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PHOENIX CONSULTING
Archaeology Limited

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

**PHASE X
SOUTH WITHAM QUARRY
SOUTH WITHAM
LINCOLNSHIRE**

On behalf of:

MICK GEORGE 

Doc Ref: PC346a

16th March 2010



independent advice
planning applications
project management
fieldwork

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South Witham Quarry - Phase X

PC 346a



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Doc Ref: PC346a

Prepared by
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16th March 2010

Status:
For presentation to curatorial authority

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1997

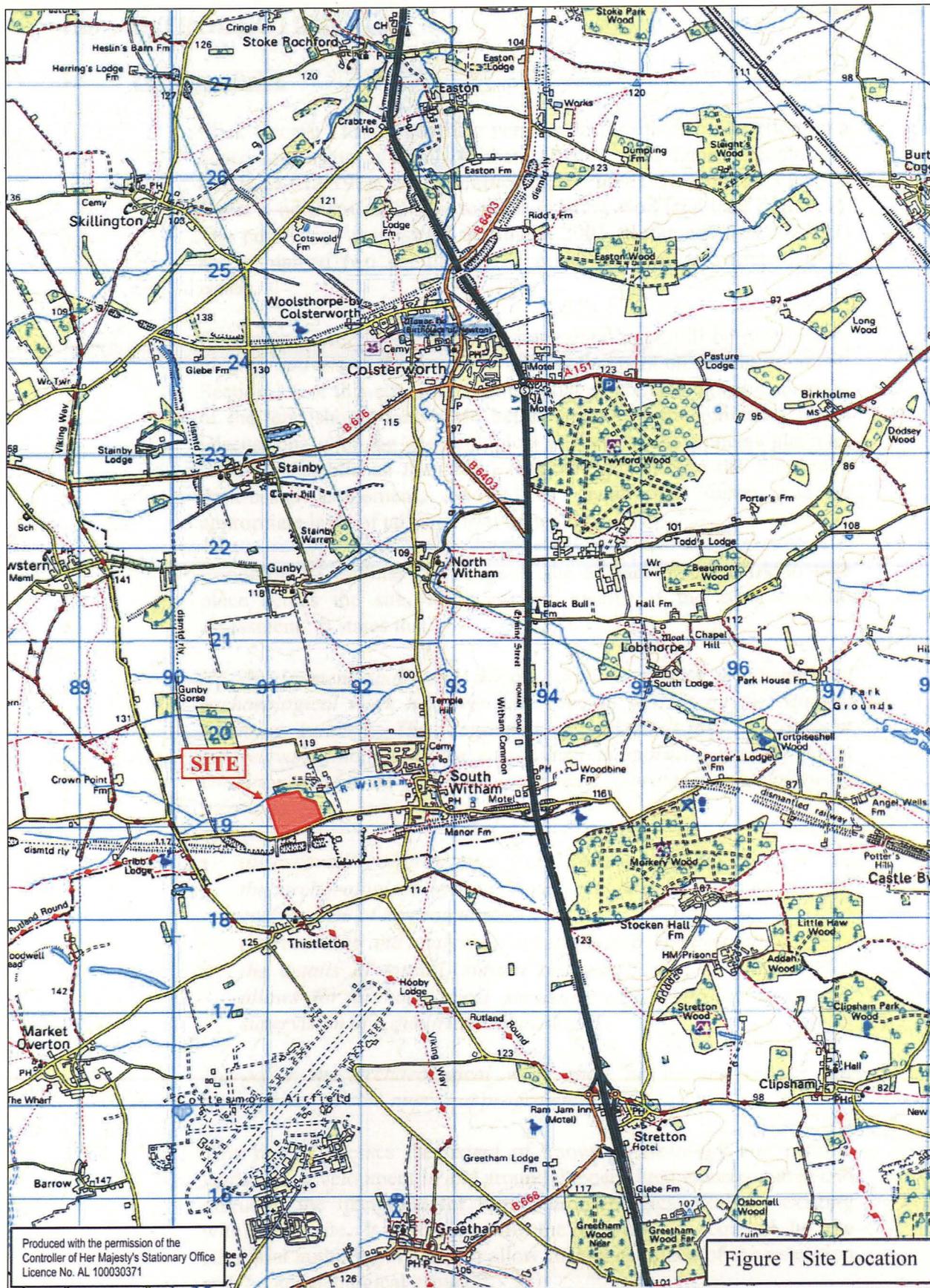


2010

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The commission

1.1.1 Mick George Ltd has planning permission for mineral extraction on a quarry extension at South Witham Quarry, Mill Lane, Lincolnshire (NGR SK912 191). The permitted area (Phase X) covers c.23 ha and forms a northern extension to their existing workings (see Figure 1). The permission was issued in August 2001 (Reference S68/0923/97) and contained two conditions (55 & 63) relating to archaeological issues.

1.1.2 Condition 55 requires that an environmental appraisal be provided to identify and assess the impact of the development on the environment. Section 1.6 of this condition requires that an archaeological evaluation of the land should take place before mineral extraction takes place. Discussions with the archaeological advisor to the mineral planning authority established that this evaluation should take the form of a desk-based assessment, followed by geophysical survey and an appropriate level of targeted trial trenching.

1.1.3 Condition 63 outlines the scope of the archaeological work to take place across the site, following the results of the environmental assessment. It states that:

No development shall take place..... until a written programme of archaeological work has been approved in writing by the Mineral Planning Authority. The programme of work shall take into account the relevant findings of the environmental appraisal referred to in condition number 55 and shall include, as appropriate, the following measures:

- *the excavation or protection of archaeological remains,*
- *the archaeological investigation, including a timetable for the carrying out of investigation,*
- *the recording and analysis of archaeological remains, and*
- *the details of topsoil, subsoil and overburden stripping which allows for archaeological surveying and recording under the supervision of a qualified archaeologist.*

Thereafter the archaeological work shall be carried out in full accordance with the approved programme.

1.1.4 This report assesses the extent of known archaeology and historic landscape development in and around the permitted extension area and discusses the likelihood for further archaeological finds as existing within the site. It forms part of the information required by the curatorial authority in order to allow for the appraisal of the extension area on archaeological grounds.

