HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT



Redevelopment of land off The Chase, Moulton, Lincs, PE12 6QB.

Jonathan Biggadike **September 2019**

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Contents

1.0	Project Details	Page 3
2.0	Introduction	Page 3
3.0	Preliminary Archive Research	Page 3
4.0	Moulton Village	Page 5
5.0	Map Regression	Page 7
6.0	Key Buildings	Page 9
7.0	The Development Site	Page 11
8.0	Contextual Analysis	Page 12
9.0	Significance of Heritage Assets	Page 19
10.0	Justification & Impact Assessment	Page 20
11.0	Legislation, Guidance & Local Plan Policy	Page 21
12.0	Recommendations for Design Code	Page 22
13.0	Conclusion	Page 24
References/Bibliography		Page 25
Appendices		Page 28

Front cover (figure 1) Thomas De Multone's seal.

1.0 Project Details

Proposal:	Proposed residential development (3No.).
Location:	Land off The Chase, Moulton, Lincs, PE12 6QB.
Clients:	Sundaes Retail Ltd & Kirk Homes Ltd.
Local Planning Authority:	South Holland District Council.
Date:	9 September 2019.

2.0 Introduction

2.1 This report has been prepared in anticipation of the redevelopment of the redundant factory site. A Heritage Statement is required under the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) by paragraph 189.

2.2 It will endeavour to assess the potential impact of the redevelopment on the conservation area and the key buildings within it; namely the mill tower and the church spire which are both grade I listed and are therefore of exceptional national interest.

2.3 The report will also carefully consider the impact of the new development on the setting of any other designated or non-designated heritage assets.

2.4 The statement will also provide a brief history of the village and a contextual analysis of the application site. From this a design code and parameters will be formulated to inform the detailed design of the new build. This will help to ensure that the redevelopment of the site will not only preserve but enhance the setting of the conservation area.

3.0 Preliminary Archive Research

3.1 The online search of the Heritage Gateway was based on a 500 m radius from the application site.

Statutory Data

The National Heritage List for England - 18 entries for listed buildings.

National Designation Decisions Designation Decision Records (deleted) – None.

Designation Decision Records (non-designated entries) – None.

Non-Statutory Data

Historic Milestone Society Database – None.

National Trust – None.

English Heritage Pastscape – 5.

National Trust Historic Buildings SMR – None.

Parks & Gardens UK – None.

PMSA - An error occurred.

NMR Excavation Index – 5.

Church Heritage Record – No records matched.

Local Records

Lincolnshire HER – 31 results.

National Image Collections

Images of England - No records matched.

Viewfinder - None.

3.2 The ***National Heritage List for England*** has 18 entries for listed buildings, of which 16 are grade II and Moulton mill and All Saints Church are grade I listed. For ease of reference the list descriptions for these key buildings are included in the appendices, together with a location map. The heritage assets most relevant to this application are the former mill house (Mulberry House), the mill and All Saints Church. The lychgate dating from 1897 to celebrate Queen Victoria's jubilee is also grade II. The grade 2 listed Bayfield house is located opposite the junction of The Chase with High Street

3.3 The Historic England ***Pastscape*** has 5 records for Moulton. These include entries for the church, the mill and Moulton Park. Other entries include the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel of 1830 (monument number 137 9856) and a World War II auxiliary unit operational base or 'resistance hide' (monument number 142 1386) neither of which are relevant to this site.

3.4 ***The Public Monuments and Sculpture Association (PMSA)*** record stated that an error had occurred. This is a regular flaw with an HER search. An online search of the home page (www.pmsa.org.uk) resulted in no entries for Moulton in the National Recording Project.

3.5 The ***National Monuments Record (NMR) excavation index*** has 5 records, including a desk-based assessment for a review of the conservation area. There were also references for archaeological excavations relating to the

construction of the bypass and an archaeological watching brief for land off High Road, Weston. There is one record for an archaeological watching brief in advance of residential development for a single plot immediately to the north of the factory. This report on behalf of Archaeological Project Services, authored by Paul Cope-Faulkner, found only 19th-century dumped deposits.

3.6 Bizarrely an online search of the ***Church Heritage Record,*** through the Heritage Gateway, did not yield any entries for Moulton. The subsequent search, direct to the record, provided an entry for All Saints Church (church code 21113) and a reference to two war graves.

3.7 The ***Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER)*** covers all known archaeology in the county. The on-line search yielded 31 items. Of these, 18 relate to Moulton with the remainder covering the wider parish and 1 in Weston. In the main these are the listed building descriptions. A schedule of the references from the HER are included in the appendices.

4.0 Moulton Village

4.1 Moulton is one of the middle Saxon villages built on the high silts arcing around the Wash which include Whaplode, Holbeach, Fleet and Gedney. It lies on the historic route from Spalding into Norfolk. The parish is typically long and narrow, measuring 16 miles from north to south. It includes the hamlets of Moulton Seas End, Moulton Chapel and Moulton Eaugate and covers an area of more than 11000 acres. Prior to reclamation there would have been extensive salt marshes to the north of Moulton and freshwater fens to the south (see Figure 3). The Elloe stone which is situated near the village marks the meeting point and outdoor court of the Saxon Wapentake.

4.2 The village of Moulton is recorded in the Domesday Book as *'Multune'*. According to Brewers the village name is derived from *'Mula's farmstead'* or 'farmstead where mules are kept.' 'Mula' is an Old English male personal name, 'Mul' also OE meaning mule.

4.3 The antiquary William Cole described Moulton as *'the fayre vill of Spalding Abbey, in which dwelt their powerful head tenants the Multon family; who lived at their castle and park there.'*

4.4 Ecclesiastical records of a meeting between the Prior of Spalding and the Vicar of Moulton in 1252 concerning tithes states that there were 5 mills in the parish. These are likely to have been early post mills, the forerunner of both smock and tower mills.

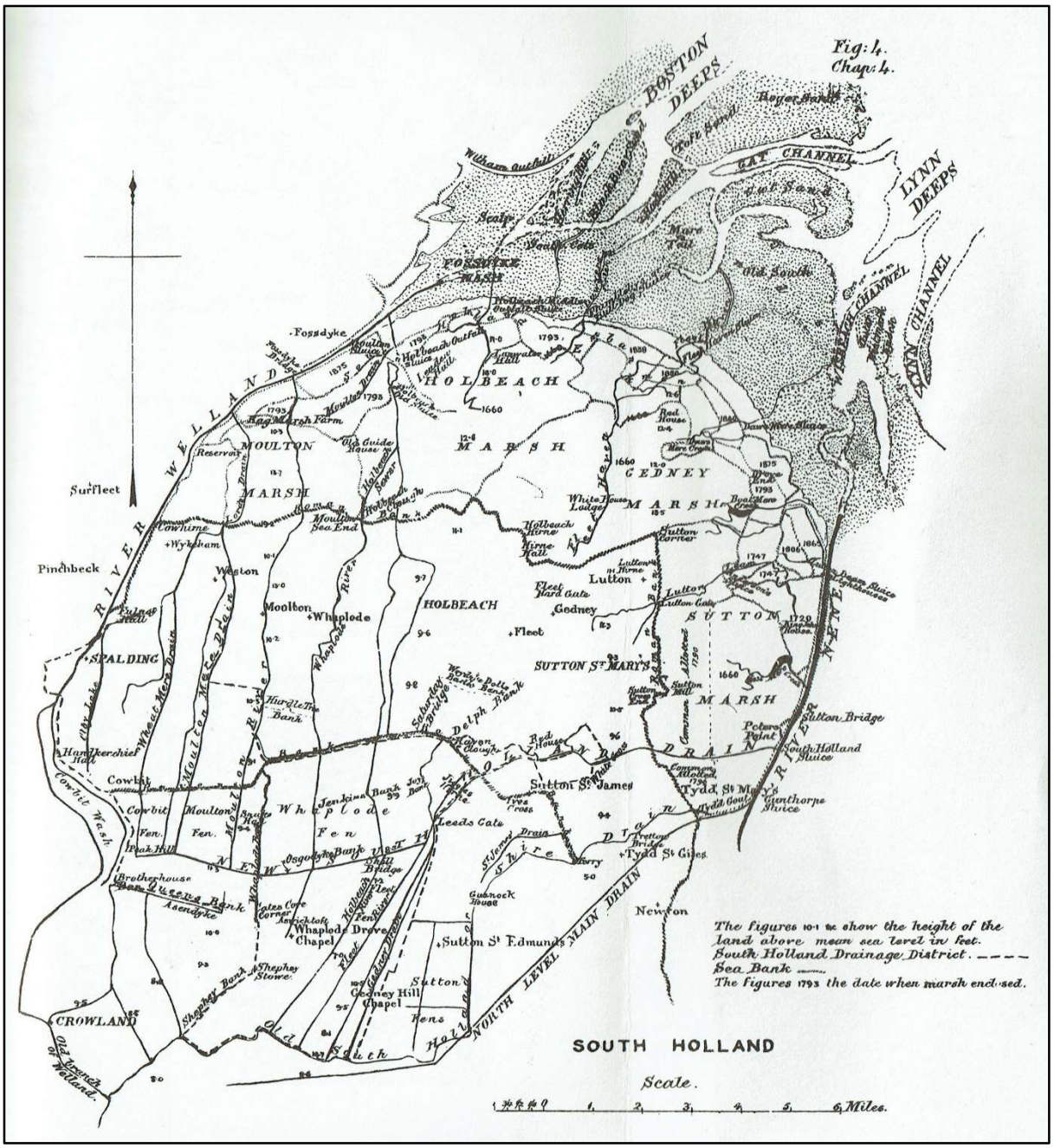


Figure 2 Map of South Holland showing Moulton parish 1868 (Source Wheeler).

