Specification for Archaeological Monitoring on Land off Church Lane, Lutton, Lincolnshire.

Prepared for Mr. Thomas Baker

National Grid Reference: TF 4326 2559
Site Code: CLLU16
Accession No: LCNCC: 2016.173
Planning Reference: H12-0048-16

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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 development to comprise a five-bedroomed dwelling and garages on land off Church Lane, Lutton, Lincolnshire.*

S2 *The development site is considered to be situated within an area of high archaeological potential, to the immediate north of the parish church and within the historic core of the medieval and post-medieval settlements as testified from the results of previous archaeological investigations which have taken place in the vicinity of this development site. The specific objectives of this project will therefore be to record any archaeological features, structures, deposits and finds associated with these medieval and post-medieval settlements.*

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 and garages. 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 within the historic core of the village of Lutton, on a plot of land situated off the eastern frontage of Church Lane and to the immediate north of the parish church, at National Grid Reference TF 4326 2559, and at a height of approximately 4mAOD. The village of Lutton is situated some 18km to the east of Spalding and 21km to the south-east of Boston, within the parish of the same name, and in the administrative district of South Holland, county of Lincolnshire.

1.2 The development site is located in a flat and low-lying area within the south Lincolnshire Fens. The development site is situated on deep stoneless calcareous silty soils of the Wisbech Series, which have developed on deposits of marine alluvium. These deposits in turn overlie Oxford Clays and Kellaway Beds of the Upper 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 to be maintained during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new residential dwelling with garages on land off Church Lane, Lutton, Lincolnshire (Planning Reference: H12-0048-16).

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

3.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincoln Local Studies Library and the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER). A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 0.5km radius of the development site.

3.2 The settlement of Lutton is first documented in the Domesday Survey of AD1086 when it is referred to as *Luctone*. Lands here were held by Earl Algar on behalf of the King, who also owned a fishery here (HER 20477). Later medieval documentary sources variously refer to this settlement as *Luttona* (AD1111, cAD1120); *Luctone* (AD1123); *Luton* (AD1170); *Luttunia* (CAD1150 and as *Lutton* (AD1177). The place name itself has

topographical origins and is derived from the Old English *luh* and the Old English *tun* hence 'the farmstead/village by the pool'.

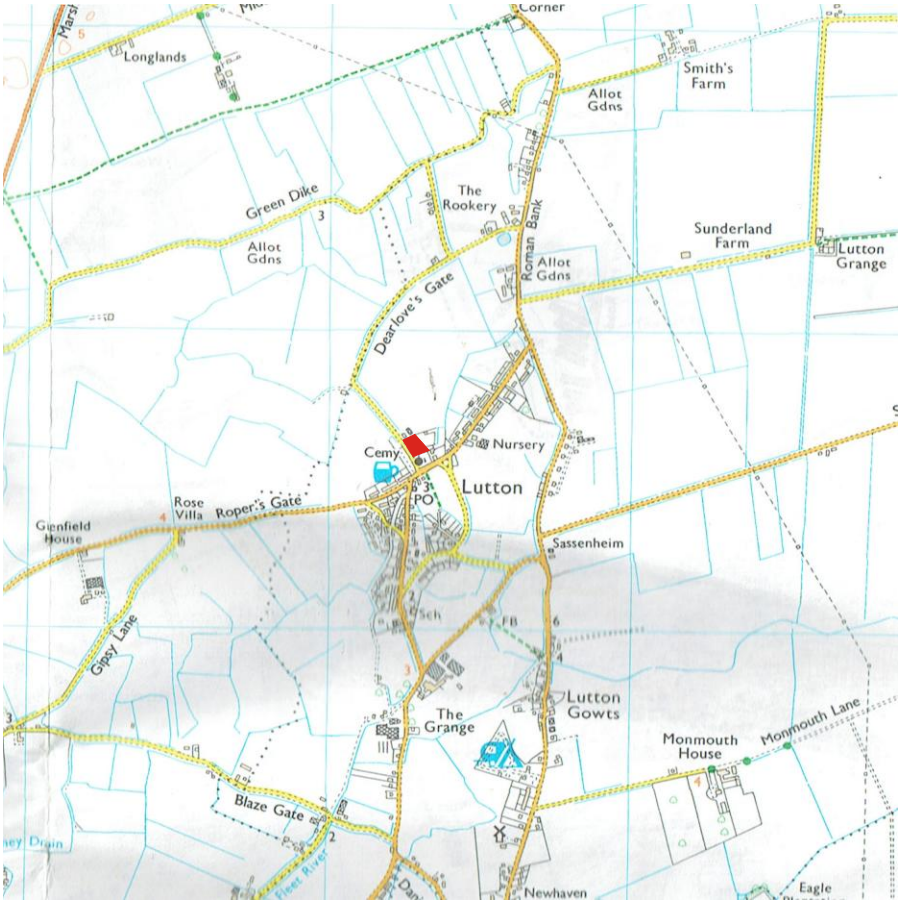


Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

3.3 The Grade I listed parish church of St Nicholas is situated to the immediate south of the development site (HER 22329). The church comprises a west tower, nave, chancel, north and south aisles, a south porch and a north vestry. The present brick church building dates from the early 16th century and was restored in 1859. There is documentary evidence to suggest that there was an earlier parochial chapel on the same site from the 12th century onwards, which was documented in AD1186.

