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**DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT OF THE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF
PROPOSED WATERMAIN REPLACEMENT
ALONG THE A52 SALTER'S WAY,
HEYDOUR,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(HSW98)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

BU 8048

SLI 11598

PRN 65035 35708

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(HSW98)**

Work Undertaken For
Anglian Water Services Ltd

March 1998

Lincolnshire County Council
Archaeology Section

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National Grid References: SK 985 367 and TF 017 370

A.P.S. Report No: 28/98

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1. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Anglian Water Services Ltd to undertake a desk-top assessment of

2.1 Topography and Geology

Haydon is located 1.5km northeast of Grantham in the administrative district of South Kesteven (Fig. 1).

The area of investigation is located about 3km to the south of the hamlet of Haydon and 3km north of Ropsley village along the north side of the A52 Selby's Way. The length of the proposed pipeline under investigation runs from near the entrance to Welby Lodge Farm, to woodland near Haseby Lodge. In total the site covers a length of approximately 3km long and is 25km wide between National Grid References SK 983 367 and TF 017 370.

1. SUMMARY

A desk-top assessment was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of proposed pipeline construction along the A52 at Heydour, Lincolnshire.

Prehistoric artefacts have been identified, predominantly in the western part of the investigation area, comprising Neolithic (4200-1800 BC) and Bronze Age (1800-800 BC) lithics and pottery. An earlier Mesolithic (8000-4200 BC) flint scatter has also been identified in the north of Ropsley parish. Iron Age (800 BC-AD 50) settlement has also been identified in the proximity of Heydour Lodge Farm.

The investigation area lies adjacent to the A52, suggested to be a Roman (AD 50-410) road called the 'Salter's Way' and is crossed by King Street. A third possible thoroughfare has been identified on aerial photographs. A certain villa, along with two possible villa sites have been revealed at the eastern end of the proposed pipeline route and a less wealthy Romano-British settlement has been identified close to Heydour Lodge Farm.

The entire pipeline route was fieldwalked as part of this assessment. Although conditions were generally unsuitable, a prehistoric, probably Bronze Age, site was found and confirmation of known Romano-British settlement was established.

Ground conditions were generally conducive to geophysical survey.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Anglian Water Services Ltd to undertake a desk-top assessment of

land adjacent to the A52 Salter's Way, Heydour, Lincolnshire. This was in order to determine the archaeological implications of a proposed watermain replacement scheme between Aswarby and Harrowby. The archaeological assessment was undertaken in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Assistant Archaeology Officer, Lincolnshire County Council (Appendix 1).

A desk-top assessment is defined 'as an assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site on land, consisting of a collation of existing written and graphic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1994).

A second piece of work, fieldwalking along the pipeline route, was commissioned at the same time and the results of both investigations are reported here. Conditions along much of the pipeline route were generally unsuitable for fieldwalking.

2.2 Topography and Geology

Heydour is located 10km northeast of Grantham in the administrative district of South Kesteven (Fig. 1).

The area of investigation is located about 3km to the south of the hamlet of Heydour and 3km north of Ropsley village along the north side of the A52 Salter's Way. The length of the proposed pipeline under investigation runs from near the entrance to Welby Lodge Farm, to woodland near Haceby Lodge. In total the site covers a length of approximately 3km long and is 25km wide between National Grid References SK 985 367 and TF 017 370

(Fig. 2). The route crosses a dip in the limestone, known as Long Hollow, but is otherwise on relatively level ground on the Jurassic limestone ridge.

This section of the proposed pipeline traverses several soil types. The western part of the route traverses brown rendzinas of the Elmton 1 and Marcham Associations (Hodge *et. al.* 1984, 242, 179). Further east, soils are of the Ragdale Association, typically pelo-stagnogley soils, before traversing Aswarby Association soils, fine loamy gleyic brown calcareous earths (*ibid.* 293, 99). Drift geology is restricted to an area of Boulder Clay west of Haceby Lodge and glacial sand and gravel along the bottom of Long Hollow. These in turn overlie a solid geology of Upper Lincolnshire Limestone (GSGB 1972).

3. AIMS

The aims of the desk-top assessment were to locate and, if present, appraise known archaeological sites in the vicinity and to determine the archaeological potential of the proposed development area. Such location and assessment of significance would permit the formulation of an appropriate response to integrate the needs of the archaeology with the proposed development programme.

The aims of the fieldwalking were to recover and identify artefacts from the surface and to assess the determination of the presence or absence of buried archaeological sites.

Further to the above, statutory and advisory heritage constraints were identified as well as the physical and Health and Safety restrictions.

