

**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring & Recording
on Land at The Grange, 16, Broughton Road,
Carlton le Moorland, Lincolnshire**

Prepared for Mr. Dean Cunnington

National Grid Reference: SK 9083 5808

Site Code: BRCM24

Accession No: LCNCC: 2024.59

Planning Reference: 21/1000/ FUL

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

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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 residential dwelling on land at The Grange, 16, Broughton Road, Carlton le Moorland, Lincolnshire.*
- S2 *The development site lies within an area of high archaeological potential. From the research undertaken for this project, it is clear that this proposal site lies within the historic cores of the medieval and post-medieval settlements. The Grange, an historic 19th century farmstead and a post-medieval Baptist Chapel with burial ground are situated in very close proximity. So it is considered that there will be a high potential for archaeological remains and finds from this multi period settlement activity to be found on this site. The specific aims of this archaeological watching brief will therefore be to record any further archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with this multi-period settlement activity.*
- S3 *The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the new residential dwelling. 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 land off the southern frontage of the Broughton Road at National Grid Reference SK 9083 5808 and at a height of approximately 15mAOD. The village of Carlton le Moorland is located in the modern civil parish of the same name, administrative district of North Kesteven, county of Lincolnshire.
- 2.1 The development site is located within a slightly undulating upland area to the south of the River Witham. The development site is situated on deep sandy and coarse loamy soils of the Blackwood Series, which have in turn developed on deposits of glaciofluvial drift deposits of sands and gravels. The underlying solid geology comprises Lower Lias limestones of the Lower Jurassic.

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 required during the construction of a new residential dwelling on land at The Grange, 16, Broughton Road, Carlton le Moorland, Lincolnshire, (Planning Reference: 21/1000/FUL). This document will be submitted to Ms. Denise Drury, Senior Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire on behalf of North Kesteven District Council, (the Local Planning Authority), for approval prior to the commencement of the on-site archaeological monitoring.

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and online map resources held at the National Library of Scotland. A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 0.5km radius of the development site. The National Heritage List of Historic England (NHL) was also consulted.

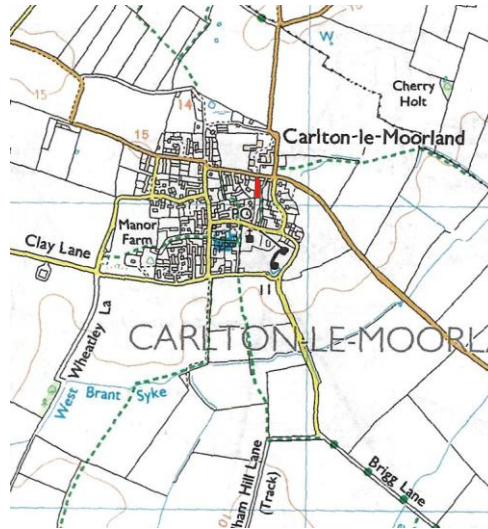


Figure 1: Site location at a scale of 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 5.2 The settlement of Carlton-le-Moorland or *Carlature* or *Carletune* is first documented in the Domesday Survey of AD1086 (HER MLI85912), when the manor belonged to Drogo de la Beuvriere. A church and a priest are also mentioned in the Domesday Survey entry. Later medieval documentary sources variously refer to this settlement as *Carleton* (AD1180-90) and as *Carleton in Moreland* (AD1293). The affix is self-explanatory. Carlton is a partially Scandinavianised form of the Old English *Ceorlatun* or 'the village of the free peasants, husbandmen' and the Old English *tun* or farmstead/village.
- 5.3 The Grade I listed parish church of St Mary has 11th century AD origins (HER MLI85913, NHL 1360553). The church has medieval features dated to 13th and 15th centuries. The church comprises a Saxon west tower, a nave, chancel and a north chapel, now a vestry. The church was extensively remodelled in the 16th century and was restored in 1890-1. The parish churchyard to the church of St Mary dates to the 11th century AD, when the church in which it serves was thought to have been built (HER MLI125788).
- 5.4 The earthwork cultivation remains of medieval ridge and furrow have been plotted from aerial photographic sources to the south and south-east of the village (HER MLI85932).
- 5.5 The earthwork cultivation remains of medieval ridge and furrow have been plotted from aerial photographic sources to the west of the village (HER MLI85933).
- 5.6 A medieval late 15th century to early 16th century jetton was found in a garden in Westhall Close (HER MLI85922).
- 5.7 Manor Lane Farmhouse, Manor Lane is a Grade II listed early 18th century house that was refronted in the late 18th century (HER MLI85925, NHL 1168153).
- 5.8 Carlton House and a wall on the High Street are Grade II listed (HER MLI85915, NHL 1360554). Carlton House dates from the mid 18th century. An unnamed farmstead at Carlton le Moorland is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER MLI85915). This was arranged around a regular courtyard in a 'U'-plan. The farmhouse was detached with its main axis facing onto the yard. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings on the site. The farmstead was within a village location.



