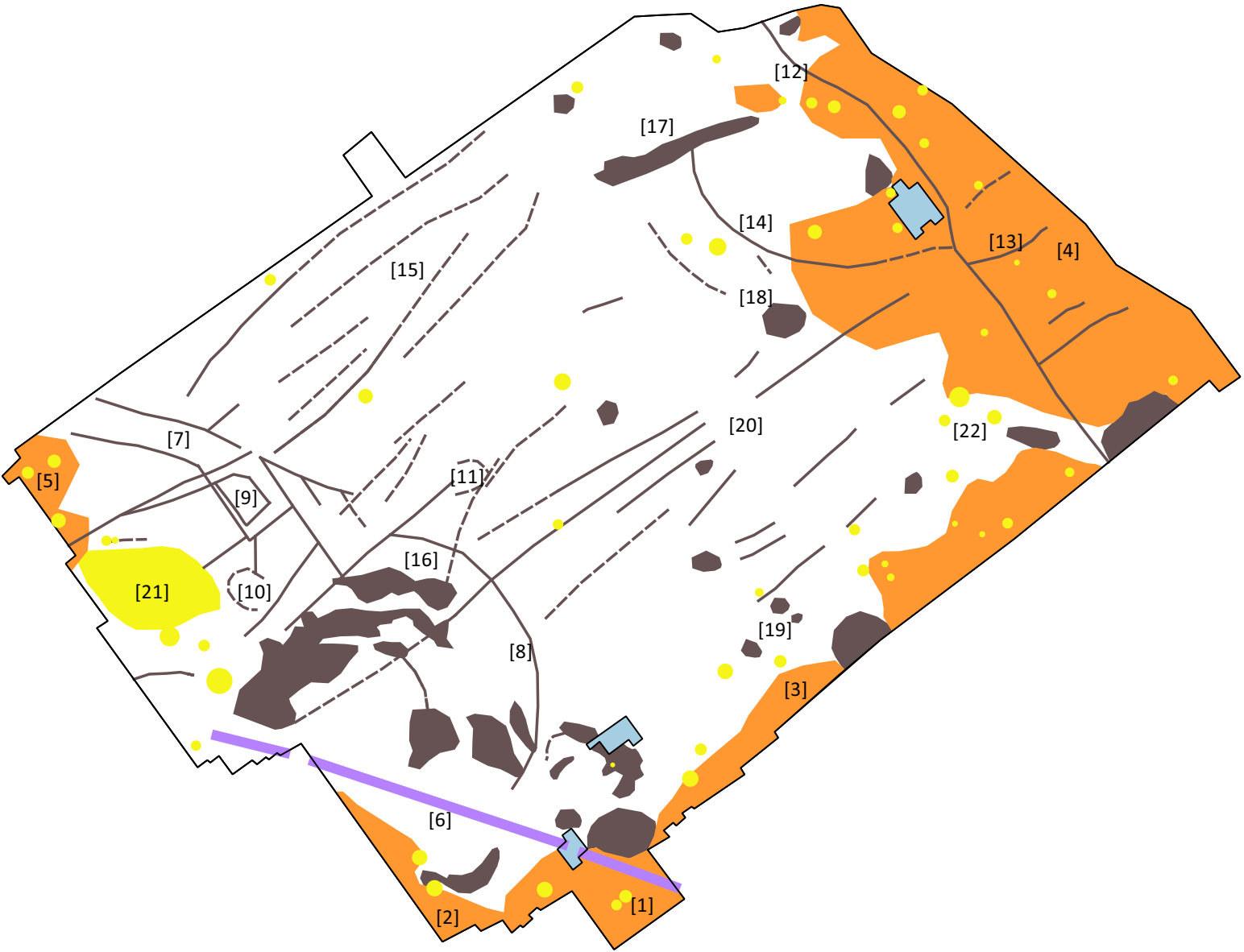
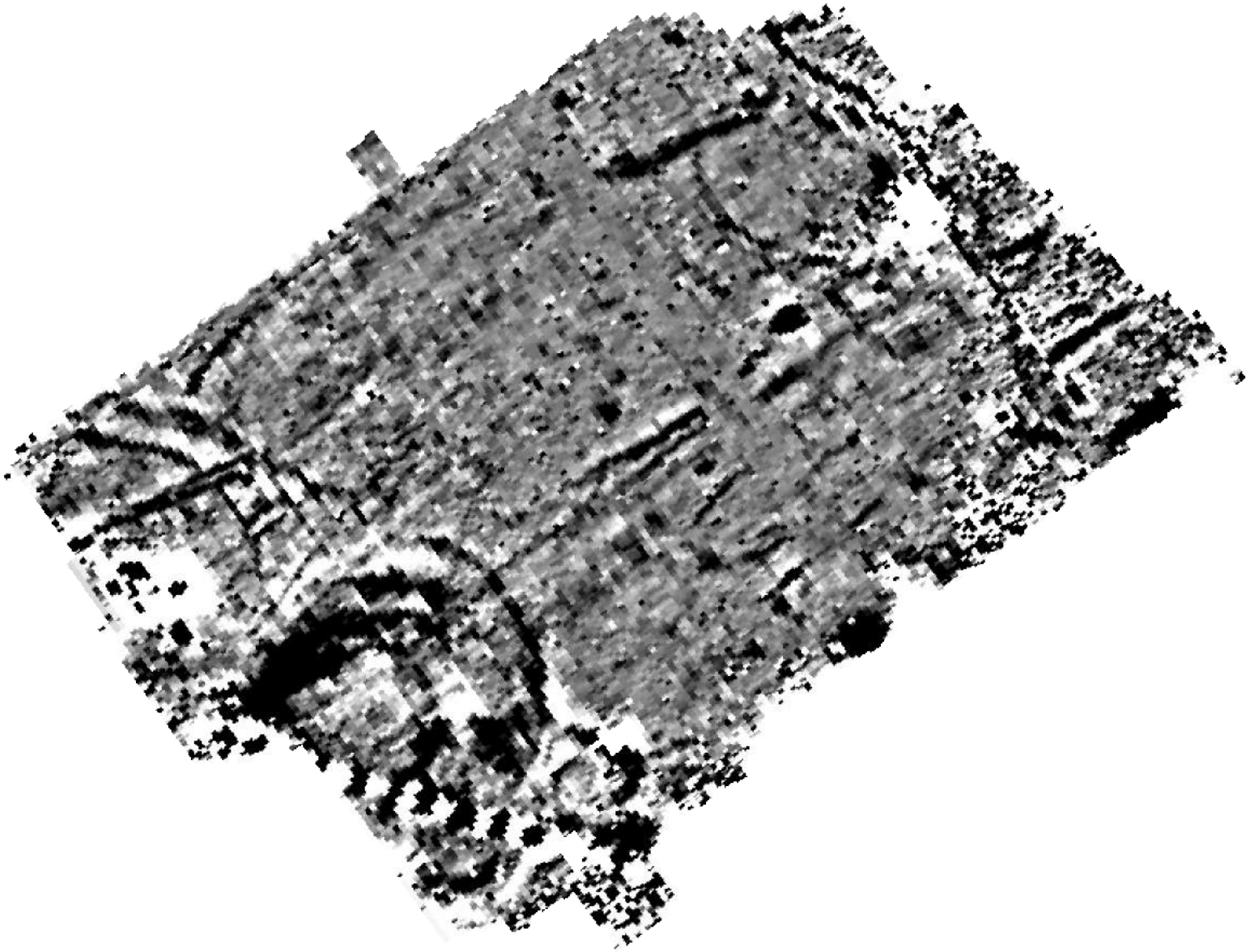
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Drawn by	R Evershed
Date	15/03/17