4. METHODS

Compilation of the archaeological and historical data relevant to the area of the proposed development site involved examination of all appropriate primary and secondary sources available. These have included:

- historical documents, held in Lincolnshire Archives
- enclosure, tithe, parish and other maps and plans, held in Lincolnshire Archives
- recent and old Ordnance Survey maps
- the County Sites and Monuments Record
- South Kesteven Community Archaeologist records
- archaeological books and journals
- place-name evidence

Information obtained from the literature and cartographic examination was supplemented by a walk-over survey of the proposed development site. This walk-over survey investigated the present land-use and condition; the extent of hardstanding and other firm surfaces; the presence, or otherwise, of dumped materials; and the appropriateness for geophysical survey.

Results of the archival and field examinations were committed to scale plans of the area.

Fieldwalking was undertaken using the walk-through method based on transects spaced at 5m intervals. Individual finds recovered from the surface of the field were referenced to their position along each transect using a geodolite surveying instrument. Data was inputted into hand held computers from which plots of finds could be made (Figs. 10, 11 and 12).

5. RESULTS

5.1 Historical Data

Heydour (or Haydor) is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Referred to as *Haidure* and *Heidure*, the name is derived from the Old English for 'the high door' (Ekwall 1974, 228). Of the surrounding villages, the place-name Ropsley is also of Old English origin and means a wood clearing, whereas Haceby and Braceby are derived from the Scandinavian *býr*, meaning homestead, with a personal name as the first element (*ibid.* 57, 209, 392).

At the time of the Domesday Survey, Heydour is recorded as belonging to Guy of Craon and containing a church with its priest, 80 acres of meadow and 16 acres of underwood (Foster and Longley 1976). Churches are also recorded within the manors of Braceby, Haceby and Ropsley. Braceby was owned by the King and the Bishop of Durham and contained 186 acres of meadow, 97 acres of wood and 69 acres of underwood. Haceby was owned by Gilbert de Gand, Waldin the Breton, Odo the Arblaster and Guy of Craon and contained 24 acres of meadow and 43 acres of underwood. Ropsley is recorded as having 120 acres of wood, 450 acres of underwood and was owned principally by Robert de Todení (*ibid.*).

However, these early references to the parishes within the investigation area relate to the village centres that lay to the north and south of the proposed pipeline route. It is probable that the area under investigation lay within large tracts of woodland during the medieval period as suggested by the Domesday Survey and the lack of ridge and furrow which would indicate medieval arable farming. However, it is certain that areas of land were cleared to form heaths that were suitable for

rearing livestock. However, by the time the parish was enclosed in 1797 much pasture in Ropsley had become wasteland (Lane 1995, 42).

In 1189-90, Richard I granted land to Vaudey Abbey for a grange in Ropsley (Thompson 1955, 17). The grange was built to the south of the pipeline route at its western end. The grant included land for 400 sheep and 3 plough teams. Following the Dissolution the grange passed to the Duke of Suffolk. The last indication of a building on the site dates to 1707.

5.2 Cartographic Data

The area under investigation is located south of the village of Heydour. Appropriate maps of the vicinity were examined.

Armstrong's '*Map of Lincolnshire*', dating from 1788 represents one of the earliest detailed maps of the county (Fig. 4). However, only part of the Salter's Way is shown and some other roads depicted do not follow the present road layout. Furthermore, the village names of Oasby and Aisby have been transposed.

Dating from 1804 is a plan of the enclosure award entitled *A Map of the parish of Haydor and Townships of Aisby, Oseby and Culverthorpe in the County of Lincoln* (LAO Kesteven Award 45). The Salter's Way is clearly depicted as it forms the parish boundary to Heydour (Fig. 4). Few field boundaries are apparent along the route of the proposed pipeline. To the east are areas of woodland (referred to as Ridlings) then open ground until the western limit is reached. North of the Salter's Way is an area of previously enclosed land which is apparent from the field boundaries that do not align with

enclosure boundaries or roads. The Ropsley Enclosure Award (LAO Kesteven Award 62), dating from 1796, also shows that the area had been enclosed prior to the Enclosure Award (Fig. 5). On this plan Heydour is referred to as Hather.

Bryant's *Map of the County of Lincoln* (1828) indicates the area of the proposed pipeline route (Fig. 5). The Salter's Way is shown as a major thoroughfare and is depicted as being wider than surrounding roads. The area is shown as largely comprising open ground and the extensive woodland shown in the southeast corner of Heydour parish has been substantially reduced.