4.5 Moulton is the main village within the parish and interestingly is one of only two villages in Holland division of Lincolnshire with a green. In the Saxon period, prior to the extensive reclamation of the salt marshes from the 17th century onwards, the village was actually located on the coast.

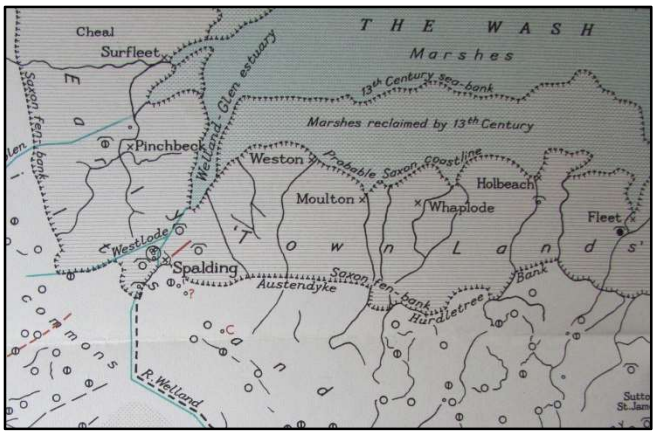


Figure 3 Extract showing mediaeval Settlement and land-use (source Philips).

4.6 The Act of Enclosure for Moulton parish is dated 1793 and relates to *'commonable salt marshes, droves, and, commons and wastelands'*. The Moulton River, which ran the length of the parish ending to the east of Moulton Chapel, was diverted by a new cut.

4.7 The Midland and Great Northern joint Railway from Little Bytham to Cromer and Yarmouth had a station at the southern end of the village. The first section of the railway, between Spalding and Holbeach, opened in 1858 and closed on 2 March 1959.

4.8 The hamlet of Moulton Chapel is located 4 miles south from Moulton and was made a separate ecclesiastical parish in 1890 (Kelly's) which at the time was known as Moulton St James.

5.0 Map Regression

5.1 A series of historic Ordnance Survey maps has been included as part of this Heritage Impact Assessment. A chronological sequence of maps can often provide a useful means of assessing and interpreting the development of the proposed site. The map below shows the context of the village prior to its greatest period of growth during the 20th century.

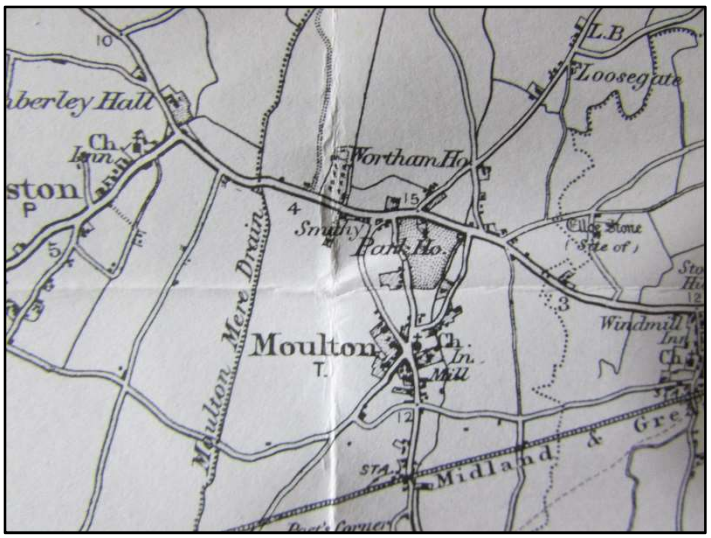


Figure 4 1906 Ordnance Survey 3rd ed. Sheet 144, 1 inch to 1 mile.

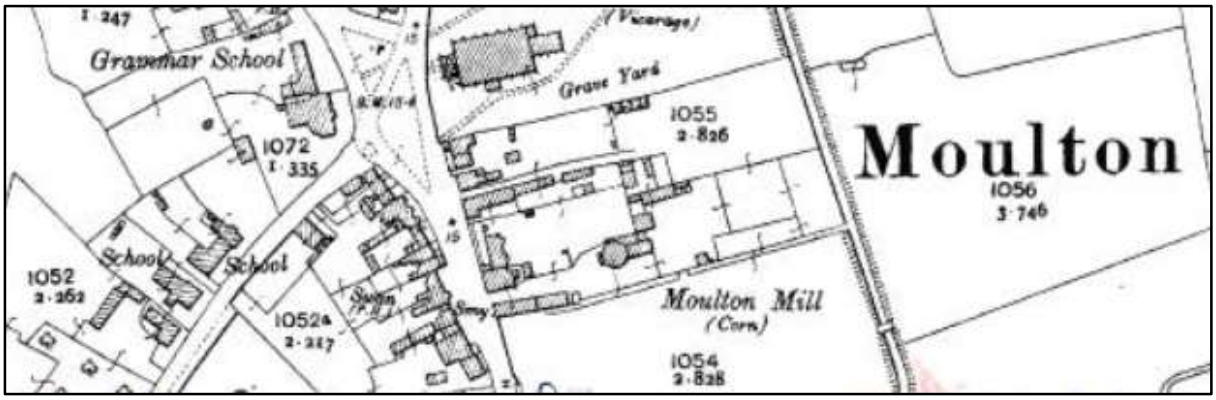


Figure 5 1904 Ordnance Survey extract.

5.2 The 1904 map extract shown above is at a scale of 25 inches to 1 mile which is roughly equivalent to the modern-day scale of 1:2500. This shows the chase and its frontage. Adjoining the field number 1055. Part of the site under consideration shows a linear extension to the rear of frontage property. There are also for freestanding buildings of various sizes close by. This arrangement shows little difference to the 1888 edition.

5.3 The extract from the 1932 edition shows a square extension and infill to the linear range, adjacent to the shed boundary wall Mulberry house.

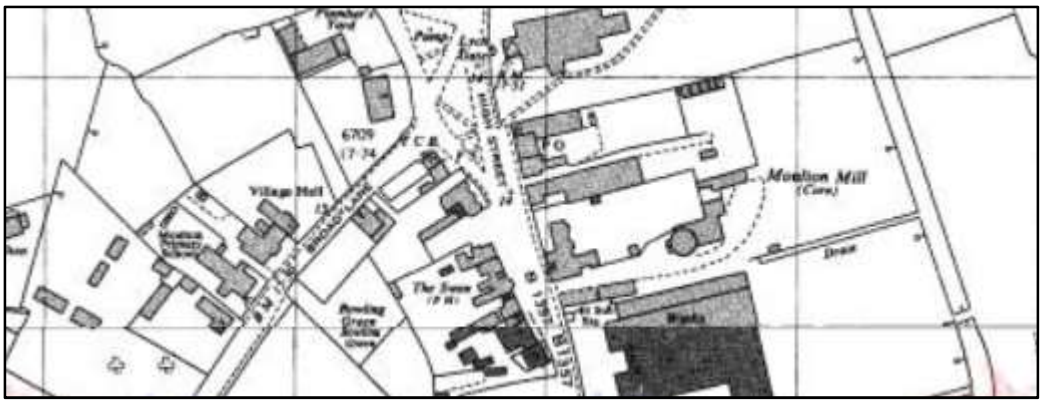


Figure 6 1968 Ordnance Survey extract.

5.4 The 1968 edition shows the industrial complex to the south of the mill which have most recently been used by Gardman. It also shows the current footprint of the shoe factory. The final map in the series, the 1988 edition below shows the shoe factory building in more detail with an open-sided structure corresponding to the footprint of the office. The nursing home to the east of the mill has yet to be built but the detached dwelling at the east end of the chase can be seen.

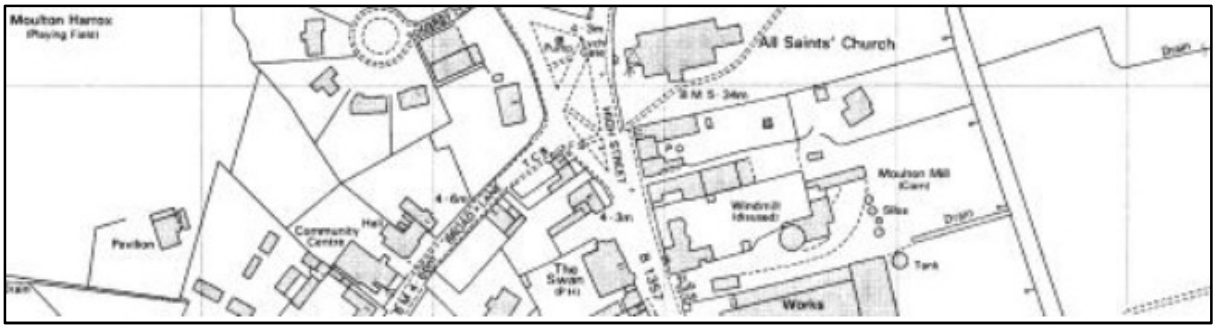


Figure 7 1988 Ordnance Survey extract.

6.0 Key Buildings



Figure 8 Former mill house, *Mulberry House.*



Figure 9 Grade I listed Moulton Mill.



Figure 10 *Bayfield.*



Figure 11 Harrox House, previously part of Moulton Grammar School.



Figure 12 No. 10 High Street, grade II listed.



Figure 13 All Saints tower and spire

7.0 The Development Site.

7.1 The former factory is located in the historic core of the village within the designated conservation area. It is a building of 2 distinct phases located on the south side of The Chase. It is attached to the rear of the butcher's shop which fronts onto High Street. The first phase of the factory is a brick construction with prefabricated mild steel trusses and a cement sheet pitched roof.

7.2 An original Critical type metal framed window can be seen on the upper west gable from the High Street. The remainder of the windows have been replaced with modern timber frames. Each of the windows has a reinforced concrete lintel and sills made from bull-nosed bricks.