1.2 In connection with the commission

- 1.2.1 All records of archaeological sites and finds that relate to the extension area and its immediate vicinity were collected from the Historic Environment Record (HER) Office of the Lincolnshire County Council, which maintains the local HER for the South Witham Parish. Reports on previous archaeological work in the area contained in the HER files were also consulted.
- 1.2.2 A search was made for all readily accessible manuscript and printed maps and plans and other relevant documents in the Lincolnshire Record Office, Lincoln. In addition, copies of certain maps and plans were obtained from local libraries. Maps held by the Public Record Office (PRO) at Kew were also assessed.
- 1.2.3 Further research of published and unpublished documents has been undertaken to an extent appropriate to this desk-based assessment. A list of all sources is provided at the end of this report.
- 1.2.4 A site visit was undertaken on the 17th February 2010, during which observations were made and notes taken on topography, current landuse and any visible archaeological or historical features surviving in the immediate landscape.

1.3 Methodology

- 1.3.1 The desk-based assessment has been carried out in such a way as to allow the report to be structured as follows:

Introduction:

An introduction provides a summary of the physical characteristics of the area. The extension area is placed in its topographical and landuse context.

Known and Potential Archaeology:

The known archaeological and historic landscape interest of the permitted extension area and its surrounds is presented and interpreted. An assessment is thereafter made of the archaeological potential of the site, taking into account features of the physical environment and other factors that may enhance or reduce the opportunities for the survival of archaeological remains.

Impact of the Development:

An assessment is made of the effect that the proposed development would have on surviving archaeological and historical remains.

2.0 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND LANDUSE

2.1 Location and current landuse

- 2.1.1 The extension area lies in fields to the immediate north of the existing South Witham Quarry (Mick George Ltd) plant site, 1 km to the ~~east~~ ^{west} of the village of South Witham and 1km to the north of the hamlet of Thistleton (see Figure 1). The site presently covers two agricultural fields that were under an arable regime at the time of the site visit. Mill Lane forms the southern boundary and arable fields the west. The River Witham, with associated woodland, forms the northern boundary with woodland and former quarry workings on the eastern boundary.
- 2.1.2 The field visit undertaken on the 17th February 2010 did not identify any significant visible aspects of historical or archaeological interest.



Plate 1 Extension area looking north-westwards

- 2.1.3 The extension is an undulating area divided by a north-south hedge line. There is a shallow dry valley running approximately south-west to north-east across both fields. The northern part of the site gently slopes downwards towards the River Witham, whose southern bank contains a row of trees, which expands into a small wooded copse in the north-eastern corner of the site. An overhead power line runs north-east to south-west across the site, supported by evenly spaced telegraph poles. The height of the site varies from c.123m OD, adjacent to Mill Lane, to 110m OD, on the River Witham.

2.2 Geology and soils

- 2.2.1 The solid geology of the extension area comprises Lower Lincolnshire Limestone, dating to the Jurassic period. This is overlain by Glacial boulder clay from the Pleistocene era (BGS 1971). Topsoil tends to be up to 0.30m deep, poorly drained and contains a high frequency of limestone fragments. This deposit overlays a frost-shattered limestone brash subsoil, which has been recorded to a depth of 1.5m in nearby excavations.



Plate 2 Wooded copse area adjacent to River Witham on the northern boundary of the extension

3.0 **ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL FEATURES**

3.1 **Introduction** (numbers in bold text refer to entries on Figure 7 and Appendix A)

- 3.1.1 Any desk-based assessment of the archaeological potential of a site depends not only on an understanding of known archaeological features within it, but also an awareness of the deficiencies in the archaeological record, the archaeological and historical context of the locality in which the proposed development is situated, and also an understanding of the site's landuse history, geology, soils and topography.

- 3.1.2 It should be born in mind that the Historic Environment Record (HER), upon which knowledge of the 'known' archaeology of an area is based, contains records of archaeological remains that have been identified in the following ways: as surviving earthworks or other standing monuments, as cropmarks on aerial photographs, as chance finds of artefacts on the ground surface and as accidental discoveries made during ground disturbance, usually associated with gardening, ploughing or construction work.
- 3.1.3 The collection of data for the HER is therefore random and unsystematic. Much buried archaeology does not reveal itself in the ways mentioned above. Therefore the HER is by its nature provisional and cannot be taken as a *definitive* list of surviving archaeological remains.
- 3.1.4 This section describes the currently known archaeological remains and historical features within the permitted extension site and its surrounds. This information is from the Historical Environment Record, information held by the Local Records Office and the field visit undertaken. Figure 7 illustrates the distribution of known sites and features.

3.2 The extension

- 3.2.1 There is one recorded archaeological site within the boundaries of the extension. This is a former area of ridge and furrow earthworks [01], which was no longer extant at the time of the site visit.
- 3.2.2 Ridge and furrow is one of the most recognisable features of the English historic landscape. It gives *pasture fields* an undulating, corrugated appearance, and in most cases marks the remains of Medieval strip fields that were once under the plough. Ridge and furrow are the earthwork remains of the typical pre-enclosure farming system, in which small-holdings and villages were surrounded by large, hedgeless open fields that were farmed in strips.
- 3.2.3 Some details of ridge and furrow are not widely understood, such as the date of when they were formed. Ridge and furrow is generally regarded as 'Medieval' but the age of surviving remnants is strictly the date when they were last ploughed, that is when a *township* was enclosed. For most areas this was in the period 1730 - 1840, with examples known as late as 1895 and 1901. Around South Witham enclosure took place in the late 18th century. Whilst the study of ridge and furrow is not of primary archaeological importance, it can contribute to the reconstruction of past landscapes.