The Second Edition 6" Ordnance Survey maps of Heydour dating to 1904 (Figs. 7 and 8) are the first to show detail, such as the earthworks of Ropsley Grange (referred to as a Roman camp), small quarry pits along Salter's Way, as well as the first clear indication of field boundaries. Subsequent maps show the rearrangement and removal of field boundaries and limited development.

5.3 Aerial Photograph Data

A single published aerial photograph from within the investigation area depicts the Roman thoroughfare King Street (Start 1993, 109). This shows the Roman road as it crosses the A52 and continues north. Other features include two parallel marks crossing the Roman road and may indicate the position of earlier field boundaries. Four other published photographs appear in the Ropsley Survey volume (Lane 1995). Two photographs show the Roman road as it crosses the A52 (*ibid.* 24, 25). The remainder show the area of Ropsley Grange, where individual buildings can be made out (*ibid.* 38, 39). However, no archaeological features can be detected

along the course of the proposed pipeline.

There are a number of unpublished photographs that relate to a complex of enclosures and field boundaries centred on Heydour Lodge Farm (RCHME SK9937/1, 3, 9, 11, 18; HTL 3 uncoded photographs in the parish file and a single photograph by R.F. Hartley of Leicestershire museums). These show a complex of enclosures located northwest, northeast and southeast of the farm buildings with a series of interconnecting ditches. Only one photograph depicts the A52 in this series (HTL uncoded) and shows some possible archaeological features adjacent to the road.

Two further photographs depict linear boundaries east of the Roman road in Heydour parish (RCHME TF0037/3, 7). These boundaries extend to the west and appear to join with the enclosures centred on Heydour Lodge Farm. The fact that the Roman road cuts these features would indicate that they are of Prehistoric origin.

Two photographs of Haceby villa are also maintained in the HTL parish file, these were taken in 1929 but show only the excavated bath-house.

Additionally, plots of aerial photographs of the area have been examined. These include the RCHME 1:10,000 map sheet plots (Sheets SK93NE and TF03NW). Further plots made by the South Lincolnshire Archaeology Unit have been utilised and include records of medieval ridge and furrow around Nightingale House and Heydour Southings. A trackway that runs from near Haceby villa to King Street, south of the A52 has also been plotted. However, no list of photographs used for this plotting is available.

A full list of aerial photographs studied appears as Appendix 4.

5.4 Archaeological Data

Records of archaeological sites and finds are held in the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record. Other, secondary, sources were also examined. Details of archaeological and historical remains falling within c. 1km of the proposed pipeline route are collated in Table 1 and committed to Fig. 9.

Map Code No.	Sites and Monuments Record No.	Description	National Grid Reference
1	30587	Post-medieval toll house	SK 9810 3650
2	34916	Bronze Age pottery	SK 9845 3608
3	34917	Bronze Age artefacts	SK 9885 3610
4	34918	Undated features and iron nail	SK 9905 3727
5	34362	Ancient woodland	TF 0170 3780
6	34325	Ancient woodland	SK 9800 3630
7	30069	Medieval, Ropsley Grange	SK 9860 3652
8	32974	Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery	SK 9980 3720
9	32975	Romano-British pottery	SK 9980 3720
10	34937	Bronze Age settlement	TF 0020 3644
11	33999	Romano-British building	TF 0110 3760
12	60730	Romano-British villa	TF 0190 3690
13	TF03.N	Romano-British pottery and building debris	TF 0190 3718
14	33996	Prehistoric stone axe	TF 0100 3760
15	33920?	Romano-British road, King Street	-
16		Early Neolithic flint scatter	SK 9846 3633
17		Later Neolithic flint scatter	SK 9905 3659
18		Mesolithic flint scatter	TF 0016 3664
19		Romano-British settlement	SK 9978 3689

Table 1: Archaeological Sites in the Vicinity

Prehistoric Archaeology

A Mesolithic (8500-4000 BC) stone tool scatter represents the earliest finds from the investigation area (Fig. 9, No. 18). This scatter, comprising of microliths, was revealed during the survey of Ropsley parish (Lane 1995, 11).

Neolithic and Early Bronze Age (4000-1800 BC) stone tools have also been found in quantities during survey of Ropsley. Where discrete clusters of this material have been noted this may indicate potential settlement sites, of which a Later Neolithic cluster (Fig. 9, No. 17) is apparently truncated by the A52, and therefore the limit of the Ropsley-Humby survey. However, individual finds of Bronze Age flint (as indicated by blue crosses on Fig. 9) indicate that activity is more widespread.