7.3 The building has 4 bays with externally expressed brick piers. The walls are built in English garden wall bond (3 courses of stretchers to one of headers) using common bricks. The entrance door is not original and has side lights formed from glass bricks. Given the form and detail it is likely to have been constructed in the 1930s or 40s.

7.4 The eastern end of the factory adjoins the large, rear flat roof extension belonging to the butcher's shop. There is an internal door between the 2 premises, presumably unused. The extension has a roof terrace with hairpin railings.

7.5 The extension to the factory is a relatively recent construction (or remodelling) clad with shiplap boarding and with a mono pitch roof of corrugated sheet. It has a pair of double doors at the entrance, facing the car park and 3 modern side hung casement windows.

7.6 Between 1993 and 2015 the property was used by Caput Magnum Designs as a factory for making sandals. The later phase was used as an office. Since 2015 the office use has continued but the main use was as a wholesale storage facility for shoes. Prior to the current owners, it is thought the site was used as a garage for servicing and repairing cars.

7.7 To the east is a gravelled car parking area. The boundary to the south is delineated by an historic brick wall approximately 2 m high. This belongs to Mulberry House and is therefore curtilage listed. It is built in local red clay brick and is contemporary with the house. To achieve satisfactory level of privacy two courses of concrete blocks have been added to the top.

7.8 In the corner of the car park is a small timber garden shed (6' x 8'). Beyond this is a well-established tree group forming an effective screen between the site and the rendered and sham half-timbered house which dates from the mid-1980s.

7.9 The Chase is essentially a narrow carriageway which provides rear access to the commercial properties and also to a pair of detached houses. The more recent of the pair, to the north of the application site, has a well-established cherry laurel and conifer hedge. It has an L - shaped footprint with a blank gable adjacent to the shared access.

8.0 Contextual Analysis

8.1 Pevsner describes Moulton as *'the most satisfying village in the neighbourhood'.* The Shell Guide describes it as *'a relief after the treeless countryside to the south, (it) is a village with several good 18th-century houses standing amongst trees'.* The combination of the Georgian architecture, the church and the mature oak trees on the green have an almost timeless quality of great beauty and interest.

8.2 The conservation area was designated in 1970 and is centred on the historic core of the village. The Chase is a narrow-shared access, the width of the single

carriageway, between the post office and the butchers. It forms a separate character zone within the conservation area. The view in is linear and constricted at first with prominent hedging and mature trees. The space then opens out as one moves past the two-storey buildings at the entrance, revealing the parking to the rear of the post office. The general character of the space is of seclusion and privacy.

8.3 The close-up views of the side elevations of the flat roof extension and the adjoining former factory are less than satisfactory compositions. The most recent house, opposite the application site, is brick built with an L-shaped footprint. It has a blank gable adjacent to the drive, but the entrance is set well back. The rendered and sham timber framed house at the end is almost completely screened by its own garden vegetation and is only partially visible at the end of the drive.

8.4 The reverse view along The Chase gives a partial view of Bayfield on the opposite side of the High Street. This is a redbrick grade II star listed Georgian house.

8.5 The church lies 45 to 50 m north of the factory site. From the car park views of the upper part of the church spire can be seen above the mature group of lime trees within the churchyard. The proposed site is therefore within the setting of the church although it could not be considered as part of its primary setting. Views of the spire can be seen from miles around. Close up, the best views of the church are from within its churchyard or directly opposite lychgate from High Street and the green where, fortunately, there is a good-sized gap in the tree line. This frames the landmark and provides the opportunity to clearly see the tower and spire and appreciate the group value with the lychgate and church wall.

8.6 The mill tower is only 25m away from the site and can also be seen quite clearly from the factory car park, across the garden of Mulberry House. The quality of view varies depending on the viewer's exact position in relation to mature trees (see figure 20). The birch tree within this garden effectively screens the mill tower from some parts, although a very good unimpeded view is possible from beside the site the mono pitch roof extension (see figure 24).

8.7 Good short length views of the mill tower are also possible from within the rear garden of the mill house and along the access drive which is shared with the nursing home. These views must be quite imposing given the height of the tower. There are also currently improved views from High Street across the extensive demolished factory/warehouse site to the south.

8.8 As can be seen from figure 25 views of the factory office roof can be seen from the windows of the mill tower above the gallery. It is therefore conceivable, though unlikely, that any replacement building could have a nominal effect on the setting of the heritage asset.

8.9 Jenkins describes the mill and spire as *'the twin glories of the village'*. Each represent an impressive landmark which can be seen separately and, perhaps more importantly, together on approaches to the village.



Figure 14 Oblique aerial photograph (courtesy of Moulton Mill).

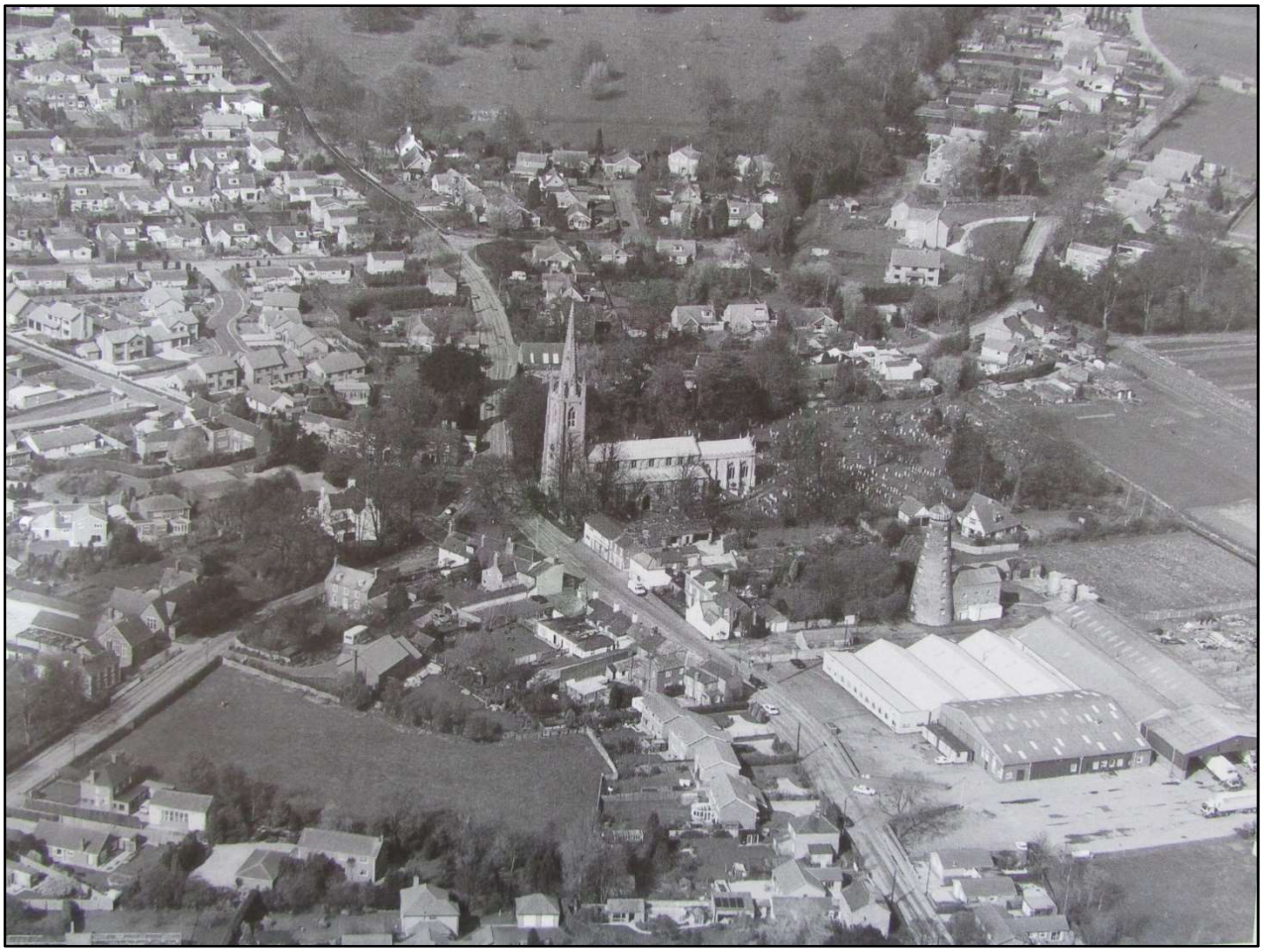


Figure 15 Oblique aerial photograph looking north (source Cruickshank).