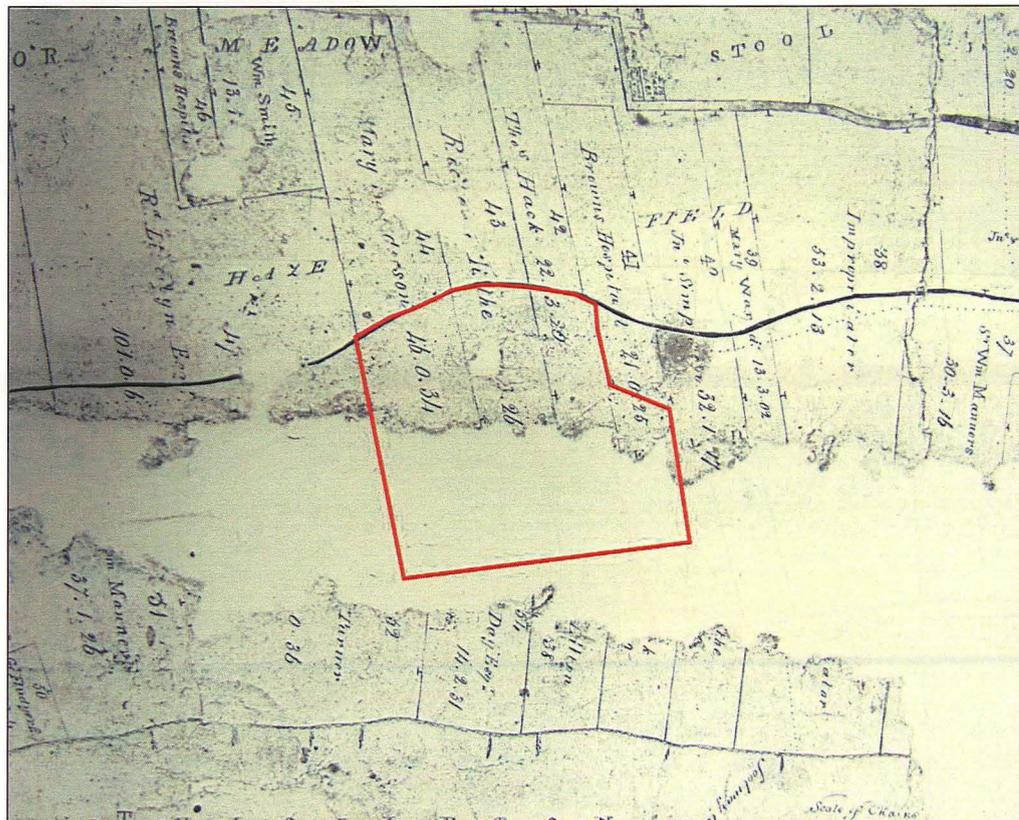


Figure 2
Enclosure Map of South Witham, 1794

Cartographic Evidence

- 3.2.4 A number of early maps survive that show the settlement of South Witham and the surrounding landscape, including those of Christopher Saxton (1576), John Speed (1662), Robert Morden (1722) and Thomas Jeffery (1749), but due to their small scale they provide little in the way of cartographic detail to be of use in this assessment.
- 3.2.5 The earliest detailed map of the site is the (poorly preserved) 1794 Enclosure Map of South Witham, which covers part of the extension area (see Figure 2). A copy of the map has been made which estimates the detail of the missing areas (Figure 3). Field arrangement on the site is not too dissimilar from that which is present today, although the larger eastern field is divided into three smaller, thin and long plots. The River Witham is visible on the northern boundary, with a parallel footpath depicted to its south. Mill Lane is visible to the south, but has been annotated as *Melton Road* on the later copy. The four fields contained within the extension were under the ownership of (west to east) Mary Sanderson, Rector (tithe), Thomas Hook and Brown's Hospital. A label to the north of the site depicts the area as *Haze Field*.

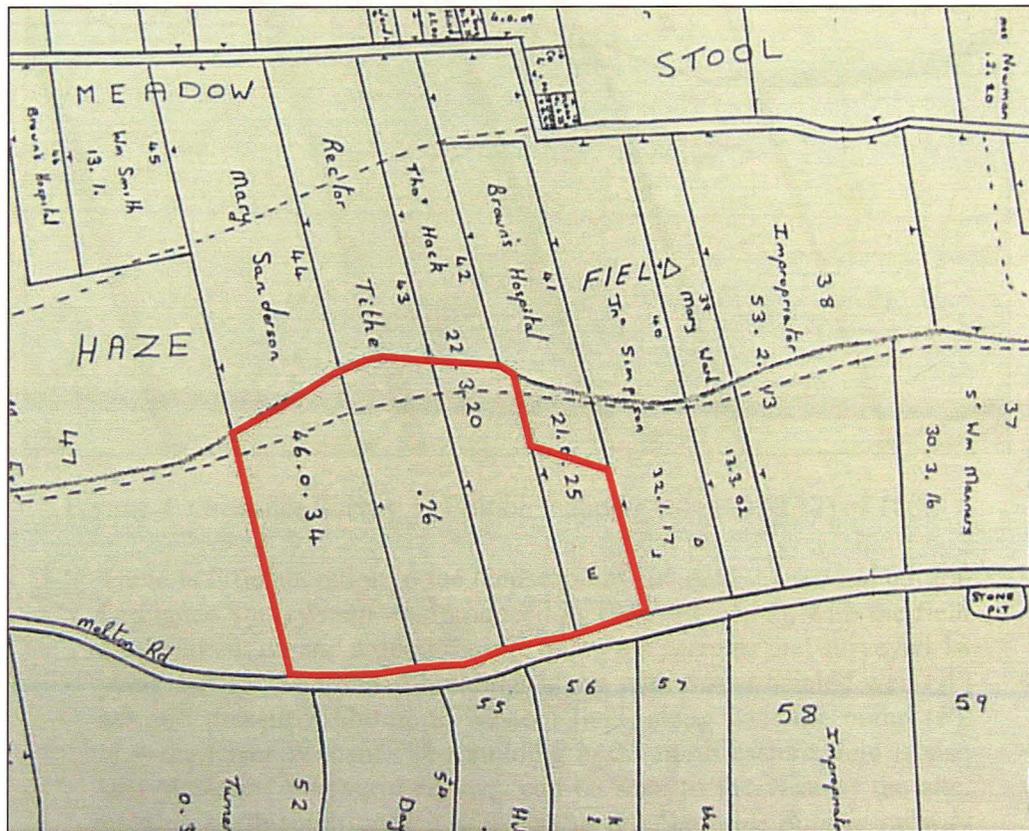


Figure 3
Copy of Enclosure Map of South Witham, 1794

- 3.2.6 The first edition Ordnance Survey of 1886 is fairly similar to the Enclosure plot of 90 years earlier (Figure 4). The main north-south field boundaries appear to have remained the same with the appearance of several east-west boundaries, dividing the fields into smaller plots; from 4 in 1794 to 8 by 1886.
- 3.2.7 In the north-western field there is a collection of buildings within a rectangular plot. The main arrangement of buildings is U-shaped, which is a typical arrangement for a farming complex. There is depiction of a *well* next to the buildings, with a possible pond to the west. A trackway leads southwards from the buildings and a *Pump* is depicted quite some distance to the north, close to the River Witham. A further small rectangular building within a small rectangular plot can be seen adjacent to the southern boundary of the north-eastern field. This is likely to be a field barn. No trace of any of these buildings survives today.