Iron Age (800 BC-50 AD) archaeology is restricted to the area surrounding Heydour Lodge Farm (Fig. 9, No. 8) and is closely associated with cropmarks of enclosures discussed above, and would suggest a settlement of this period.

Romano-British Archaeology

Two Romano-British (AD 50-410) thoroughfares are located within the investigation area. The first is known as King Street, or locally as Long Hollow, and runs between the River Nene west of Peterborough to a point 1km south of Ancaster (Margary 1973, 232). The second route is often referred to as the Salter's Way and runs from Six Hills, north of Melton Mowbray, through Saltersford near Grantham to Donington (*ibid.* 223). This second route shows less evidence of alignment than is typical of Roman roads and it has been suggested that it is a Romanised Prehistoric trackway (*ibid.* 234). A third possible trackway was identified from aerial photographs and connects the Salter's Way, near Haceby, to

a point along King Street c. 500m southeast of Chain Farm House. *- where.*

Situated close to the proposed pipeline route are a possible 3 Romano-British buildings. The most well known is the villa of Haceby, excavated in the 1920s and located at the eastern end of the pipeline (Fig. 9, No. 12). Excavations on the site revealed a bath-house with hypocausts and tessellated floors (de la Bere 1929). The site of the villa is now a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Further building debris of this period has been located in Dembleby Gorse, 250m to the north of the villa (Fig. 9, No. 13). It is possible that these two sites are part of one large villa complex, although it could be considered unusual as the Salter's Way separates them, although it has yet to be proven that the Salter's Way is Roman. The third Roman building was located within Nightingale Plantation (Fig. 9, No. 11). Here Roman bricks, tiles and pottery were found with reports of tesserae also recorded in the locality during ploughing. Three such buildings in close proximity would be unusual in an apparently rural situation.

Romano-British pottery has also been found in two locations in the vicinity of Heydour Lodge Farm (Fig. 9, No. 9 and 19) and may indicate continuity of settlement from the Iron Age site discussed previously.

Medieval Archaeology

The medieval period (AD 1066-1500) is best represented by the remains of Ropsley Grange (Fig. 9, No. 7) which comprises a range of buildings (presumably domestic and agricultural) surrounded by a moat and bank with an entrance orientated to the southeast. The site existed as earthworks until 1944 when the War Agricultural Committee ordered the site to be ploughed (Cragg 1945, 5). Limited excavation took

SAM

place at Ropsley Grange in 1954 and revealed the presence of a number of large walls, some surviving to heights of 1m or more where a small valley runs through the site (Thompson 1955, 20).

Post-medieval Archaeology

Post-medieval archaeology is represented by a single building, that of a toll-house situated on the Salter's Way (Fig. 9, No. 1).

5.5 Walk-over Survey

The site was visited as part of the fieldwalking phase to assess the possible level of surviving archaeological deposits and to identify hitherto unknown archaeological sites. Visibility was good.

Except for the central part of the proposed pipeline route the remaining fields were covered by a developing crop (up to 0.2m high). The central part had recently been drilled and harrowed and the most suitable for fieldwalking. The conditions were thought appropriate for geophysical survey.

5.6 Fieldwalking Results

Following the fieldwalking, all artefacts were cleaned, processed and identified. A full list of the material recovered (along with the relevant survey details) is produced here as Appendix 2.

Prehistoric finds (Fig. 10)

Two categories of material were recovered from this period. The majority of material comprised flint artefacts, including recognisable tools. The second category comprised three sherds of prehistoric pottery, two of which are of the Billingborough Fen type (dated to 1600-1000 BC).

Generally, the spread of prehistoric material is evenly spaced along the route of the proposed pipeline. However, a distinct cluster was recorded immediately east of where Long Hollow joins the A52 and is likely to indicate the site of a settlement. Finds of burnt stone and flint also appear to be concentrated in this general area (Fig. 12). A further site may be located south of Nightingale Plantation.

Romano-British finds (Fig. 11)

There were fewer finds of this period recovered during the fieldwalking. As such it is difficult to comment upon the distribution of the material. However, five pieces were collected from the area south of Heydour Lodge Farm, on a previously recorded Romano-British settlement. It is perhaps surprising that no material was recovered from the eastern end of the proposed pipeline which lies in the vicinity of a Romano-British villa.

Post-medieval finds (Fig. 11)

No finds clearly dating to the medieval period were recovered during the fieldwalking, though some of the tile may be of this period. It is striking considering the proximity of Ropsley Grange although during the Ropsley Survey it was noted that pottery was largely recovered from within the grange enclosure (Lane 1995, 41).