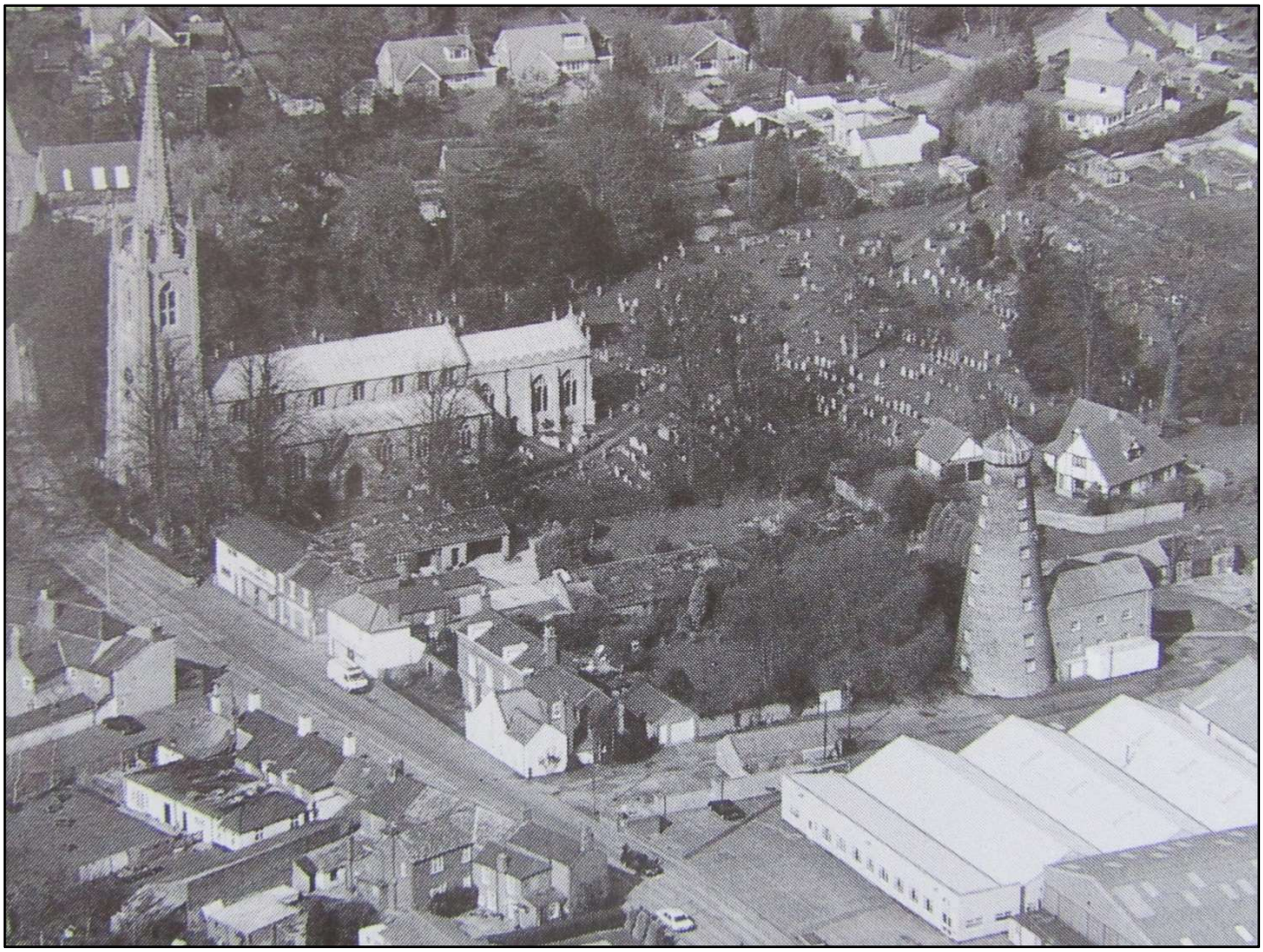


Figure 16 Close up of the above.



Figure 17 North flank wall of the former factory.



Figure 18 Car park and end extension. Note partial view of Bayfield.



Figure 19 View from car park looking east.



Figure 20 View of mill from eastern end of site.



Figure 21 View of the spire from the site.



Figure 22 Entrance to The Chase.



Figure 23 Looking west along The Chase with partial view of Bayfield.



Figure 24 Improved view of mill tower.



Figure 25 Partial view of factory office roof.



Figure 26 Existing pair of dwellings off The Chase.

9.0 Significance of Heritage Assets.

9.1 Significance can be defined as the sum of the cultural values which make a building or site important to society. When assessing significance numerous aspects are considered including architectural interest, historic interest, group value, social value, former uses and local distinctiveness. These aspects can be grouped under a series of 4 values outlined in Historic England's *Conservation Principles, Policies & Guidance* (2008). These are explained below:

Evidential – 'the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity'.

Historic – 'the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present'.

Aesthetic – 'the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place'.

Communal – 'the meaning of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience for memory'.

9.2 The values given to each fall into the following 5 categories: *high/medium/low/neutral/intrusive*.

9.3 Lincolnshire was rightly regarded as the foremost milling county in England with perhaps as many as 800 corn mills and 2000 drainage mills at its peak in the early 19th century. Windmills were once a common feature of the flat lands of East Anglia where the generally sluggish rivers were unable to provide the motive power for grinding corn. Almost every village, town and hamlet would have possessed a mill. Timber post mills would have been the original type throughout the county which, as in this case, were replaced with brick tower mills from the early 19th century onwards. What we have come to know as the typical Lincolnshire mill would generally have four (or more) patented sails, a white painted ogee cap and fantail. Moulton mill is typical of this style. Other examples include the Sibsey Trader mill and the Ellis mill at Lincoln.

9.2 The separate county surveys by Wailes, Dolman and Sass document the massive decline and loss of all types of mill through the 20th century. At the time of Wailes survey in 1923 only 90 working mills remained. Currently there are thought to be only 10 working mills in the county including the refurbished Moulton mill, which is now the tallest in England. There are 11 other mill towers in South Holland, all of which are listed. A small number have been converted to residential use (Cowbit, Gedney Hill, Harrison mill, Moulton Chapel, Pinchbeck and Pinchbeck Northgate). Of the remainder the following

are clearly buildings at risk (Sneath's mill, Shepeau Stow, Quadring, Gedney Dyke and Brunswick).

9.3 Brunskill categorises mills as *'minor industrial vernacular'*. This is particularly important as SPAB encourage mills to be viewed as machines and industrial heritage rather than simply a building with an external appearance.

9.4 Moulton mill is one of the tallest windmills ever built and now has the distinction of being the largest surviving windmill in England. It has 9 floors and measures 81 feet to the kerb and 100 feet to the top of the ogee cap. The mill was in use until 1994 and subsequently featured on the BBC television programme restoration in 2003.

9.5 Architecturally speaking the tower functions as a prominent landmark for miles around with excellent close up views from the centre of the village. The significance of the brick tower mill has been greatly enhanced with the reinstatement of the ogee cap, fantail, sales and reefing gallery.

9.6 The significance of the mill is clearly high in all the aforementioned categories; acting as a reminder of the importance of farming to the community and Moulton's role as an agricultural centre. This is acknowledged in its designation as a grade I listed building.

9.7 Williamson writing about the village over a hundred years ago wrote that *'there is a beautiful church, with a tower and spire next only to Louth in size, but surpassed by none in beauty of design'.* The early Perpendicular crocketed spire and West tower have a combined height of 165 feet. The church was started in 1180 and the tower and spire added in 1388, replacing an earlier tower.

9.8 The church was restored in 1867-68 by the architect William Smith (later Bennett-Smith) and it was this time that that the church yard with drained and the lime trees planted.

9.9 The church, once known as *'the Queen of the Fens'*, is included in Simon Jenkins' inventory of ***England's Thousand Best Churches***, although its stated reason for entry is the font. It is a remarkably fine grade 1 listed building and again its significance is judged to be high across each of the categories.

10.0 Justification & Impact

10.1 The former factory is no longer viable and is now surplus to requirements. It is of no special historic or architectural interest which would merit its retention and possible conversion. It occupies a secluded and almost unnoticed position within the conservation area and although theoretically

within the setting of both key buildings within the village, a sensibly designed replacement of a similar height, form and mass is likely to have a neutral impact on any of the settings.

10.2 The Design Recommendations section provides a series of design suggestions and parameters which, if followed, should help to ensure that the new building not only preserves but enhances the conservation area.

11.0 Legislation, Guidance and Local Plan Policy

11.1 The Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990 is the key legislation regarding buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest. Section 66 of the 1990 act states that special regard must be given by the local planning authority in the exercise of planning functions to the desirability of preserving or enhancing listed buildings and their settings. Section 72 of the act states that similarly local planning authorities must have special regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of conservation areas.

11.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (February 2019) sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. At the heart of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) there is a presumption in favour of sustainable development (paragraph 11), which it states should be seen as a golden thread running through both plan making and decision taking.

11.3 Section 12 of the NPPF ***Achieving well-designed places***, reinforces the importance of good design as a key part of sustainable development by ensuring the creation of inclusive and high-quality places. Paragraph 127 provides more detail as to what is required to achieve this and, for ease of reference, is quoted in full below:

> 127. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that developments:
>
> a) will function well and add to the overall quality of the area, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development;
>
> b) are visually attractive as a result of good architecture, layout and appropriate and effective landscaping;
>
> c) are sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation or change (such as increased densities);
>
> d) establish or maintain a strong sense of place, using the arrangement of streets, spaces, building types and materials to create attractive, welcoming and distinctive places to live, work and visit;

e) optimise the potential of the site to accommodate and sustain an appropriate amount and mix of development (including green and other public space) and support local facilities and transport networks; and

f) create places that are safe, inclusive and accessible and which promote health and well-being, with a high standard of amenity for existing and future; and where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion and resilience.

11.4 Section 16 of the NPPF ***Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*** sets out guidelines for local authorities and the consideration of all planning applications relating directly to designated or non-designated heritage assets. In essence this requires that great weight should be given to an asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. Also, as heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. A fundamental requirement of the NPPF is that any proposal should not cause substantial harm to a designated heritage asset.

11.5 Also pertinent to this proposal is paragraph 200. This states that Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.

11.6 The South East Lincolnshire Local Plan covering Boston Borough and South Holland was adopted in March 2019. The following policies are relevant to this proposal:

Policy 3	Design of New Development.
Policy 29	The Historic Environment.

11.7 There is currently no conservation area management plan, statement or appraisal for Moulton.

12.0 Recommendations for Design Code

12.1 In order to assimilate the development into its setting, as well as to preserve and enhance the setting of the mill tower, the church and the character of the wider village the following design approaches are recommended for the detailed design of the scheme:

Simple form and massing, perhaps in the form of a short cottage-like terrace of up to 3 dwellings.