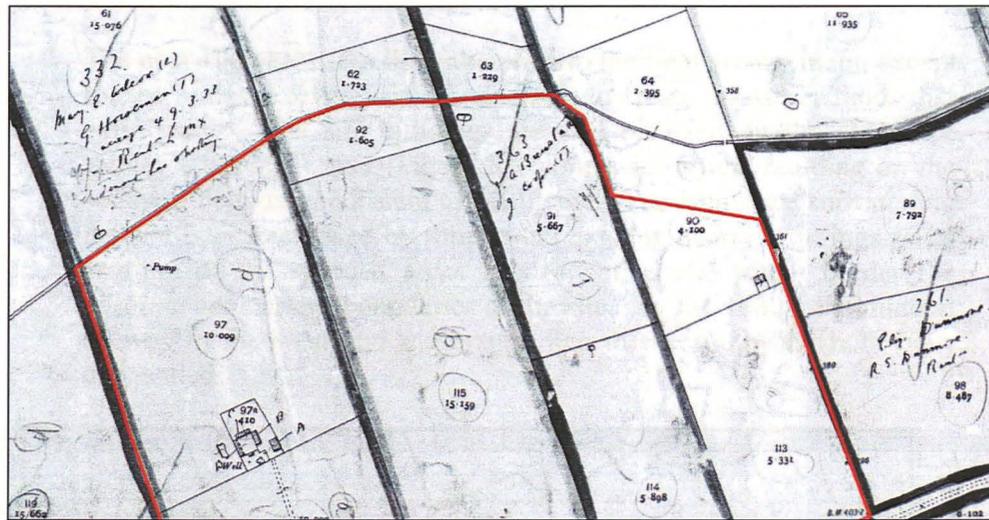


Figure 4 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition mapping (Sheet 138.12) of 1886

3.2.8

There is little alteration to the landscape by the date the second edition Ordnance Survey map was produced in 1904 (Figure 5), with the field arrangement on and around the site being the same as that surveyed 18 years earlier. The ‘farm’ buildings along with the associated well (W) are still present in the north-western field, along with the pump (P), near the River Witham. The building in the north-eastern field is also still present. A mineral railway can be seen to the west of the site, running north-south until it connects to the Saxby & Bourne railway line at the Buckminster Sidings, to the south of the site and Mill Lane.

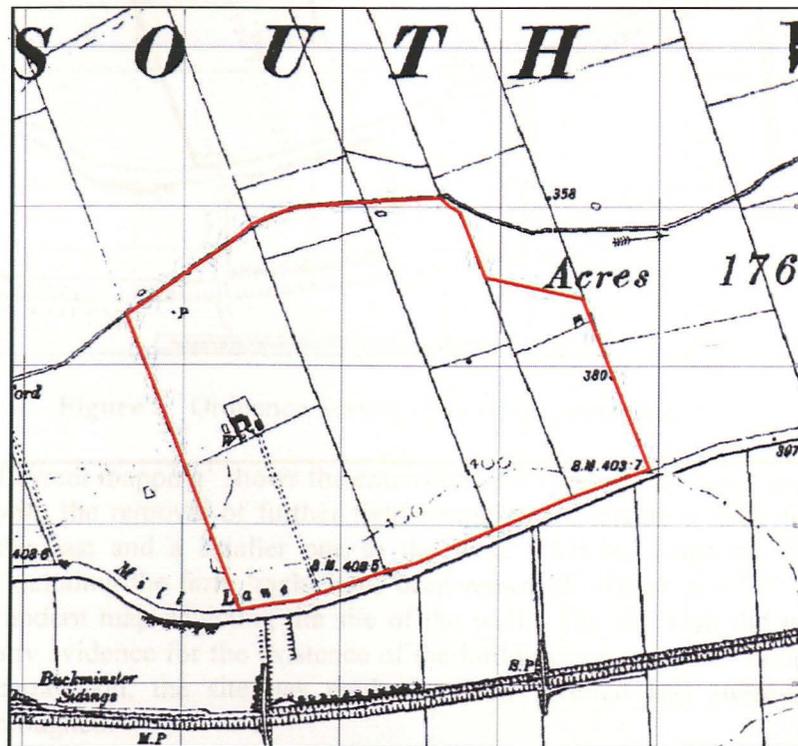


Figure 5 Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition mapping of 1904

3.2.9 The next 100 years sees little alteration to the field arrangement, except for the removal several field boundaries to create the larger fields that exist today. The site buildings are still depicted on the Ordnance Survey edition of 1983 (Figure 6), along with a new building on the southern boundary, adjacent to Mill Lane. The landscape surrounding the site is characterised by former and existing quarry workings. The creation of the wooded areas is also noticeable, which border the northern and eastern boundaries of the site. By the 1980's the mineral railway to the west and the branch line to the south had both been dismantled.