3.4 A medieval churchyard cross stands by the south porch of the parish church of St Nicholas (HER 22339). This consists of a small cross socket which is apparently not in situ.

3.5 Lutton House is a Grade II listed house dating from the early 19th century (HER 25267).

3.6 A Grade II listed stable block at Lutton House dates from the early 19th century and has 20th century alterations (HER 25390). A Grade II listed wall at the parish churchyard of St Nicholas dates from the 16th century and was repaired in the 19th and 20th centuries (HER 25371).

3.7 A former Primitive Methodist Chapel is situated on Lutton Bank (HER 25651). It first appears on the 1931 Edition O.S. map which suggests that it was constructed in the

earlier 20th century. It is known that an earlier Primitive Methodist Chapel had been built in Lutton in 1834. This current building may have replaced this earlier chapel. The building is now disused.

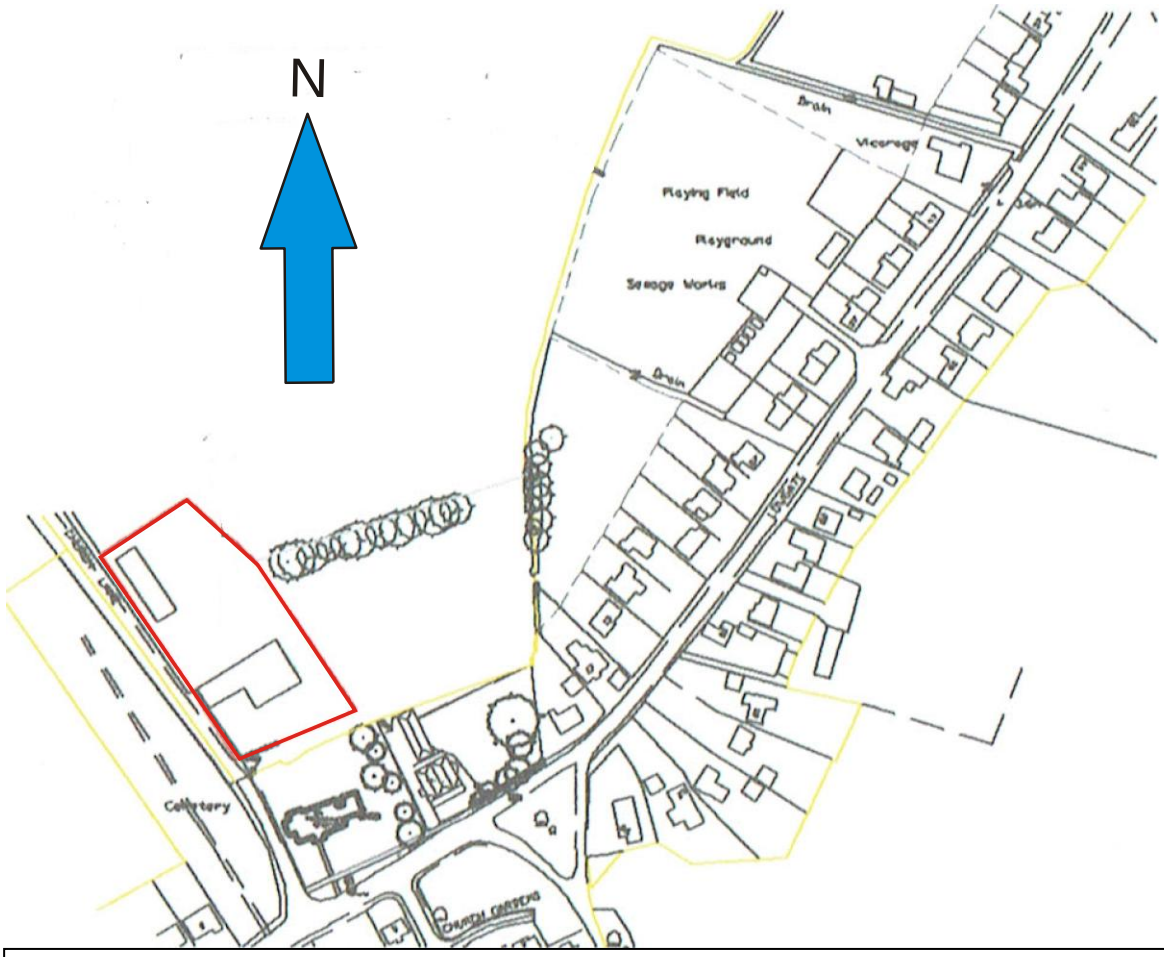


Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of 1:2,500, (not to scale), (extract form Architects plan). The site is shown outlined in red.