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**Figure 7:** Greyscale raw data and processed trace plot



**Key**

- Positive anomaly
- Magnetic noise
- Dipolar anomaly
- Linear dipolar anomaly
- Survey Boundary
- Unsurveyed area

3  
nT  
-3

Site Code	UTCL 17
Scale	1:1,000 @A3
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Date	15/03/17



**Figure 8:** Processed greyscale plot and interpretation

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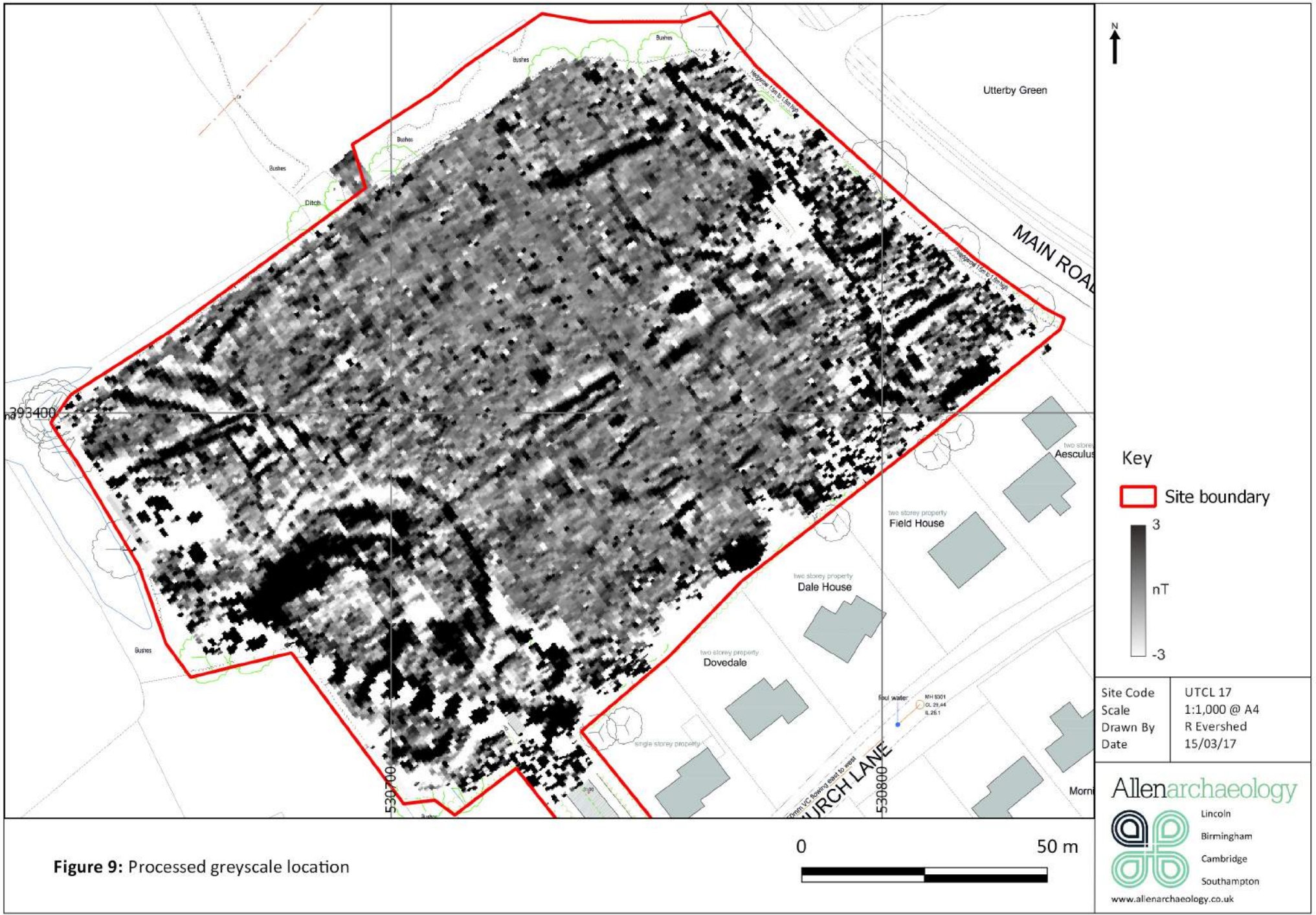
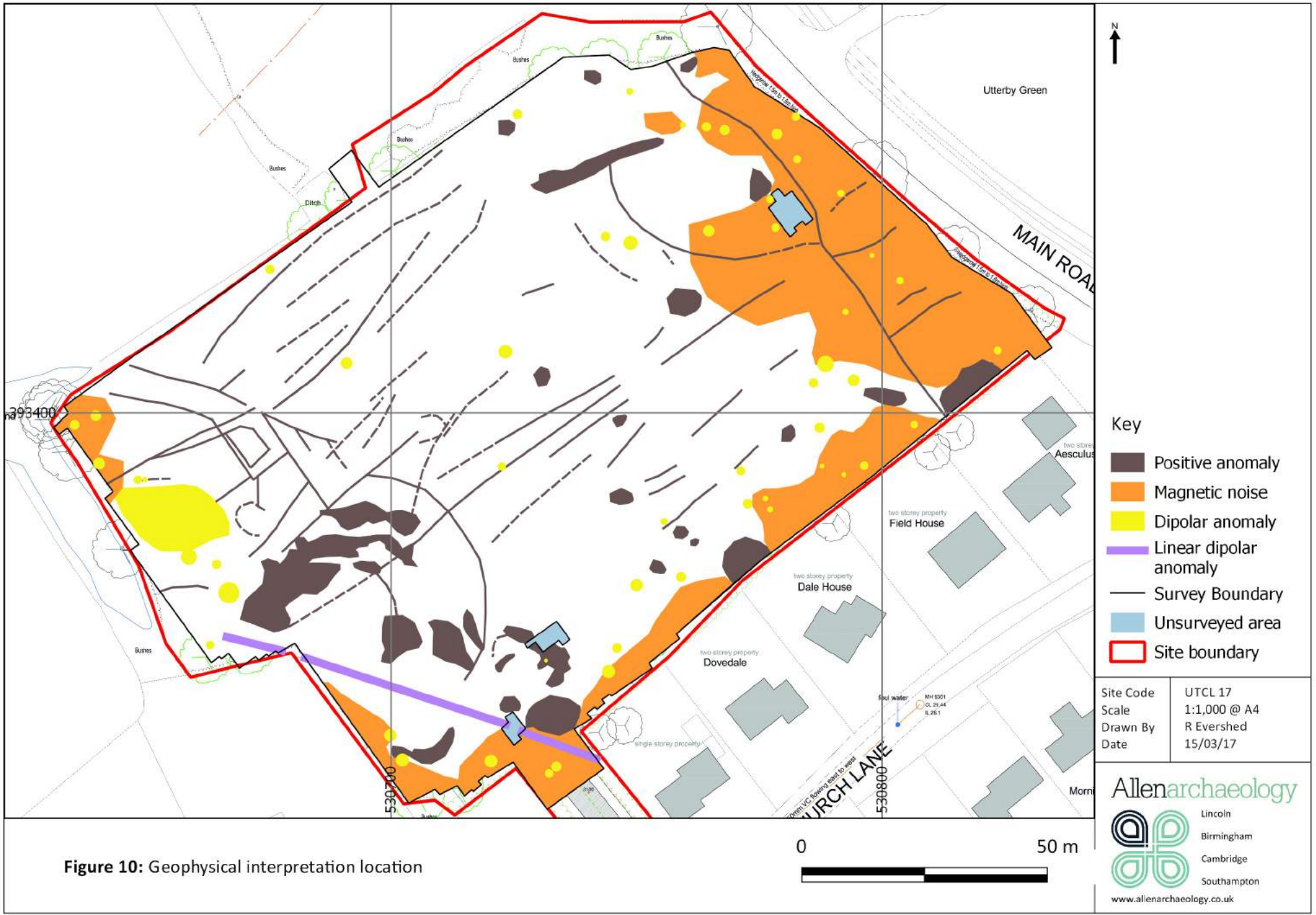


Figure 9: Processed greyscale location



Site Code	UTCL 17
Scale	1:1,000 @ A4
Drawn By	R Evershed
Date	15/03/17

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**Figure 10: Geophysical interpretation location**



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