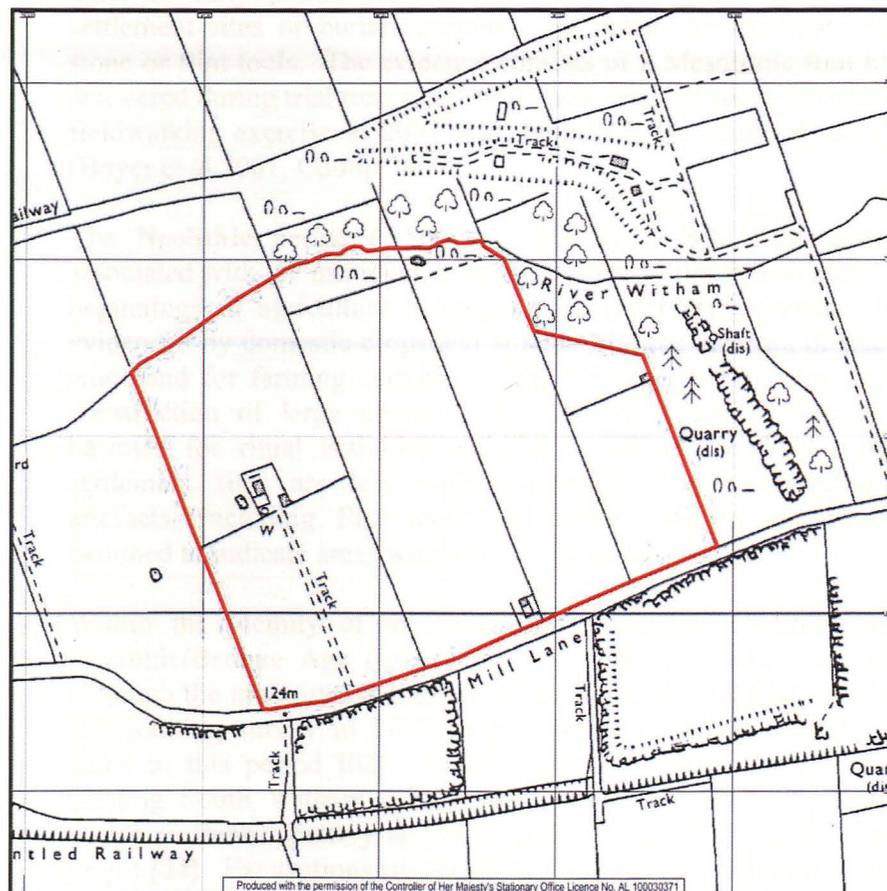


Figure 6 Ordnance Survey 1983 edition mapping

3.2.10 Current mapping¹ shows the extension as it exists today (see Figure 7), with the removal of further field boundaries to create a large field to the east and a smaller one to the west. All buildings on the site (including the farm track) have been removed. There is a 'W' on the modern map depicting the site of the well. The site visit did not see any evidence for the existence of the buildings or the well. Following demolition, the site has evidently been levelled and subsequently ploughed.

¹ Ordnance Survey 2009 mapping, 1:25,000 & 1:5,000
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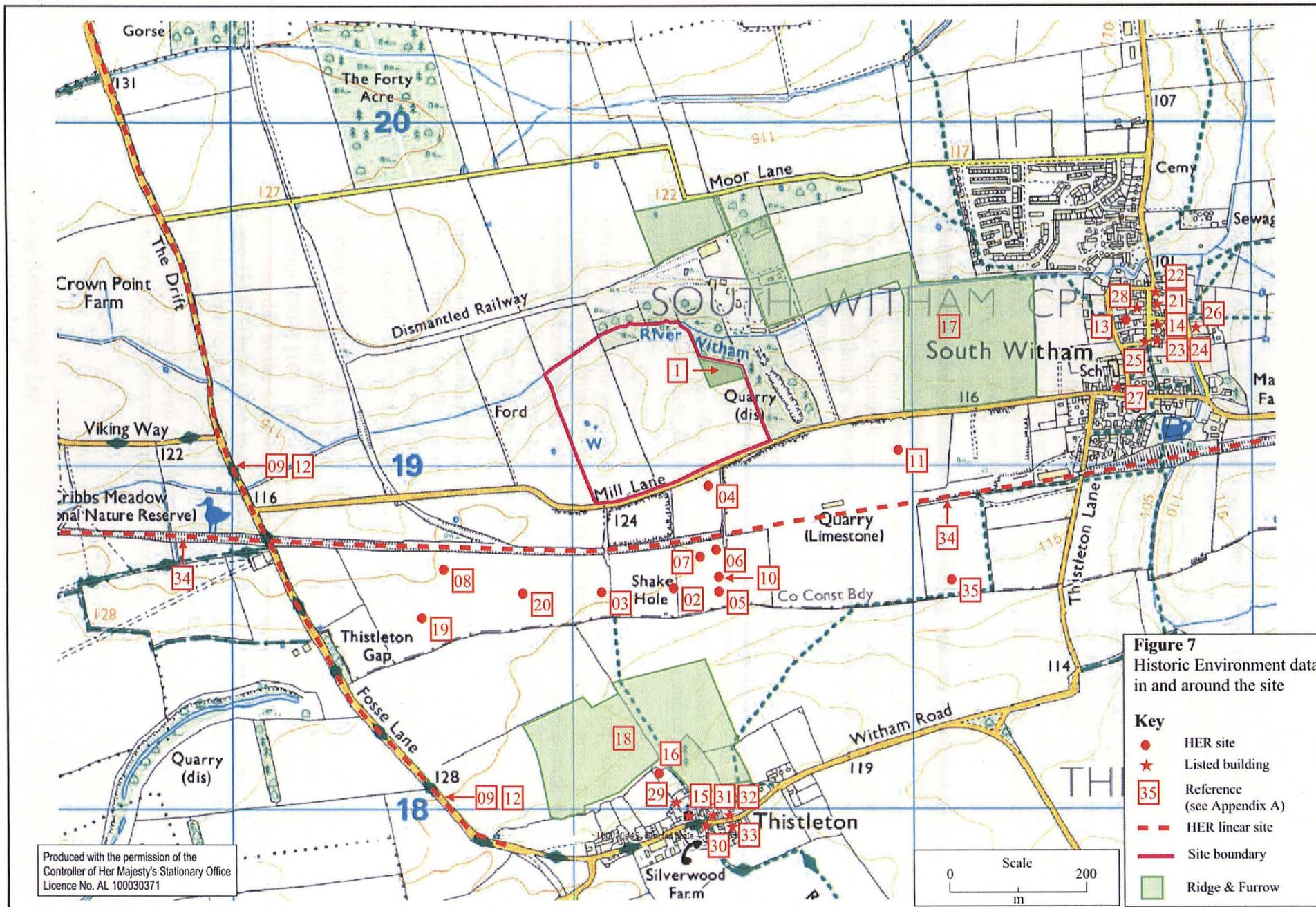
3.3 The regional context and the surrounds of the extension²