3.7 There have been several previous archaeological investigations within the search area. An archaeological watching brief took place at the parish church of St Nicholas in 2010 (HER ELI10668, Site code: LUSN10). This was undertaken during the excavation of a service trench in the churchyard. This identified a graveyard soil which was formed during the medieval period until the 19th century along with probable evidence for the restoration of the church in 1859. This comprised repairs to the wall foundations of the south aisle and the installation of drainage works adjacent to the wall. The finds from this watching brief included 18th century clay pipe stem fragments, 19th century iron coffin fittings, 13th-20th century pottery along with articulated and disarticulated human remains.

3.8 A second archaeological watching brief took place on land adjacent to Domino on Low Gate in 2003 to the east of the development site (HER 23925, ELI5525, Site code: LLG03). This was undertaken on the groundworks for a new residential dwelling and identified a single post-medieval drainage ditch. The finds from this watching brief consisted of post-medieval and later pottery, brick, animal bone and shell fragments.

3.9 A further archaeological watching brief was carried out on land adjacent to Low Gate in 2001 to the east of the development site (HER 23950, ELI5870, Site code: LLO01). This took place on the groundworks for four new residential dwellings. This identified three pits and a ditch, of which two were medieval or of early post-medieval date with the remainder being undated. The finds consisted of medieval pottery and a quantity of burnt clay.