Footprint not dissimilar to the existing, although separated from the shared boundary with Mulberry House to eliminate any overbearing impact. This would offer the opportunity to create south facing courtyard gardens for each of the new dwellings.

Provide space between the west gable of the new build and the flat roof extension. This will allow access for maintenance to both properties and also the opportunity to erect some screening or device to prevent overlooking from the roof terrace.

Principal elevation to be aligned with the access but set back 1 m to allow for a buffer of low evergreen shade tolerant hedge planting. This will improve privacy and amenity but also reduce the potential for collision with vehicles entering or leaving The Chase.

To ensure optimum natural daylighting each house would have a dual aspect. However, care will need to be taken with the treatment of the 1st floor windows on the rear elevation to avoid overlooking into the rear garden of Mulberry House. Angled windows or high-level rooflights may be the solution. Rooflights should not be overly large and of a good quality, flush fitting conservation type. Gable windows at either end of the terrace should also be explored.

Choose building materials and details from the local vernacular tradition. These should include simple roof forms, red/orange clay bricks, natural slate, red clay pantiles and chimney pots. A modern twist to the building can be provided by the use of metal framed (possibly aluminium) windows with contemporary fenestration patterns.

A gated passage to provide access to the rear garden of the middle plot may be advisable, avoiding the need for a shared rear access and the loss of valuable space for courtyard gardens.

Retain the existing hardstanding area for residents' parking. Consider the discrete location of bin stores/cycle parking. The principal aspect of the terrace would not then project beyond the blank gable of the house opposite avoiding any overlooking or loss of privacy.

The east gable of the terrace may have windows overlooking the parking area to provide some degree of natural surveillance as well as some detail and interest to what could be a large area of unrelieved brickwork.

A planting bed at the eastern end of the terrace to provide a soft foil to the new build element.

With the agreement of the owners of Mulberry House, dismantle the 2 courses of concrete blocks from the top of the adjacent boundary wall and rebuild using a suitable red clay brick and lime mortar.

13.0 Conclusion

13.1 We hope to have demonstrated that neither the significance or the setting of any of the adjacent heritage assets would be compromised by the redevelopment of the site, provided that the scale of the replacement building is not increased, and the design code is followed.

13.2 The redevelopment as proposed would also preserve and enhance the setting of the conservation area and the aforementioned listed buildings which is in accord Step 4 of the GPA 3 *'to maximise enhancement and minimise harm to the setting of heritage assets'.*

13.4 The recommendations for a design code outlined in section 12 are further evidence that the requisite sensitivity has been applied to this site at the early stages of the iterative design process. This will undoubtedly help to ensure that the new build is sympathetic to its context and will help to reassert the local vernacular. These ideas can be fully realised in the full or reserved matters submission.

13.5 No other built heritage assets (designated or non-designated) are judged to be affected by the proposals.

13.6 In relation to the church, mill and Mulberry House the magnitude of the impact of the redevelopment is considered to be **low beneficial**. This is defined *'as the alterations enhance to a minor extent of the heritage asset or the ability to appreciate its significance values'*.

13.7 The potential impact on the conservation area of replacing a redundant utilitarian building with a sensitively designed replacement is judged to be **medium beneficial**. This is defined as *'the alterations enhance to a clearly discernible extent the heritage asset or the ability to appreciate the significance values'.* This is clearly in accord with both National and local policy, particularly paragraph 200 of the NPPF which encourages new development in conservation areas.

Jonathan Biggadike

PG Dip LA CMLI

Affiliate member of the IHBC

Chartered Landscape Architect & Historic Buildings Consultant

6 Scoldhall Lane, Surfleet, Lincolnshire, PE11 4BJ.

T: 01775 680595 M: 07772 509351 E: jbiggadike@outlook.com

References/Bibliography

Burgess, Neil. ***Lincolnshire's Lost Railways***. Stenlake Publishing 2007. Pages 30-33.

Cox, J Charles. ***Lincolnshire***. Published by Methuen & Co. Ltd London second edition revised 1924. Page 233.

Dolman, Peter. ***Lincolnshire Windmills***. Published by Lincolnshire County Council 1985.

Elsden, Michael J. ***Aspects of Spalding Villages***. Published by Bookmark, The Crescent, Spalding 2000. Pages 122-154.

Foster, Thomas M. ***Moulton Lincolnshire Illustrated***. Spalding Free Press Printing & Publishing Co Ltd, 5 Hall Place, Spalding 1906.

Foster, W.E. ***The Elloe Stone Moulton***. Lincolnshire Notes & Queries January 1889.

Jenkins, Simon. ***England's Thousand Best Churches***. Penguin Books 2000. Pages 386-7.

Kelly's Directory of Lincolnshire 1900. Pages 443-5.

South of the Wash. Pages 90-97.

Lincolnshire Free Press. ***Off prints on the history of Moulton*** by the Rev J. Russell Jackson dated 1893-1899. Includes articles on Moulton Marsh Reeves, dyke reeves and overseers.

Mee, Arthur. ***The Kings England - Lincolnshire***. Published by Hodder & Stoughton, London. Pages 273-4.

Osborne, Mike. ***Defending Lincolnshire - A Military History from Conquest to Cold War.*** The History Press 2010. Page 41.

Pevsner, Nikolaus & Harris, John. ***The Buildings of England: Lincolnshire***. Second edition Revised by Nicholas Antram. Penguin Books London (1998). Pages 567-8.

Phillips, C.W. ***The Fenland in Roman Times***. Royal Geographical Society Research Series No. 5. 1970.

Rawnsley, Willingham Franklin. ***Highways & Byways in Lincolnshire***. Macmillan and Co-Ltd, London 1914. Illustrated by Frederick L Griggs. Pages 260, 465.

Start, David & Cruickshank, Christopher. ***Lincolnshire from the Air***. Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire 1993. Page 112.

Wailes, Rex. ***How to read Lincolnshire's Windmills.*** The Lincolnshire Magazine volume 2. 2. November-December 1934 pages 63-65.

Wailes, Rex. ***Lincolnshire Windmills part two: Tower Mills***. published April 1954. Reprinted from the transactions of the Newcomen Society volumes XXVIII & XXIX (1953 - 55).

Wheeler, William Henry. ***A History of the Fens of South Lincolnshire****.* Chapter 4 South Holland.

Wilkinson G. J. ***Illustrated Guide to Lincolnshire****.* Published by the author at Lincoln 1900. Page 257.

Wilkinson, Philip. ***Restoration - Discovering Britain's Hidden Architectural Treasures***. BBC Headline Book Publishing 2003. Pages 80-83.

Wills, Norman T. ***Fenland Churches & People between Spalding & Long Sutton, South Lincolnshire.*** Self-published 1988. Pages 16-20.

Wright, Neil. ***Lincolnshire's Industrial Heritage - a Guide***. Society for Lincolnshire History & Archaeology 2004. Pages 70-71.

Yates, Jack & Thorold, Henry. ***Lincolnshire - Shell Guide.*** Faber & Faber Limited 1965 page 105.

Policy

Historic England. ***Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 2: Managing Significance in Decision – Taking in the Historic Environment****.* March 2015.

Historic England. ***Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets****. 2nd edition* 22 December 2017.

Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment. ***Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment***, 3rd edition (GLVIA3) Published by Routledge London and New York 2013.

South Holland District Council & Boston Borough Council. ***South-East Lincolnshire Local Plan*** (adopted March 2019).

SHDC. ***Design and Access Statements-a guidance note***. August 2006.

SHDC. ***Buildings of Local Interest List****.* Undated.

National Planning Policy Framework *(NPPF).* Department of Communities & Local Government. February 2019.

Planning Practice Guidance-the importance of good design*.* Department of Communities & Local Government.

Planning Practice Guidance-conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Department of Communities & Local Government.

APPENDICES

List Descriptions

MOULTON HIGH STREET TF 32 SW (east side)

9/103 Church of 7.2.67 All Saints

G.V. I

Parish church. c.1180, c.1200, mid C14, late C15, 1777, restored 1867. Limestone ashlar, some red brick. Lead and slate roofs with stone coped gables with eastern cross finial. West tower with spire, nave with north and south aisles, south porch and clerestorey, chancel with north organ chamber. 4 stage mid C14 tower partially remodelled in the late C15. Moulded plinth and 6 stage angle buttresses, the second stages with niches, each with crocketed and finialled gables supported on head label stops; inner cusped nodding ogee arches and slender columnar pedestals. 2 storey stair turret to north-east with 2 slit lights. Pointed west doorway, with continuous deeply moulded surround, hood mould and double plank doors. Castellated string course above. Pointed late C15 window above with bowtell moulded surround, 4 lights with foliate transom, lower semi-circular headed lights, upper ogee cusped lights, panel tracery, hood mould and lion head label stops. North and south sides each with C15 triangular headed window with bowtell moulded surround, 2 cusped ogee headed lights, panel tracery and hood mould with grotesque head label stops. Above the west window a clock breaks into an ornate C14 blind arcade with inner cusped, ogee nodding arches and outer curved crocketed and finialled gables which are carried across the buttresses on each side and are supported on grotesque heads and slender columns. North and south sides with single triangular headed windows each with 2 cusped ogee headed lights, transom, hood mould and head label stops. East side with the outline of the C15 nave roof. Bell stage with bell openings on all 4 sides, each with a pointed head, 2 ogee headed lights with castellated transom and lower semi-circular headed lights, hood mould and head label stops. Cusped diamond frieze above and moulded eaves with small sculptural motifs and projecting gargoyles. Battlements with ornate corner pinnacles. Slender crocketed flyers reach up to the crocketed C14 octagonal spire with 3 tiers of ornate lucarnes on alternating sides (related in design to the blind arcade on the west front), and weathervane. C12 north aisle heavily restored and extended to the east in the C19. West end with fragmentary C12 roll moulded plinth. C15 west window with flattened triangular head, 3 cusped lights, incipient panel tracery, hood mould and head label stops. North side with