- 3.3.1 No Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks or Gardens, or Historic Battlefields are recorded within 1 km of the permitted extensions. The nearest Scheduled Monument lies 1.8 km to the north-east, being the remains of a Knights Templar preceptory with associated watermill and fishponds (SM 22611 HER 33691).
- 3.3.2 The earliest archaeological evidence within the vicinity of the site is of **Mesolithic** date (*c* 8,500 to 3,500 BC), but it is very slight and, as with most of early prehistoric Britain, is not represented by domestic settlement sites or burial structures, but rather by isolated finds of stone or flint tools. The evidence consists of 2 Mesolithic flint blades recovered during trial trenching³ [03] and a bladelet recovered during a fieldwalking exercise in 2007 [02], both in fields south of Mill Lane (Boyer et al 2001, Cudlip 2007).
- 3.3.3 The **Neolithic** period (3,500 to 2,000 BC), is a time generally associated with the introduction of agriculture to the British Isles. The beginnings of agriculture led to a more sedentary existence, being evidenced by domestic crops and animals and the clearing of tracts of woodland for farming activities. The Neolithic period also saw the construction of large communal monuments, such as henges and barrows for ritual activities and the burial of the dead. Actual settlement sites are less well understood, but concentrations of artefacts, including flint tools and pottery sherds, are generally assumed to indicate areas where Neolithic groups settled.
- 3.3.4 Within the vicinity of the extension, a number of finds of late Neolithic/**Bronze Age** date (2,000 to 1,000 BC) have been made, although the majority are limited to isolated stone and flint tools. The fieldwalking survey in 2007 recovered several worked waste flints dated to this period [02]. Excavations of an Iron Age site on the existing South Witham quarry identified two small pits containing sherds of Beaker pottery and worked flints (Nicholson et al. 2006; *in prep.*) [04]. Excavations suggested that each feature contained a single vessel. The evidence attests to activity dating from this period in close proximity to the site.
- 3.3.5 A number of additional flint flakes were recovered from an isolated pit⁴ excavated during trial trenching that preceded the more extensive excavations at South Witham Quarry (Boyer et al 2001) [05]. The evidence suggests further low-level activity dating to the later years of the Bronze Age.

² Numbers in bold text refer to entries on Figure 7 and as detailed under Appendix A

³ Trench 9, Cut F1009, excavated in 2001.

⁴ Pit F1031, Trench , (Boyer et al 2001)



- 3.3.6 Throughout Britain the **Iron Age** (1,000 BC to AD 43) represents a time when farming settlements become more widely established and human groups created a substantial reduction in the level of woodland cover with the creation of fields for pasture and arable. Archaeological investigations to the south of the extension at South Witham Quarry revealed ditches and pits dating to the mid and late-Iron Age [06] [07] (Nicholson et al. 2006; *in prep.*). A series of northwest-southeast aligned boundary ditches were identified in the northern part of the site with associated pits and postholes. A little to the south a parallel set of ditches with a southwest-northeast alignment was identified. This was interpreted as a trackway or droveway.
- 3.3.7 The pits on the site included two 'bell-shaped' features which had the characteristic shape of grain-storage pits for this period. Animal bone had been thrown into them following their disuse (*ibid.*). Finds from the excavations included Iron Age 'scored-ware' pottery, daub, textile-working items, antler working debris and evidence for bronze smithing and cereal farming.
- 3.3.8 A geophysical survey, as part of an application for development to the west to the excavated areas, identified the continuation of the Iron Age trackway, together with a number of 'pit-like' anomalies (Bunn 2007) [08]. The survey also identified a series of sub-rectangular enclosures, ditches and a ring ditch, all thought to be of Iron Age and/or Romano-British date.
- 3.3.9 Just over 1km to the west of the site is the Jurassic Way [09], which is thought to have followed the line of the modern Fosse Lane. It is believed to have been a prehistoric routeway, rather than a track or road, which was in use as early as the Neolithic. By the early Iron Age it had become clearly defined as a communications link.
- 3.3.10 The coming of **Roman Britain** (43 to 410 AD) equates with a massive increase in the material record. Farming settlements expanded in size and number to cope with the increased demands for their produce, and new areas of land were exploited as population levels increased.
- 3.3.11 Pottery sherds of Roman date were recovered during the fieldwalking exercise south of Mill Lane, c. 400m to the south of the present site (Cudlip 2007) [10]. The remains of a Romano-British cemetery are also recorded to the south-east of the site, in a quarry pit south of Mill Lane [11]. These were found during excavations in 1922, when 25 burials were found along with the foundations for a square building and its associated well. A coin of Claudius Gothicus (268-70 AD) was recovered from the well together with other finds including grey ware pottery, a bronze ornament and a drinking cup.

- 3.3.12 The Roman road, *Sewstern Lane* [12] was located to the west of the site, along the route of the modern Fosse Lane. This road met up with *Ermine Street* (modern A1) to the south-east.
- 3.3.13 Our understanding of the post-Roman **Anglo-Saxon** period (410 to 1066 AD) is far from clear and there are no records of activity in the vicinity of the site dating to his period.
- 3.3.14 Activity dating to the **Medieval** period (1066 – 1560 AD) is more plentiful. The villages of South Witham and Thistleton are both recorded in the Domesday Survey (1087), suggesting that they may have had their origins in the Anglo-Saxon period:

In South Witham Siward had 4 carucates of land to the geld. Land for 4 ploughs. Gleu, Slfred's man, has 1 plough there, and 11 villans and 3 bordars with 3 ploughs, and 100 acres of meadow less 6, and 80 acres of woodland pasture. In the reign of Kind Edward it was worth 40 shillings, now worth 50; tallage 10 shillings.

In Thistleton, Siward had half a carucate of land to the geld. Land for 1 plough. Gleu, Slfred's man, has 1 plough there, and 3 villans and 2 bordars with half a plough. Its value belongs to South Witham.

- 3.3.15 A watching brief in South Witham identified pits, ditches and postholes dating from the 10th to 13th centuries AD [13]. The evidence related largely to domestic activities, although the presence of iron slag in some features also suggested small scale industry. Further evidence of Medieval domestic and industrial activities comes from an excavation to the south of the Grade I listed Church of St. John the Baptist [14] (ULAS 2002). The church has its origins in the late 12th century, with alterations throughout the 13th to 16th centuries. A record dating to 1563 records 33 households in South Witham village (Hodgett 1975). The Church of St. Nicholas in Thistleton (Grade II* listed) [15], dates to the 14th century, but most of its structure is modern. Medieval fishponds are recorded in a field to the immediate north-west of Thistleton church [16].
- 3.3.16 The Knights Templar preceptory on Temple Hill, c. 2km to the north-east, is the best known Medieval site in the area (SM 22611). The rectangular preceptory was excavated in 1965-7 and was seen to be part of a larger estate covering several acres. It was founded before 1164 and passed into the hands of the Knights Hospitallers in 1312. It was left uninhabited after that date and records as late as 1794 show it remaining derelict. The excavations revealed that the preceptory began as a simple rectangular building with outbuilding which later became a more complex farmstead with two halls, chapel, kitchens, outbuildings and a water-mill.