Finds of the post-medieval period are evenly scattered along the course of the proposed pipeline. This distribution suggests that these finds may be nothing more than manuring scatters.

Miscellaneous finds (Fig. 12)

Plots of iron slag, burnt flint, burnt stone and oysters are also shown. The small amount of this material is not enough to determine the presence of an archaeological site. However, burnt stone and flint have already been shown to have a higher

No. 7.

density in the vicinity of a prehistoric site. Iron slag has been recovered from the area adjacent to known Iron Age and Romano-British settlement at Heydour Lodge Farm and oyster shells are restricted to the area west of Chain Farm House.

Other finds included fragments of brick and tile, none of which were plotted but are likely to have resulted in the same depositional processes as the post-medieval finds.

6. CONSTRAINTS

6.1 Heritage Constraints

Statutory and Advisory Constraints

The proposed pipeline does not cross any Scheduled Ancient Monuments protected by the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 (HMSO 1979). However, two Scheduled Monuments are located close to the east and west ends of the proposed route. At the western end is the Scheduled Monument of Ropsley Grange (County No. 53) and at the east end is Haceby Villa (County No. 51, English Heritage 1996, 22, 14).

As such, any archaeological remains within the area of the proposed pipeline are protected only through the implementation of PPG16 (DoE 1990).

The pipeline route is destined to cut through a number of hedgerows. Removal of hedgerows requires a Hedgerow Removal Notice as detailed in the Hedgerow Regulations of 1997. Several of the hedges are along historic boundaries, thus meeting the criteria for an important hedgerow.

6.2 Other Constraints

No utility plots were examined for this current assessment. However, it is believed that the Petrofina gas pipeline crosses the proposed water pipeline west of Heydour Lodge Farm and buried services to farmhouses should also be considered.

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of significance the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments* has been used (DoE 1990, Annex 4; See Appendix 2).

Period

Activity dateable from the Mesolithic period to the modern day has been recognised within the investigation area. The extent of the prehistoric activity is not fully understood, although appears to be concentrated in the north of Ropsley parish, in the vicinity of Heydour Lodge Farm and a hitherto unknown site identified during fieldwalking to the east of Long Hollow. Romano-British remains have been identified to the south of Heydour Lodge Farm.

Rarity

Prehistoric and Romano-British settlement, as indicated by finds of stone tools and pottery and enhanced by cropmarks of field systems and enclosures are not particularly rare and are typical of the periods represented. However, all sites of this period are likely to contain rare or unusual features. A Romano-British villa at Haceby is of some importance and has accordingly been given protected status.

Medieval granges are also not unusual, but the quality of the archaeology of Ropsley Grange is indicated by it being a scheduled monument.

Documentation

Records of archaeological sites and finds made in the Heydour area and associated parishes are kept in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and the parish files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist. Synopses of nearly all the archaeological work carried out in the vicinity have previously been produced.

There are contemporary records relating to Ropsley Grange which are best summarised in the *Victoria County History* (Page 1988).

The present report provides the first site-specific consideration of the archaeological and historical aspects of the proposed development area.

Group value

Moderately high group value can be ascertained from the cluster of Prehistoric sites, Romano-British settlement and medieval religious remains.

Survival/Condition

No post-medieval development has occurred along the proposed pipeline route indicating the possibility of fair survival of archaeological remains, with the exception of the gas pipeline. It is also considered a possibility that due to the topography, deposits of colluvium (hillwash) may also have sealed archaeological remains, particularly in the vicinity of Long Hollow.

Fragility/Vulnerability

As the proposed pipeline will impact the investigation area into natural strata, any and all archaeological deposits present along the route are extremely vulnerable.

Diversity

Moderate functional diversity is indicated in the vicinity of the site by the association of prehistoric and Romano-British settlement and a medieval religious

establishment.

Moderate to high period diversity is suggested by prehistoric remains in Ropsley, Romano-British settlement and the medieval grange.

Potential

Potential exists for prehistoric and Romano-British settlement and associated field systems to fall within the proposed pipeline route. There is less potential for features associated with the medieval grange along the pipeline route, as perhaps the A52 provided the northern boundary of this site.

8. CONCLUSIONS

The concentrations of archaeological finds and observations represent occupation and use of this area of Heydour in the past. Intensive survey of the neighbouring parish of Ropsley revealed continual use and occupation of the area from the Mesolithic period onwards. During the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods settlements were established in Ropsley, some in close proximity to the proposed pipeline route through the southern part of Heydour parish. Later, in the Iron Age, aerial photographs and finds suggest settlement was concentrated in an area surrounding Heydour Lodge Farm.