Existing Block Plan

Figure 2: Plan showing the site location and the existing layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:200, (extract from Architects plan).

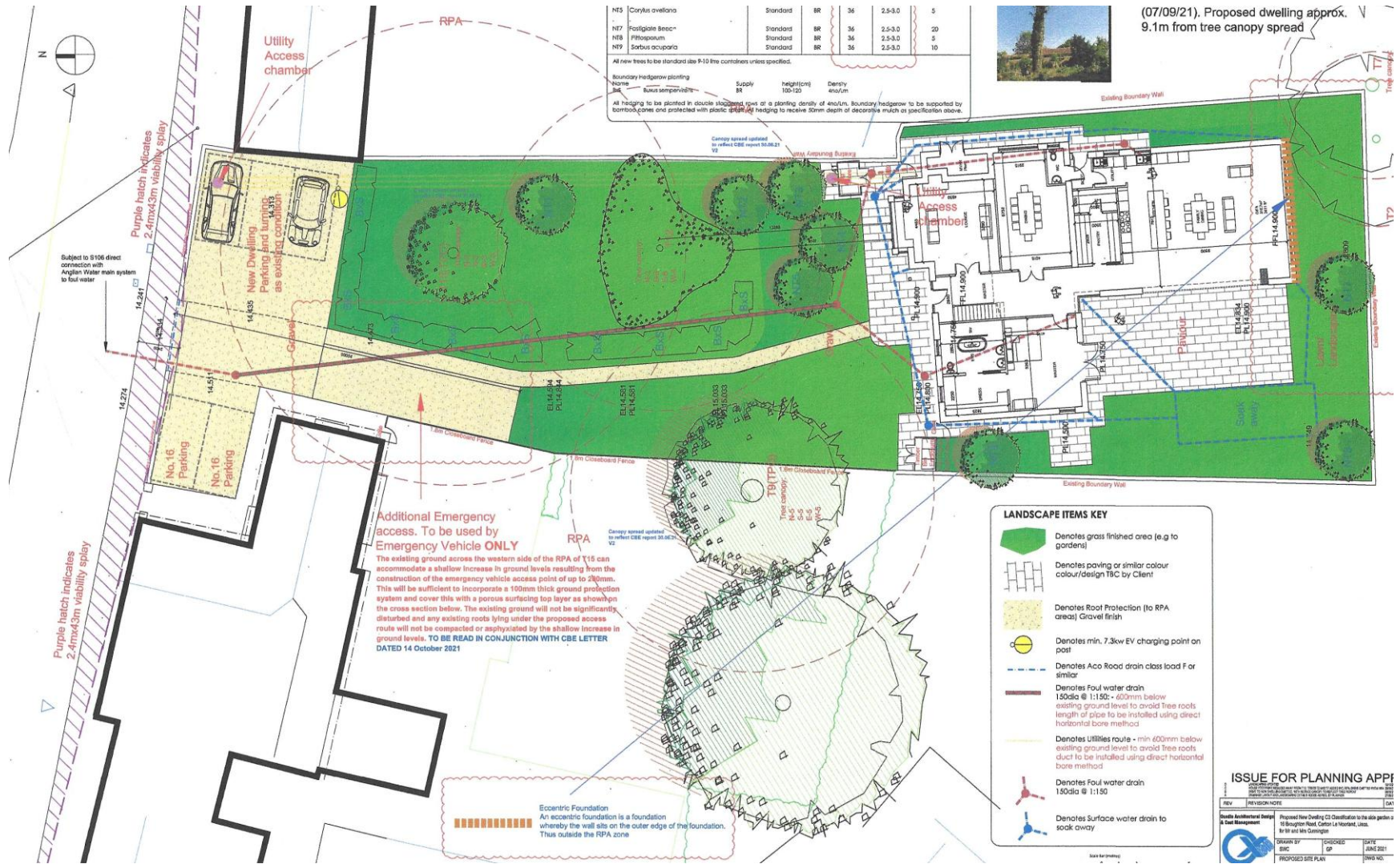


Figure 3: Plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:100, (extract from Architects plan).

- 5.9 Cobblers Cottage, 35, High Street is a Grade II listed mid 18th and early 19th century house (HER MLI85924, NHL 1168142).
- 5.10 The site of a former post-medieval smithy is situated on the High Street and is featured on the Second Edition O.S. map of 1906 (HER MLI85931). It is unclear if this building has survived.
- 5.11 Manor Farmhouse on Manor Lane is a Grade II listed building that was built around 1800 (HER MLI85916, NHL 1061904). The Manor is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER MLI85916). This was arranged around a regular courtyard in a 'Z'-plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a significant loss of traditional buildings on the site.
- 5.12 The Old Vicarage, Church Street is a Grade II listed early 19th century building and is now a private dwelling (HER MLI85914).
- 5.13 A former school building of early 19th century date is adjacent to the parish church (HER MLI85926). It is now a storage facility.
- 5.14 The Grange on Broughton Road is a former farmhouse of probable early 19th century date (HER MLI126623). It is thought to have been converted into a private dwelling at around 1960.
- 5.15 A former Baptist Chapel is situated on Broughton Road and in close proximity to this development site (HER MLI85928). The chapel was constructed in 1788 and is thought to have been closed for worship in 1955, after which it was in use for many years as a storage facility. The building was renovated in 2013, when the building was converted into a private dwelling. A burial ground is located to the immediate south of the chapel, which is shown on the Second Edition O.S. map of 1906 (HER MLI125863). The burial ground was established at the same time as the construction of the chapel. An architectural fragment was found in 2021 during renovation works at this former chapel (HER MLI26630). It was thought to be of possible medieval origin and had been reused in the foundations. Its original location and function are uncertain.
- 5.16 A former school building of mid 19th century origin is located on Church Street with construction starting in 1854 (HER MLI85927). This replaced an earlier schoolroom of 18th century date. The building is now in use as a private dwelling.
- 5.17 A former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel is situated on the High Street (HER MLI85930). The chapel was built in 1863 and is now in use as a private residence.
- 5.18 Grove House is a former 19th century farmstead (HER MLI121043). This was arranged around a regular courtyard of a 'U'-plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving structure. The farmstead was within a village location.
- 5.19 Westhall Farm is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER MLI121044). This was arranged around a regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings on the site. The farmstead was within a village location.
- 5.20 Carlton Mill is an extant 19th century farmstead (HER MLI121045). This was arranged around a regular courtyard with an 'L'-plan range with further detached outbuildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. The farmstead is within an isolated location.