regularly placed 2 stage buttresses and sill band. Doorway of c.1180 with pointed head, continuous roll moulded inner order, chamfered outer order supported on single slender shafts with volute and foliate capitals; hood mould, head label stops and double plank door. 2 windows to the right, and 3 windows to the left, all with pointed heads; 3 C19 cusped ogee headed lights, flowing tracery and hood mould. C19 doorway beyond to left giving access to organ chamber, with pointed head, roll moulded surround, hood mould with head label stops, and plank door. C19 east window with pointed head, 2 cusped, ogee headed lights, flowing tracery and hood mould. Clerestorey of c.1180 remodelled in late C15. 6 C15 windows are inserted into a C12 blind arcade; the former with flattened triangular heads, moulded surrounds and 2 semi-circular headed cusped lights; the latter with groups of 2 or 3 blind, pointed openings with roll moulded heads, capitals, large abaci but now without the supporting shafts. Mid C14 chancel raised in C15 red brick and now with moulded eaves and battlements. Pointed mid C15 window in north side, with 3 pointed cusped lights, panel tracery and hood mould. Fragmentary string course to left. Blocked pointed doorway below to left and 2 rows of corbels beyond. East end flanked by 3 stage diagonal buttress. Large pointed C19 window with 5 pointed cusped lights, panel tracery, hood mould and head label stops. C19 battlements, pinnacles and cross finial above. South side of chancel with regularly placed, slender, 3 stage buttresses and moulded plinth. C14 priest's doorway to left with continuous moulded surround, flattened triangular head, hood mould, head label stops and plank door. 2 C19 windows above to the right with pointed heads, 3 cusped pointed lights, panel tracery and hood mould. Single identical C15 window above to left. C14 polygonal stair turret originally giving access to rood loft inserted into re-entrant angle between chancel and south aisle, with ornate quatrefoil and string course, slit light, moulded eaves and battlements. South aisle refronted in C19. Mid C14 east window with pointed head, 2 cusped ogee heads, quatrefoil, hood mould and head label stops. Fragmentary string course to left. 2 pointed C19 south windows, each with 3 cusped pointed lights and 3 cusped oculi and hood mould. C19 gabled porch to left with pointed doorway with deeply moulded head, paired columns with ornate capitals, hood mould and foliate label stops. Porch contains boiler, but inner doorway of c.1200 partially visible with steeply pointed head, roll moulded surround, imposts and hood mould. 2 C19 windows to the west of porch, each with four centred head, 3 cusped lights, incipient panel tracery and C14 hood moulds. Similar mid C14 window in west end of south aisle. Clerestory of c.1180 somewhat remodelled in C15, with blind arcade with semi-circular, roll moulded heads supported on clustered shafts with foliate capitals; and 7 C15 windows inserted, each beneath a moulded basket arch. Mid C14 very tall interior tower arch with continuous triple filleted responds, castellated capitals, hood mould

and label stops. Tower interior with corbel busts supporting rib vault with liernes, some tiercerons, central oculus and ornate bosses. Triangular headed north doorway with continuously moulded surround, hood mould, head label stops and plank door. 6 bay north and south C12 arcades, the westernmost bay of which was the original C12 tower; the original tower arch with broad rectangular sections of the original outer walls, triple rolls, the inner rolls being much taller, all with incipient stiff leaf capitals. The south pier with blocked pointed opening in east rectangular section. The next pair of piers to the east each with 4 rolls, plain moulded north capital, crocket south capital. Pair of round piers beyond, the north with incipient stiff leaf capital, the south with crocket capital incorporating grotesque heads. The next pair of piers to the east both with 4 large rolls alternating with 4 slender rolls, both with crocket capitals. Eastern responds of 3 large rolls alternating with slender keeled shafts, both with incipient stiff leaf capitals. C14 castellated pedestals for statues attached to four of the piers. Mid C14 doorway to rear of south respond on the north side, originally giving access to rood loft, with flattened triangular head, continuously moulded surround, ogee hood mould with partially intact crockets, large bust label stop to right and similar bust to left broken through by late C14 rood screen and bust in apex wearing pillbox cap. In a similar position on north respond a rectangular C15 aumbry with fragmentary inner corner shelf. A piscina of similar design in south aisle wall, with chamfered surround, grotesque head shelf and shallow bowl beneath. Pointed chancel arch, possibly of 1777, with curved soffit containing large foliate motifs. Late C14 rood screen heavily restored in C19, with 5 panels divided by slender openwork buttresses, central cusped ogee head with busts and foliate motifs on cusps, and pair of hinged panelled doors below. Flanking panels with blind tracery below with lion heads, birds eating corn, birds and griffons in spandrels. C19 ribbed coving and ornate parapet above. North west chancel C15 window blocked in C19, with organ pipes inserted in lights, panel tracery and C19 four centred arch below. Fragmentary mid C14 Easter Sepulchre on north wall with slight ogee head and suggestions of sleeping figure below. Blocked doorway to left with flattened triangular head, continuous moulded surround, hood mould and head label stops. Sedilia of c.1200 on south wall with shafts and semi-circular responds with moulded capitals supporting moulded ovolo heads. C19 stone reredos with mosaic detailing. Communion rail of 1895. C19 lectern, pews and pulpit. Late C17 pulpit dismantled in north aisle, with 6 panels with round arches, fretwork bands, flowerheads and castellated top. C15 tie beam nave roof and panelled aisle roofs on stone corbels. C19 chancel roof. C19 rectangular font. Fragmentary font of c.1200 upended in nave. Font of 1719 by William Tudd, on the Gibbons pattern, with the large figures of Adam and Eve supporting the tree shaped pedestal, the latter entwined by serpent; the bulgy bowl with 3 oval

scenes of: the baptism of Christ; the parting of the Red Sea and Noah's Ark, with leaves and apples around remainder of bowl. Monuments include one of white marble on black with urn, to Elizabeth Moore, died 1837; two in grey and white marble with winged cherub heads, to Helen Jenkins, died 1818, and the Reverend Samuel Elsdale, died 1827; two grey marble monuments to Alice Stixwold, died 1784, and William Corby, died 1793. Gravestones include: one to John Harrox, died 1560; one to the Reverend John Chapman, died 1751; one to Edward Hunnings, died 1733; one to John Cookson, died 1681; a small brass dated 1662 and a C17 marble in the nave temporarily covered; one to John Cockle, died 1780 and one to John Cock, died 1708; one to William Corby, died 1768, another to Mary Holsin, died 1772; one to John Molson, died 1770; to Thomas Molson, died 1772; and John Molson, died 1767. One to John Burton, died 1768; one to Edward Hunnings, died 1787, and several C19 gravestones.

Listing NGR: TF3070624116

Details

MOULTON HIGH STREET TF 32 SW (east side)

9/102 Lychgate

G.V. II

Lychgate. 1897. Limestone ashlar, wood. Hipped, bell canted, plain tile roof with ornate ridge tiles with finial. Low parallel stone walls with chamfered tops, support wooden frame with lower straight braces and low, panelled openwork gates. Upper curved braces, those to the west inscribed with memorial to Queen Victoria's Jubilee and the date, 1897.

Listing NGR: TF3067924111

Details

MOULTON HIGH STREET TF 32 SW (east side)

9/105 Windmill (formerly listed 7.2.67 with buildings at 20.10.87 entrance to

road)

G.V. I

Tower mill. c.1822, by Robert King, 1895, 1928. Brown brick. Corrugated iron shallow pointed roof of 1928, with finial, and dentilated brick eaves. 8 storeys plus basement, a total of 80 feet in height to the curb. 18 feet, 9 inches in diameter at ground level; 12 feet in diameter at curb. 3 round basement openings, one each to the south-east, south-west and north-west. To the north is a large drive wheel, part of steam engine gearing inserted after 1895 after the sails had been damaged by gales. West side with flanking flights of 8 stone steps on each side that lead up to doorway with cambered head and panelled door. 7 glazing bar casements, one above the other, above; that on the third floor inserted into blocked doorway that originally gave access to reefing stage. North and south sides each with 8 glazing bar casements, one above the other above. East side with a 2-storey granary attached masking the lower 3 storeys, the ground floor of early C19 and rendered, the upper floors of 1895 and in red brick. Both storeys with pivotal glazing bar casements. 5 glazing bar casements rise one above the other, above the roof of the granary. All the windows with cambered heads. Almost all the internal machinery survives intact. The basement contains the engine drive gearing of c.1895 which originally powered the subsidiary shaft rising up to the great spur wheel. The first floor contains an electrically powered Turner Inkoos Mill, a Kibbler and a Hunt's roller mill. The second floor contains storage bins and the third, originally the spent floor with bridge trees and now missing the governor. 2 pairs of French stones remain in place on the fourth floor, one inscribed: 'WJ & T Child, Maker. Hull. 1853'. Pair of grey stones lean against wall. Spur wheel with iron nuts and morticed wooden cogs, iron hub and rib, with wooden radiating spokes. Small iron nut engages the subsidiary drive shaft. Fifth and sixth floors with bins intact. Upper two floors are empty. Above, the wallower with chamfered and stopped wooden shaft with upper iron section, and an exceptional wooden clasp arm bevel wheel with wooden cogs. Endless chain sack hoist formerly driven from a friction rim on the underside of the wheel. Hexagonal wooden curb frame built into the brickwork, with iron track, inward facing tooth ring and centring wheels running below. The wind shaft no longer exists but the tail bearing housing remains. This is the tallest windmill in the country (not including the tallest complete windmill, including the cap, at Sutton in Norfolk). Source: Dolman, p.23. Buildings at entrance to road now demolished.