- 3.3.17 Evidence for Medieval agriculture can be seen in the form of ridge and furrow in fields around South Witham [17] and Thistleton [18]. To the south of Mill Lane, geophysics and fieldwalking identified east-west aligned ridge and furrow and a Medieval pottery scatter [19].
- 3.3.18 The **post-Medieval** period (AD 1560 onwards) is characterised by the development of the settlements of South Witham and Thistleton, along with the exploitation of the mineral resources of the surrounding landscape. The population of South Witham is recorded as 343 in 1801, rising to 544 in 1851, before falling back to 396 in 1901 (Page (ed.) 1906). The population increased in the 20th century with the development of the local mining industry (Boyer et al 2001). Pottery, slag and pieces of clay pipe have been recovered from fields south of Mill Lane [20].
- 3.3.19 A number of historical buildings survive in the villages of both South Witham and Thistleton. They include the following:

South Witham

- Church of St. John the Baptist, Grade I listed [14]
- 2 Church Street, Grade II listed [21]
- 14 Church Street, Grade II listed [22]
- Coverley House, Church Street, Grade II listed [23]
- Barn at Coverley House, Church Street, Grade II listed [24]
- Angel Inn, Church Street, Grade II listed [25]
- Tanyard Farmhouse & Barn, Grade II listed [26]
- 39 and 41 High Street, Grade II listed [27]
- Priory Farmhouse, Water Lane, Grade II listed [28]

Thistleton

- Church of St Nicholas, Grade II* listed [15]
- The Old Rectory, Grade II listed [29]
- Grange Farmhouse, Grade II listed [30]
- Barn at Grange Farm, Grade II listed [31]
- Cartshed at Grange Farm, Grade II listed [32]
- Barn Close, Grade II listed [33]

- 3.3.20 The *Saxby and Bourne Railway*, to the south of Mill Lane, was a branch line of the *Midland and Great Northern Junction Railway*. This was an amalgamation of smaller lines of the *Great Eastern Railway* created in 1893. The *Saxby & Bourne Railway* was opened in 1894, with the last train using the route in 1965 [34] (Blackwell 2007). The dismantled line can still be traced, south of the extension area.
- 3.3.21 Further mineral railways, now disused, developed in the 20th century to serve the limestone mine, which began in 1907 under the ownership of *Holwell Iron Company*, who had previously been extracting ironstone from a site in Abb-Kettleby (Boyer et al 2001).

4.0 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

4.1 Archaeological and historical potential

- 4.1.1 On the basis of available evidence the permitted extension site can be assumed to have a moderate potential for the recovery of archaeological remains. The reasons for this are detailed in the following paragraphs.
- 4.1.2 There is one recorded archaeological site within the boundaries of the extension; being a former area of ridge and furrow. This no longer survives as a visible earthwork. Modern ploughing has removed all surface traces.
- 4.1.3 There is little evidence in the surrounding landscape dating to before the Iron Age. The only recorded archaeology comprises occasional isolated features and artefacts which attest to small scale or transient activity in this area dating to the late Neolithic and Bronze Age.
- 4.1.4 Excavations on the adjacent South Witham Quarry have identified an Iron Age landscape that may have continued into the Roman period. Two trackways were identified, together with pits and post-holes (Nicholson et al. 2006; in prep.). Grain storage pits and evidence of bronze-working suggest an agrarian settlement with small scale industrial processes taking place. A geophysical survey nearby suggested the presence of enclosures and a hut circle (Bunn 2007).
- 4.1.5 Roman activity in the vicinity includes a burial site discovered in the 1920s, along with chance finds of pottery and a coin. *Sewstern Lane*, to the west of the extension, was a Roman road on the line of the modern Fosse Lane. This joined up with the *Ermine Street* (A1) to the south-east.
- 4.1.6 There is no evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity in the vicinity of the extension, although it is likely that the villages of South Witham and Thistleton had their origins during this period. The villages are likely to have developed as agricultural settlements in an open field system, the remnants of which survive in part today as ridge and furrow earthworks.
- 4.1.7 The most notable monument in the Medieval landscape is the Knights Templar preceptory, located 2km to the north-east of the extension at Temple Hill. The site of the preceptory was partially excavated in the 1960s and is now preserved as a Scheduled Monument.
- 4.1.8 South Witham and Thistleton were both based on an agricultural economy throughout much of the post-Medieval period although the industrial exploitation of limestone changed the landscape in the 19th

and 20th centuries. This development also encouraged the creation of the Saxeby & Bourne railway line together with a number of associated mineral railways.

- 4.1.9 The cartographic regression of the site shows a small amount of change over the last two centuries. The earliest detailed mapping is the Enclosure Map of 1794. Since that date field boundaries have been added and then removed, eventually resulting in the field layout present today. A farm was built on the site in the late 19th century, which survived until the late 20th century, when it was demolished. There is no trace of the farm today.



Plate 3

Looking NW, from northern boundary of site towards River Witham

5.0 CONCLUSION

5.1 Concluding statement

- 5.1.1 A wide range of sources were consulted for this study, including the local Historic Environment Record, published articles and books and manuscript documents.
- 5.1.2 There is little evidence in the surrounding landscape dating to before the Iron Age. Available evidence suggests small scale Neolithic and Bronze Age activity that may have been transient in nature.