During the Romano-British period a system of roads was established and include Salter's Way and King Street. At the eastern end of the investigation area a possible three villas represent high status occupation in the locality. A smaller Romano-British settlement, perhaps representing continuity of occupation from the preceding Iron Age, was located in the proximity of Heydour Lodge Farm. No Saxon remains are known from the area, though place-name evidence would suggest

that all the adjacent villages were established in this period. By the time of the Domesday Survey, settlement had retreated to the villages located to the north and south of the proposed pipeline. Woodland possibly became the biggest feature of this area of the landscape during this period and maps show large tracts of tree cover surviving into the late 18th century.

Fieldwalking carried out as part of this assessment identified a hitherto unknown Neolithic or Bronze Age site in the central part of the proposed pipeline. Spreads of Romano-British material corresponded to the known site near Heydour Lodge Farm. No surface evidence of the Roman road, known to cross the pipeline route, was visible. Conditions were generally suitable for geophysical survey.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Adam Berwick who commissioned this report on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Tom Lane. Access to the County Sites and Monuments Record was kindly provided by Mark Bennet and Sarah Grundy of the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council. Thanks are also due to the staff of the Lincolnshire Archives Office and Lincoln Central Library. Jenny Stevens, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council, permitted access to the parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

The fieldwalking was carried out by Alex Brett, Martin Griffiths, Ian McGregor and Jenny Young under the supervision of Neil Herbert and Mark Dymond. Identification of finds was undertaken by Tom Lane and

Gary Taylor.

10. REFERENCES

All of the following sources were consulted in the data-gathering exercise. However, as some references duplicated information available in others, not all of them have been specifically referred to in the text.

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LAO Lincolnshire Archive Office