Listing NGR: TF3075524035

Details

MOULTON HIGH STREET TF 32 SW (east side)

9/104 No.20

G.V. II

Mill house with bakehouse, now house. Early C18, mid C18, mid C19, C20. Red brick. Slate roof with ashlar coped gables, moulded wooden eaves cornice, with projecting gable stack to right, single gable stack to left. Mid C18 main house of 2 storeys with attic, 3 bay front with plinth, first floor band and a band above the first-floor windows. Central doorway with open mid C19 porch with plain square piers and pilasters, entablature, inner panelled door with plain and marginal overlight. Doorway flanked by single glazing bar sashes. 3 glazing bar sashes above. All the windows with flush wedge lintels and cambered heads. 2 dormers with lead roofs, segmental heads and single 2 light casements. Attached to right is a lower rendered early C18 wing, single storey with garret, 2 bays, and with a brick coped gable and gable stack. C20 glazing bar casement in west front, with semi-circular head. Single glazing bar sash to right and another above. To the left is a lean-to containing a Venetian window and decorative glazing bar sashes. To the right is another low wing originally the bakehouse with a C20 glazing bar casement.

Listing NGR: TF3070624035

Details

MOULTON HIGH STREET TF 32 SW (west side)

9/108 The Swan Public House

G.V. II

Inn, now public house. Late C18, early and late C19, C20. Colour washed, rendered red brick. Slate roof over 4 bays to the right, pantile roof over 4 bays to the left, with a raised ridge defining the two sections. Single gable stack, 2 ridge stacks, and external gable stack to single storey 2 bays to right. 4 right hand

bays with dentilated eaves. 2 storeys, 8 bay front plus 2 late C19 single storey bays to right. 4 late C18 bays to left with first floor band and carriage archway with basket arch, raised keystone and impost blocks. Doorway to the left is flanked by single 2 light C20 casements; the doorway with a semi-circular head, raised keystone, imposts, blocked fanlight and partially glazed door. 4 early C19 bays to right with doorway with plain doorcase with modillioned entablature and pediment, and partially glazed door. Canted C19 bay window to the left with 3 glazing bar sashes divided by pilasters. 2 three light casements to right with 2 similar windows in late C19 bays, beyond to right; all with segmental heads. 3 similar windows above with keyed oval window above doorway to the left.

Listing NGR: TF3067124024

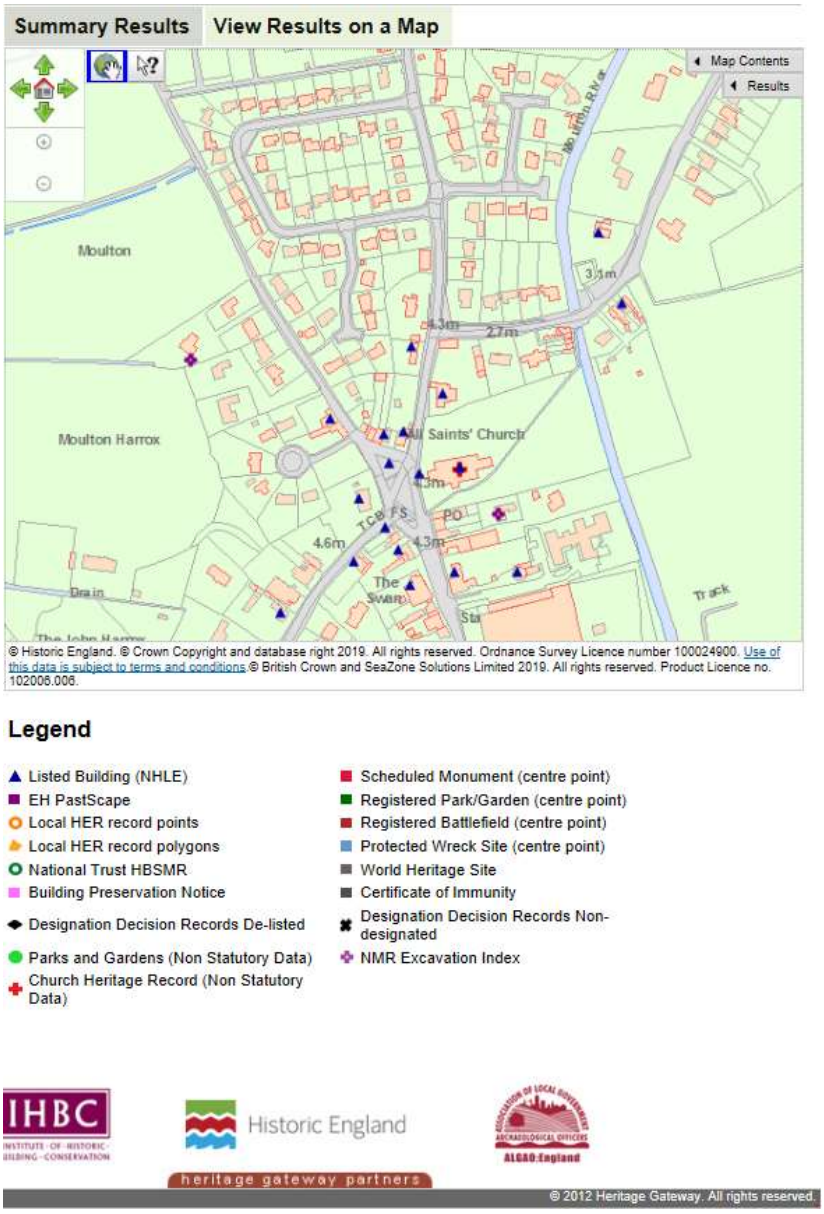
Details

MOULTON HIGH STREET TF 32 SW (west side)

9/107 No.9, Bayfield 7.2.67 G.V. II

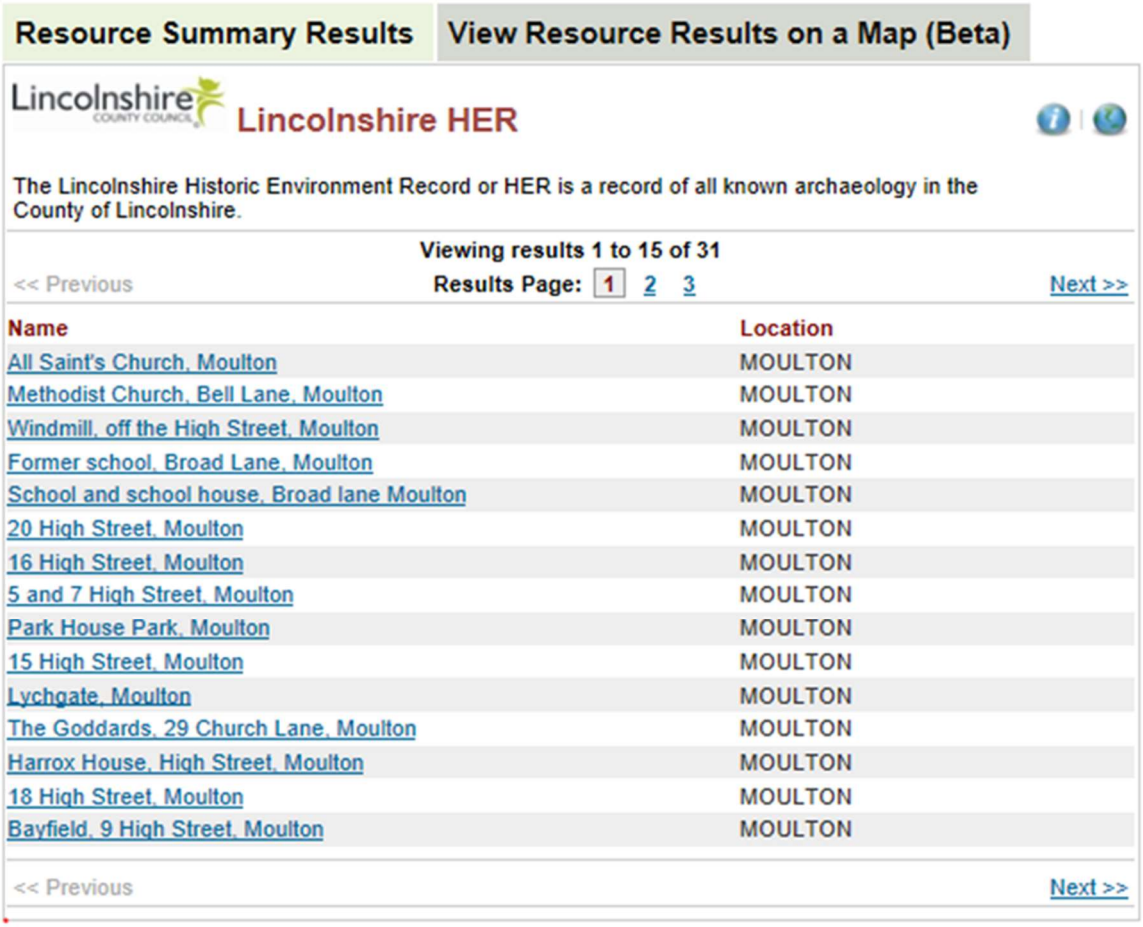
House. Mid C18, refronted 1805, later C19 alterations. Red brick. Hipped slate roof with large stack to rear. 2 and a half storeys, 3 bay front with ashlar plinth, first floor band and second floor sill band. Single central bay projects slightly and is topped with a pediment with datestone inscribed '1805'. Central doorway with open Doric porch with reeded and fluted columns and pilasters, entablature decorated with small pendants on open pediment and partially glazed door. Single mid C19 canted bay windows flank doorway, each with 3 plain sashes. Above the doorway is a semi-circular headed window with plain sash, and flanked by single plain sashes. Above, a single central semi-circular headed casement is flanked by single 2 light casements. First and second floor outer windows with flush brick wedge lintels. Attached to the left is a mid C19 wing, slightly set back with a flat roof and with first floor band, second floor sill band and cornice; of 2 and a half storeys, and a single bay. Canted bay window with 3 plain sashes on the ground floor. Single plain sash above, and single blocked opening above that, both with flush wedge lintels.