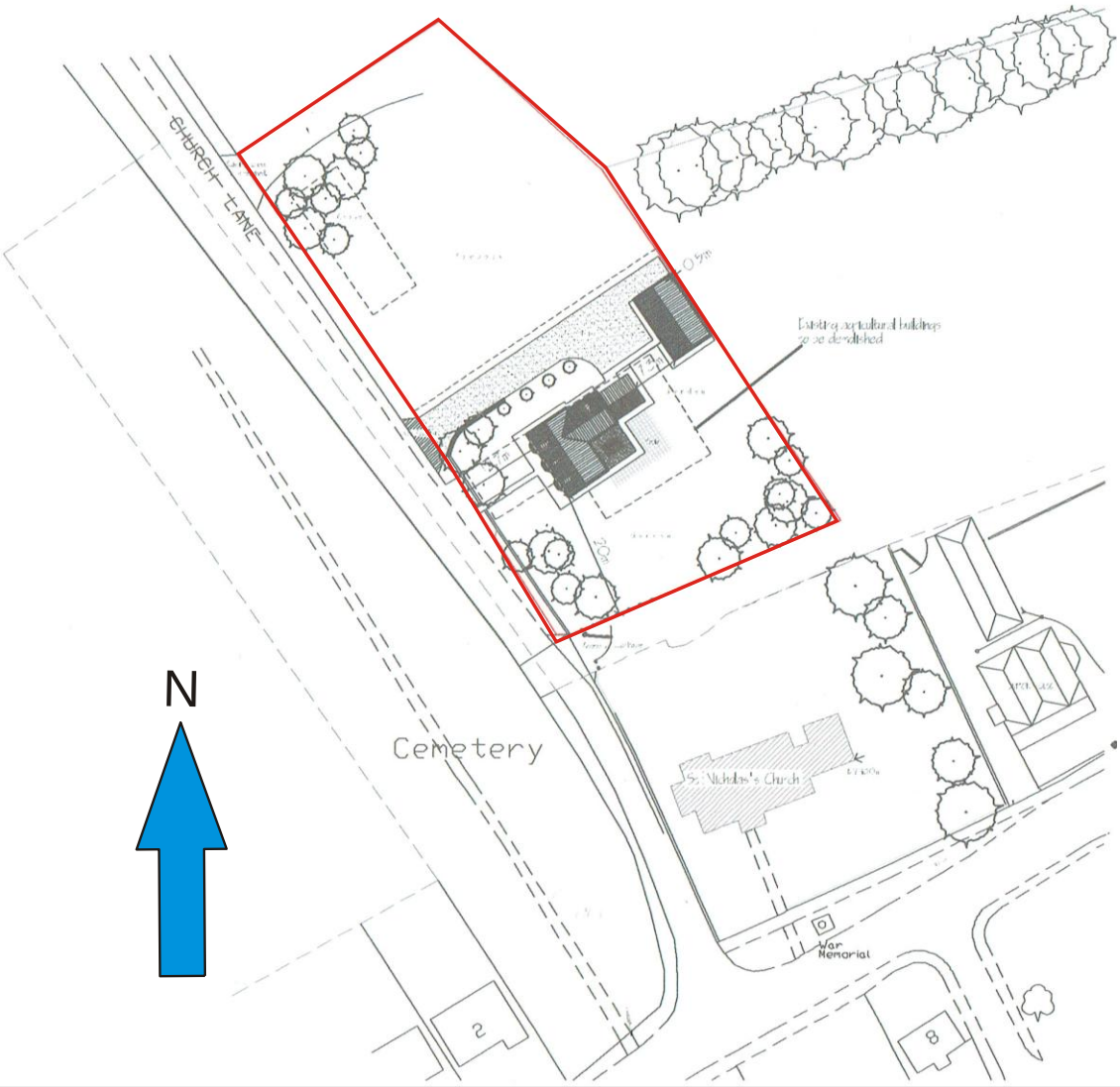


Figure 3: Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:500, (not to scale), (extract form Architects plan).

3.10 A further archaeological watching brief was undertaken on Plot 4, Marriot's Gate in 2002 to the south-east of the development site (HER ELI3087, Site code: LMG00). This investigation revealed that the village was located on the silt levee of a former creek or roddon. The roddon provided slightly higher and drier ground in this area of the fens. This may have been a key factor in the establishment of this settlement. A medieval ditch or channel was identified which appeared to follow the course of this roddon and may have represented the later reduced form of this water course. Alternatively, this ditch could have functioned as a drain or sewer which utilised a natural fall in the land to drain the area. Post-medieval activity on the site was indicated by the presence of a pit or ditch

terminus. The finds included medieval brick fragments and sherds of post-medieval pottery.

3.11 A further archaeological watching brief was undertaken art 4, Low Gate in 2001 to the north-east of the development site (HER ELI3088, Site code: LLG01). This watching brief noted that the silty sands which were associated with a local known roddon also extended to this area of the village. This watching brief did not identify any significant archaeological deposits or features. The finds consisted of modern brick, tile and pottery.

3.12 A further archaeological watching brief was carried out on Plots 1-3, Marriot's Gate in 2002 to the south-east of the development site (HER 23787, Site code: LLS00). This took place in an area of the village which has been identified as lying on the silt levee of a roddon. This identified a layer containing fragments of burnt or fired clay which indicated the presence of early salt making in the locality. Other finds comprised a channel of possible medieval origin which had been identified during the archaeological watching brief on Plot 4 and was a continuation of a feature which was recorded on this other watching brief. A further undated ditch or channel and an undated drain was also recorded along with a number of post-medieval and later deposits. The finds consisted on 12th-20th century pottery sherds.

3.13 A map regression exercise was undertaken using published Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps from the Lincolnshire Archives and the local studies collections of the Lincoln Central Library. An extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1888 shows the northern portion of the development site being occupied by an enclosure, with the southern portion occupied by Lutton House. This is an 'L'-shaped house with a stable range along the eastern street frontage. This forms in turn a three-sided range of buildings around a central formal garden, with this being open to the south. There is a large ornamental pond to the immediate south-east of the house.

3.14 An extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1904 shows the same layout to the area of the development site. This situation is repeated on the subsequent 1931 Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map and on the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956.

3.15 The 1:2,500 scale O.S. map of 1974 shows the current layout of the development within its present boundaries as featured on **Figure 2**.

4. Aims and objectives of the project

4.1 The aims of the project are the continual archaeological monitoring of all site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the new residential dwelling with garages.

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 considered to be situated within an area of high archaeological potential, to the immediate north of the parish church and within the historic core of the medieval and post-medieval settlements as testified from the results of previous archaeological investigations which have taken place in the vicinity of this development site. The specific objectives of this project will therefore be to record any archaeological features, structures, deposits and finds associated with these medieval and post-medieval settlements.

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 the excavations of foundations and service trenches, and of any other ground disturbances.

5.2 All work will be carried out according to Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIFA) 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. The local Portable Antiquities Scheme Officer will also be notified.

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 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.

5.12 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 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.

6.6 Relevant finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

7. Monitoring arrangements

7.1 Provision will be made for Louise Jennings (of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team on behalf of South Holland 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 (Ms Louise Jennings) 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 The archive will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln by April 2017.

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, a list of contexts, any specialist reports on finds from the site, a list of the site archive, a photographic register and a copy of this document.

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), South Holland 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, 2016).

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 and private indemnity insurance of £250.000 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.