- 5.21 Corner Farm is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER MLI121046). This is arranged around a regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings on the site. The farmstead is within a village location. The farmhouse is thought to date to c.1880 (HER MLI126625). An attached northern block may date to the early 18th century.
- 5.22 Grange Farm is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER MLI121047). This is arranged around a regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings on the site. The farmstead is within a village location.
- 5.22 An unnamed farmstead at Carlton le Moorland is a demolished 19th century farmstead (HER MLI121048). This was arranged around a regular courtyard in a 'U'-plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. The farmstead was within a village location.
- 5.23 Manor Farm is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER MLI126626). This is arranged around a regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings on the site. The farmstead is within a village location.
- 5.24 A Grade II listed lych gate to the Church of St Mary was dedicated as a village war memorial in 1920 (HER MLI85923, NHL 1168108).
- 5.25 There have been other previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity of this development site. In 2005, an archaeological watching brief took place on the groundworks for a new residential development on land off Clay Lane (HER ELI8507, Site code: CLCLM05). No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered.
- 5.26 Copies of published O.S. maps of the area of the development site were obtained from the online National Library of Scotland. The earliest map consulted comprised an extract from the First Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1886. This map shows this development site as occupying a narrow linear enclosure off the southern frontage of the Broughton Road. The eastern, southern and part of the western site boundaries are already in place by this time. The Baptist Chapel and burial ground are shown to the immediate east with the farmhouse and outbuildings of Grange Farm situated to the immediate north-west.
- 5.27 An extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1905 features the inclusion of an outbuilding probably associated with the nearby Grange Farm complex, by now being situated at the northern end of the site and adjacent to the eastern site boundary. Otherwise the layout of the site had remained unchanged.
- 5.28 An extract from the 1936 Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map shows the same site layout and that this layout had not changed between 1905 and 1936.
- 5.29 This same site layout is repeated on the subsequent Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1950 and on the extract from the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956.
- 5.30 **Figure 2** shows the current layout of the development site.

4. Aims and objectives of the project

4.1 The aims of the project are the **continual archaeological monitoring** of the site groundworks, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of the foundations, services and access for the new residential dwelling.

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 lies within an area of high archaeological potential. From the research undertaken for this project, it is clear that this proposal site lies within the historic cores of the medieval and post-medieval settlements. The Grange, an historic 19th century farmstead and a post-medieval Baptist Chapel with burial ground are situated in very close proximity. So it is considered that there will be a high potential for archaeological remains and finds from this multi period settlement activity to be found on this site. The specific aims of this archaeological watching brief will therefore be to record any further archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with this multi-period settlement activity.

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, ground reduction, and of any other ground disturbance, using where possible a toothless ditching bucket.

5.2 All work will be carried out according to the Lincolnshire Archaeological handbook, (LCC, 2023), to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) standards and guidance (CIfA, 2020) and with guidance detailed in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, The MoRPHE Managers Guide*, (English Heritage, 2009, reissued by Historic England, 2015)).

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 Any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks will be excavated as far as reasonably possible to meet the objectives of the archaeological monitoring and recording.

5.7 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.

- 5.8 Written descriptions detailing the nature of archaeological features and/or deposits encountered will be compiled on pro-forma context record sheets. A single context recording system will be used.
- 5.9 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.
- 5.10 Any and all artefacts found during the monitoring and thought to come under the provisions of the *Treasure Act* (1996) and Code of Practice, will be removed from the site to a secure location, and will be promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office within fourteen days. All such finds will also be reported to the local Portable Antiquities Officer.
- 5.11 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.
- 5.12 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 Ministry of Justice 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.
- 5.13 Should environmental sampling be required, a suitable archaeological scientist (probably James Rackham) will be requested to make a site visit in order to advise on an appropriate sampling and recording strategy.
- 5.14 The fieldwork will be undertaken by Neville Hall. 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 they 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 Museum of London (MOLA) Conservation Services 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.
- 6.7 All post-excavation work will be carried out according to the Lincolnshire Archaeological handbook, (LCC, 2023), to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) standards and guidance (CIfA, 2020) and with guidance detailed in *Management of Research*

Projects in the Historic Environment, The MoRPHE Managers Guide, (English Heritage, 2009, reissued by Historic England, 2015)).