Listing NGR: TF3066224052



Map to show results from Heritage Gateway search.

Results from Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record search



Resource Summary Results | View Resource Results on a Map (Beta)

Lincolnshire COUNTY COUNCIL

Lincolnshire HER

The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record or HER is a record of all known archaeology in the County of Lincolnshire.

Viewing results 1 to 15 of 31

<< Previous | **Results Page:** 1 2 3 | Next >>

Name	Location
All Saint's Church, Moulton	MOULTON
Methodist Church, Bell Lane, Moulton	MOULTON
Windmill, off the High Street, Moulton	MOULTON
Former school, Broad Lane, Moulton	MOULTON
School and school house, Broad lane Moulton	MOULTON
20 High Street, Moulton	MOULTON
16 High Street, Moulton	MOULTON
5 and 7 High Street, Moulton	MOULTON
Park House Park, Moulton	MOULTON
15 High Street, Moulton	MOULTON
Lychgate, Moulton	MOULTON
The Goddards, 29 Church Lane, Moulton	MOULTON
Harrox House, High Street, Moulton	MOULTON
18 High Street, Moulton	MOULTON
Bayfield, 9 High Street, Moulton	MOULTON

<< Previous | Next >>

Resource Summary Results | **View Resource Results on a Map (Beta)**

Lincolnshire HER

The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record or HER is a record of all known archaeology in the County of Lincolnshire.

Viewing results 16 to 30 of 31

<< Previous **Results Page:** 1 2 3 Next >>

Name	Location
Brooklyn House with attached stables, Moulton	MOULTON
K6 telephone kiosk, Broad Lane and High Street, Moulton	MOULTON
2 Shivean Gate, Moulton	MOULTON
The Swan Public House, Moulton	MOULTON
Harrington House, 2 Broad Lane, Moulton	MOULTON
10 High Street, Moulton	MOULTON
The Old Vicarage, Moulton	MOULTON
Manor House, Moulton	MOULTON
Ridge and Furrow, Moulton	MOULTON
Hazeldean House, 7 Broad Lane, Moulton	MOULTON
2 Bell Lane, Moulton	MOULTON
Hand Pump, The Green, Moulton	MOULTON
Medieval settlement of Moulton	MOULTON
Farm House, High Road, Moulton	MOULTON
Resistance Hide, Moulton	MOULTON

<< Previous Next >>

Resource Summary Results | **View Resource Results on a Map (Beta)**

Lincolnshire HER

The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record or HER is a record of all known archaeology in the County of Lincolnshire.

Viewing results 31 to 31 of 31

<< Previous **Results Page:** 1 2 3 Next >>

Name	Location
Moulton Free Grammer School, Moulton	MOULTON

<< Previous Next >>

Lincolnshire HER

If you have any comments or new information about this record, please email us.

Name: King's Hall Moated Site, Moulton
HER Number: 20012
Type of record: Monument

Summary

The buried remains of a medieval moated manor site known as King's Hall, located 480m east of Broadwater House Farm, Moulton.

Grid Reference: TF 312 213
Map Sheet: TF32SW
Parish: MOULTON, SOUTH HOLLAND, LINCOLNSHIRE

Full description

A medieval moated manor site known as King's Hall, thought to have been the residence of the de Moulton family. In 1086 there were two land holdings at Moulton belonging to Ivo de Taillebois and Guy de Craon. By the early 13th century much of the land at Moulton had passed to Thomas de Moulton as tenant of Guy de Craon. It is believed that the moated site was established during the late 12th century on land reclaimed from the fen. In 1216 reference is made to the 'castle of Moulton' and subsequent references include one to repairs made in 1461. By the 1530s part of the building was still standing but after the 18th century it was no longer visible above ground.
Situated on level ground the monument takes the form of a raised island enclosed by a moat. The island is 'D-shaped' in plan, measuring approximately 85m by 80m, and stands up to 1.5m above the surrounding ground level. The surrounding moat is water-filled and measures up to 18m in width. The north-western moat arm is crossed by two earthen causeways, thought to represent original points of access to the island.
The island is thought to have been occupied by a fortified manor house which survives as buried remains. During the Second World War, medieval pottery ranging in date from the late 13th century to the early 14th century was revealed during the excavation of a trench cut into the inner bank of the moat. The trench was dug by the Home Guard during their construction of a bunker on the northern part of the island, and also exposed a thick layer of charred material and plaster. {1}{2}{3}{4}{5}{6}{7}{8}

<1> Ordnance Survey, *Ordnance Survey Card Index, TF 32 SW: 6, 1965, D.A.* (Index). SLI2344.

<2> William White, 1872, *History, Gazetteer and Directory of Lincolnshire - Third Edition, p.751* (Bibliographic Reference). SLI887.

<3> HBMC, 1961, *ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 62* (Index). SLI2087.

<4> SMR, *Sites and Monuments Record Card Index, TF 32 SW: A, B* (Index). SLI2881.

<5> ST JOSEPH, J.K.S., 1945-79, *CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY COLLECTION, RC8; AT261* (Aerial Photograph). SLI111.

<6> 1945-84, *CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY COLLECTION, CDK52 (1977)* (Aerial Photograph). SLI173.

<7> R.H. Healey and D.R. Roffe, *Some Medieval and Later Earthworks in South Lincolnshire, pp.61-3* (Unpublished Document). SLI4819.

<8> English Heritage, 2000, *Revised scheduling document 33126, MPP 23* (Scheduling Record). SLI5678.

Monument Types

- ARTEFACT SCATTER (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
- MANOR HOUSE (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
- MOAT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Associated Finds

- SHERD (Medieval - 1250 AD to 1350 AD)

Associated Events

- Site visit to King's Hall moated site

Protected Status

- Scheduled Monument

Sources and further reading

<1> Index: Ordnance Survey. Ordnance Survey Card Index. TF 32 SW: 6, 1965, D.A..
<2> Bibliographic Reference: William White. 1872. History, Gazetteer and Directory of Lincolnshire - Third Edition. p.751.
<3> Index: HBMC. 1961. ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES. 62.
<4> Index: SMR. Sites and Monuments Record Card Index. TF 32 SW: A, B.
<5> Aerial Photograph: ST JOSEPH, J.K.S.. 1945-79. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY COLLECTION. RC8; AT261.
<6> Aerial Photograph: 1945-84. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY COLLECTION. CDK52 (1977).
<7> Unpublished Document: R.H. Healey and D.R. Roffe. Some Medieval and Later Earthworks in South Lincolnshire. pp.61-3.
<8> Scheduling Record: English Heritage. 2000. Revised scheduling document 33126. MPP 23.

Related records

22135 Related to: Medieval pottery, King's Hall Park, Moulton (Monument)
20351 Related to: Medieval settlement of Moulton (Monument)

Search results generated by the HBSMR Gateway from exeGesIS SDM Ltd.

Contact Resource Provider

Lincolnshire HER

If you have any comments or new information about this record, please email us.

Name: Medieval settlement of Moulton
HER Number: 20351
Type of record: Monument

Summary

The village originally known as Multon is recorded to have originated in AD1100 under the auspices of Thomas de Multon.

Grid Reference: TF 307 240
Map Sheet: TF32SW

Parish: MOULTON, SOUTH HOLLAND, LINCOLNSHIRE

Full description

Both Ivo Taillebois and Guy de Craon owned land in Moulton, previously known as Multune. {1}
White's Lincolnshire Directory of 1882 (p.607) says that 'the village anciently called Multon, is said to have originated in AD1100 under the auspices of Thomas de Multon, whose family had a moated mansion in a place called Hall Grounds'. See King's Hall moated site (PRN 20012, SAM 62). {2}
Archaeological monitoring at 1 High Street, recorded a medieval rubbish pit and pottery, animal remains and some fragments of clay pipe. {3}{4}

<1> Foster, C.W. and Longley, T., 1924, *Lincolnshire Domesday and Lindsey Survey, p.89(14/99); p.184(57/53)* (Bibliographic reference). SLI893.

<2> *SMR FILE, TF 32 SW:A* - (Index). SLI3175.

<3> Archaeological Project Services, 2011, *Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at 1 High Street, Moulton, MOHS09* (Intervention Report). SLI13379.

<4> Archaeological Project Services, *Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at 1 High Street, Moulton, LCNCC: 2009.200* (Excavation archive). SLI13380.

Monument Types

- SETTLEMENT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
- PIT (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1200 AD? to 1600 AD)

Associated Finds

- SHERD (Early Medieval/Dark Age to Post Medieval - 870 AD to 1800 AD)

Associated Events

- 1 High Street, Moulton

Protected Status

- Conservation Area

Sources and further reading

<1> Bibliographic reference: Foster, C.W. and Longley, T.. 1924. Lincolnshire Domesday and Lindsey Survey. p.89(14/99); p.184(57/53).
<2> Index: SMR FILE. MOULTON. TF 32 SW:A -.
<3> Intervention Report: Archaeological Project Services. 2011. Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at 1 High Street, Moulton. MOHS09.
<4> Excavation archive: Archaeological Project Services. Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at 1 High Street, Moulton. LCNCC: 2009.200.

Related records

22138 Related to: All Saint's Church, Moulton (Building)
20012 Related to: King's Hall moated site, 480m east of Broadwater House Farm, Moulton (Monument)

Contact Resource Provider