RCHME Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England

SMR County Sites and Monuments Record number

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

DoE Department of the Environment

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

HMSO Her Majesties' Stationary Office

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

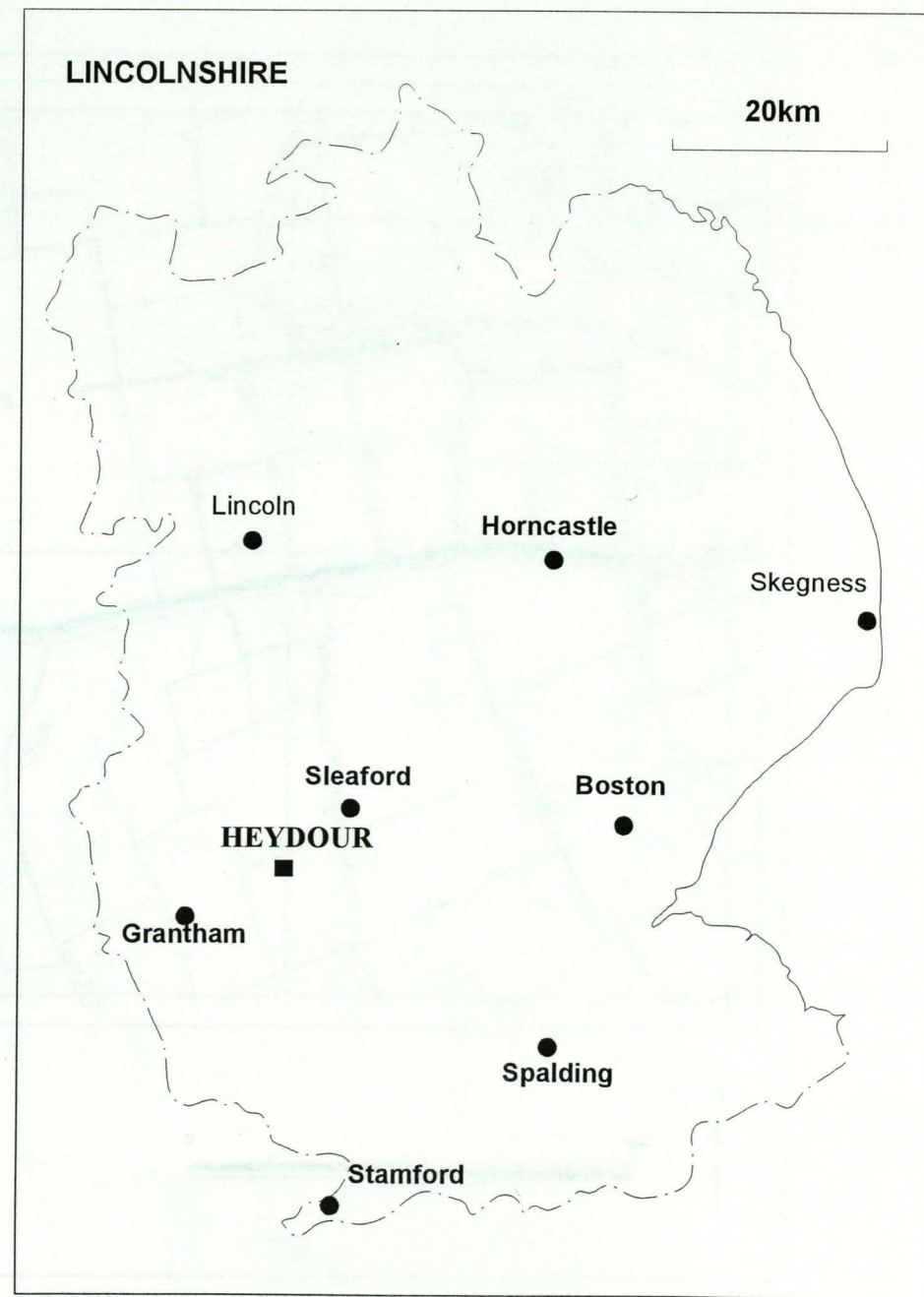
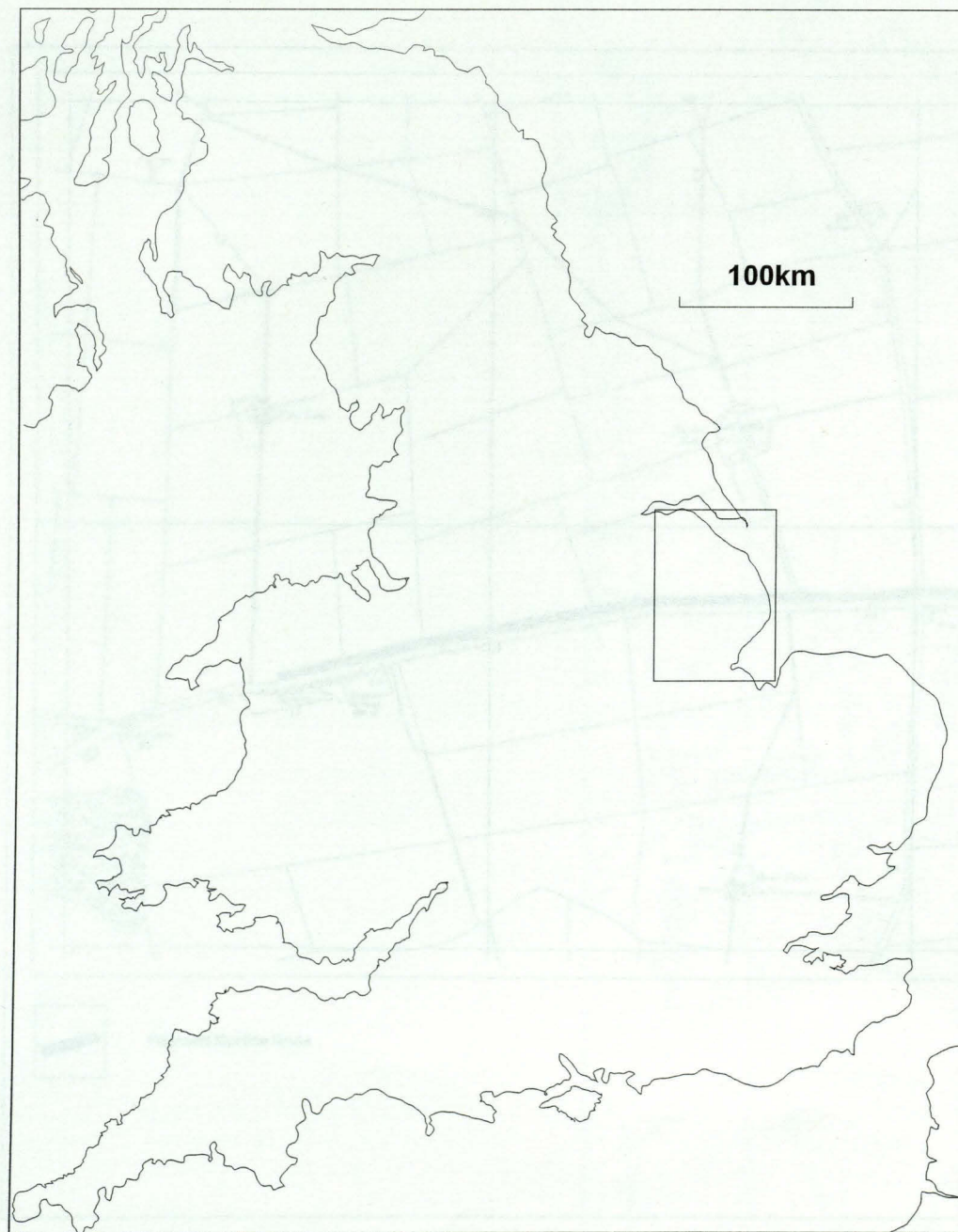