- 5.1.3 The site borders an area of Iron Age agricultural activity which survives in the form of trackway ditches, pits and post holes. Grain storage pits have also been identified, along with evidence of bronze working. A geophysical survey on an adjacent site indicated the presence of enclosures and a ring ditch, which may be the site of a contemporary settlement. Pottery scatters suggest that this activity continues into the Roman period. Roman activity is also recorded closer to South Witham, where burials, pottery and a coin have been found.
- 5.1.4 Medieval activity is characterised by ridge and furrow earthworks which survive in field bordering South Witham and Thistleton. An area of ridge and furrow is recorded within the permitted extension site, but has been ploughed out. Both the villages of South Witham and Thistleton are likely to have had their origins in the Anglo Saxon period.
- 5.1.5 Agriculture has characterised the economy throughout the post-Medieval period, although the industrial exploitation of limestone has changed the landscape in the 19th and 20th centuries.
- 5.1.6 The map regression shows little change to the site over the last two centuries. Since the late 18th century field boundaries have been added and removed, resulting in the field layout present today. A farm was built on the site in the late 19th century, which was demolished in the last 30 years.
- 5.1.7 On the basis of current evidence, the permitted extension can be assumed to have a moderate potential for the recovery of archaeological remains. Further evaluation will be required to substantiate this view.

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Maps and Plans Consulted

- Enclosure Map of South Witham in the County of Lincolnshire 1794
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- Ordnance Survey First edition Mapping Sheet 138.12 1:2,500 1886
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APPENDIX A

INVENTORY OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES & MONUMENTS

Abbreviations used in listing below:

HER Historic Environment Record (Lincolnshire)
 LHER Leicestershire Historic Environment Record
 NMR National Monuments Record.
 NGR National Grid reference

Unk of unknown date
 Preh Prehistoric *c 10,000 BC – AD 43*
 Palaeo Palaeolithic *c 500,000-10,000 BC*
 Meso Mesolithic *c 10,000-3,500 BC*
 Neo Neolithic *c 3500-2000 BC*
 BA Bronze Age *c 2000-800 BC*
 IA Iron Age *c 800 BC - AD 43*
 RB Romano-British *AD 43-410*
 Sx Saxon *410-1066*
 Med Medieval *c 1066-1500*
 PMed Post Medieval *c 1500-present*

Known archaeology in the vicinity of the proposed allocation area

- 01 Later medieval earthwork ridge and furrow
Date: Med **NGR:** SK 9142 1929 **HER:** 36187
- 02 Single Mesolithic worked flint recovered from walkover survey together with 4 Neolithic/Bronze Age worked flint flakes (Field 1) and flake from Field 2 of fieldwalking exercise.
Date: Meso/Neo/BA **NGR:** SK 9128 1866 **HER:** 35236
- 03 2 Mesolithic flint blades recovered from trial trenching. Mesolithic bladelet recovered during fieldwalking in 2007.
Date: Meso/Neo/BA **NGR:** SK 913 187 **HER:** 35436
- 04 Two small pits or postholes containing sherds of Beaker pottery and worked flints.
Date: Neo/BA **NGR:** SK 9134 1895 **HER:** 36784
- 05 An isolated pit recorded during trial trenching containing three flint flakes.
Date: BA **NGR:** SK 9142 1863 **HER:** 35435

- 06 Iron Age features identified during excavations at South Witham Quarry.
Date: IA **NGR:** SK 9136 1874 **HER:** 35433
- 07 Iron Age pit cluster south of Mill Lane.
Date: IA **NGR:** SK 9133 1870 **HER:** 35434
- 08 Probable Iron Age to Romano-British enclosures and ring ditch, South Witham Quarry.
Date: IA/RB **NGR:** SK 9074 1871 **HER:** 37031
- 09 Jurassic Way prehistoric routeway.
Date: Preh **NGR:** SK 9021 1857 **NMR:** 1035203
- 10 Romano-British pottery scatter, South Witham.
Date: RB **NGR:** SK 9136 1868 **HER:** 37165
- 11 Roman inhumation cemetery with associated building and well.
Date: RB **NGR:** SK 9198 1903 **HER:** 33686
- 12 Roman Road. Sewstern Lane.
Date: RB **NGR:** SK 9021 1857 **LHER:** 5345
- 13 Settlement of South Witham.
Date: Sx - PMed **NGR:** SK 927 193 **HER:** 36110
- 14 Church of St. John the Baptist, South Witham (Grade I listed).
Date: Med/PMed **NGR:** SK 9272 1941 **NMR:**193381
- 15 Church of St. Nicholas, Thistleton (Grades II* listed).
Date: Med/PMed **NGR:** SK 9133 1797 **NMR:**186711
- 16 Earthwork remains of medieval fishponds associates with the Church of St.Nicholas in Thistleton.
Date: Med/PMed **NGR:** SK 9126 1813 **LHER:** 5777
- 17 Earthwork ridge and furrow, South Witham
Date: Med/PMed **NGR:** SK 9133 1970 **HER:** 36186

- 18 Earthwork ridge and furrow, Thistleton
Date: Med/PMed **NGR:** SK 9155 1822 **NMR:**1036253
- 19 Ridge and furrow, indicated by geophysical survey at South Witham Quarry.
Medieval pottery sherds recovered from a fieldwalking exercise in 2007
Date: Med/PMed **NGR:** SK 9056 1856 **HER:** 37032
- 20 Post-medieval pottery sherds, slag and clay pipe recovered from a
fieldwalking exercise in 2007 at South Witham Quarry.
Date: PMed **NGR:** SK 9091 1865 **HER:** 37166
- 21 2 Church Street, South Witham. Grade II listed
Date:PMed **NGR:** SK 9275 1942 **NMR:**193385
- 22 14 Church Street, South Witham. Grade II listed
Date:PMed **NGR:** SK 9273 1951 **NMR:**193380
- 23 Coverley House, Church Street, South Witham. Grade II listed
Date:PMed **NGR:** SK 9274 1937 **NMR:**193382
- 24 Barn at Coverley House, Church Street, South Witham. Grade II listed
Date:PMed **NGR:** SK 9274 1935 **NMR:**193383
- 25 Angel Inn, Church Street, South Witham. Grade II listed
Date:PMed **NGR:** SK 9270 1942 **NMR:**193379
- 26 Tanyard Farmhouse & Barn, South Witham. Grade II listed
Date:PMed **NGR:** SK 9284 1938 **NMR:**193384
- 27 39 and 41 High Street, South Witham. Grade II listed
Date:PMed **NGR:** SK 9263 1920 **NMR:**193386
- 28 Priory Farmhouse, Water Lane, South Witham. Grade II listed
Date:PMed **NGR:** SK 9270 1951 **NMR:**193387
- 29 The Old Rectory, Thistleton. Grade II listed
Date:PMed **NGR:** SK 9134 1799 **NMR:**186712