6. Monitoring arrangements

- 6.1 Provision will be made for Ms Denise Drury (Senior Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire (on behalf of North Kesteven 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.
- 6.2 Ms Denise Drury, Senior Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire will be notified as soon as possible of the start date of works on the site. This notification period will be at least of fourteen days prior to this start.
- 6.3 All aspects of the archaeological programme will be undertaken in accordance with this project specification.
- 6.4 Any variation to the project programme in terms of works or recording on or off site will be fully discussed and agreed with the Senior Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire.
- 6.5 Arrangements will be made for the Senior Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire for access to the site to undertake monitoring visits, and such visits will be accounted for in the final report preparation.
- 6.6 Ms Denise Drury shall be regularly updated on the project's progress and shall be kept fully informed of any unexpected or unforeseen discoveries made during the course of the archaeological monitoring and recording programme.

7. Archive preparation and deposition

- 7.1 The documentation, records, and artefacts, (comprising the archive) generated by the archaeological programme of works will be sorted and ordered in the format acceptable to the Lincoln Museum, and to the standards and requirements as laid out in their Guide Book
- 7.2 Following written authorisation from the landowner, the archive will be deposited at the Lincoln Museum.
- 7.3 A unique accession number will be obtained from the Lincoln Museum for the site archive.
- 7.4 It is anticipated that the project archive will be deposited with the Lincoln Museum by June 2025.

8. Reporting procedures

- 8.1 A report detailing the findings of the archaeological programme of works will be completed within two months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities.
- 8.2 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 archaeological programme of works;

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 archaeological programme of works;

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;

A complete bibliography of all sources consulted;

Illustrations including scaled site location plans, scaled plans showing monitored and evaluated areas, all archaeological features and sections thereof (including representative trench sections) with scale bars; and

Appendices comprising appropriate digital 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.

- 8.3 The report will follow the guidelines set out in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook, Section 14.
- 8.4 An online record will be initiated with OASIS prior to the commencement of the fieldwork. 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>.

9. Publication and dissemination

- 9.1 Copies of the report will be deposited with the clients; the Senior Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire; the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record; (including a digital copy in .pdf format) and the Planning Department of North Kesteven District Council within two months of the completion of the site fieldwork.
- 9.2 A note will be placed in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' describing the results.
- 9.3 The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC, 2023), to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) standards and guidance (CIfA, 2020) and with guidance detailed in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, The MoRPHE Managers Guide*, (English Heritage, 2009, reissued by Historic England, 2015)).
- 9.4 Should the results of the archaeological investigation merit it, a note will also be placed in appropriate national journals e.g. *Medieval Archaeology*.

10. Other factors (including contingency)

- 10.1 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 Senior Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire.
- 10.2 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation, additional financial resources will be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 10.3 Appropriate financial contingencies have been made in the event of the finding of prehistoric, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon pottery; and medieval and post-medieval pottery, brick and tile.
- 10.4 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 Senior Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire and the client.

11. Variations to the proposed scheme

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

12. Resources

- 12.1 The archaeological programme of works will be undertaken by Neville Hall using standard archaeological field techniques during the appropriate duration of the groundworks programme of the construction stage of development and also during the archaeological evaluation phase. It is anticipated that the monitoring of the groundworks programme and will require up to three days on site.

- 12.2 Post-excavation analysis and report preparation (up to three days in duration) will be undertaken by Neville Hall; and where available specialist analysis from:-

Jane Young	Medieval and Post-medieval Ceramics
Ian Rowlandson	Anglo-Saxon and Roman Ceramics
Archaeological Solutions Ltd.	Environmental
Carol Allen	Neolithic and Bronze Age
Malin Holst	Osteoarchaeology
Jane Cowgill	Metallurgy

- 12.3 Small finds requiring conservation will be conserved by the Museum of London (MOLA) Conservation Services.
- 12.4 Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the monitoring.

13. Insurance statement

- 13.1 Public indemnity of £2,000,000 and private indemnity insurance of £250,000 with Towergate Insurance.

14. Copyright

14.1 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.

15. Ownership

15.1 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 and deposited with The Lincoln Museum.