Figure 1 - General Location Plan

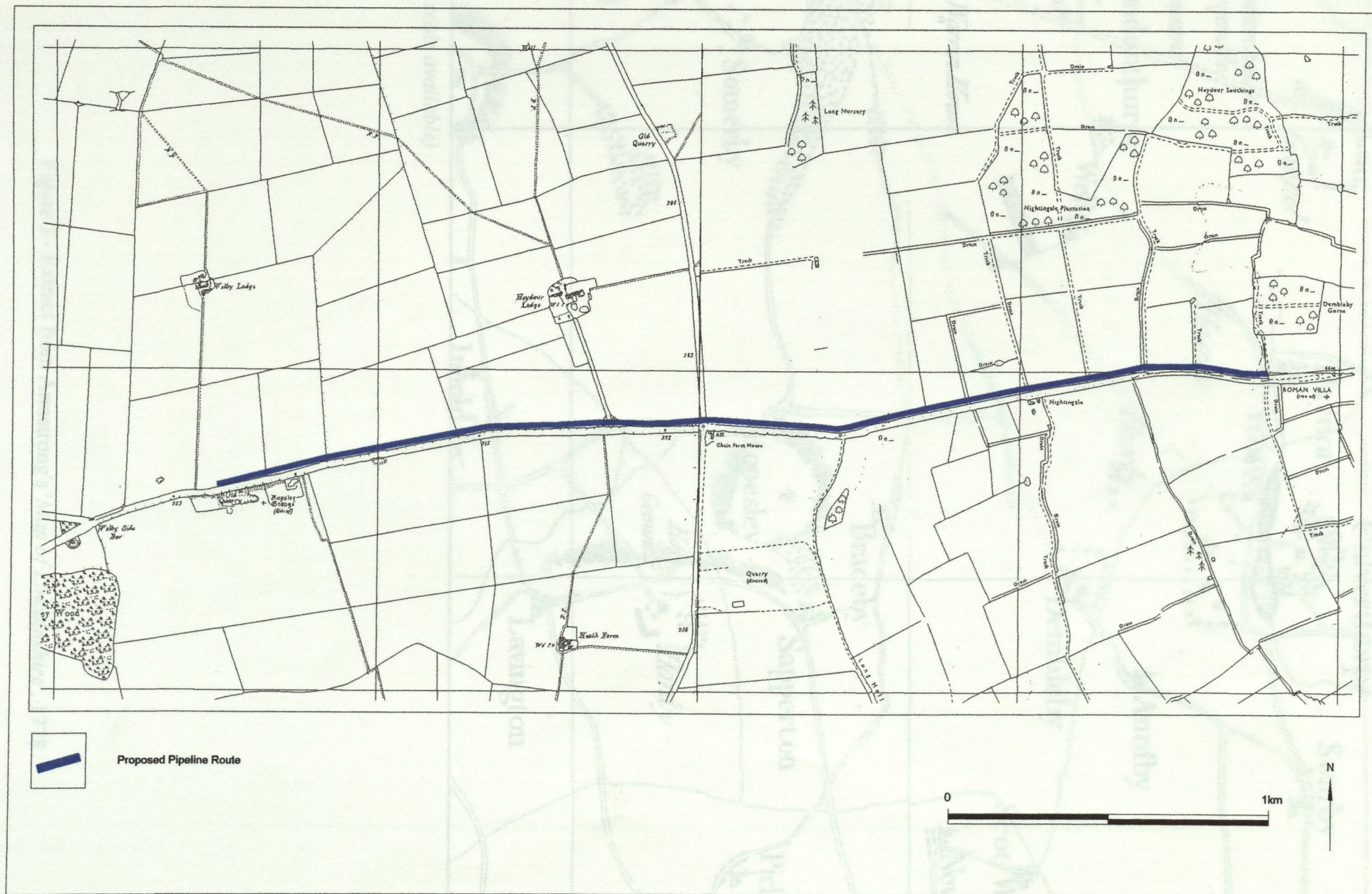
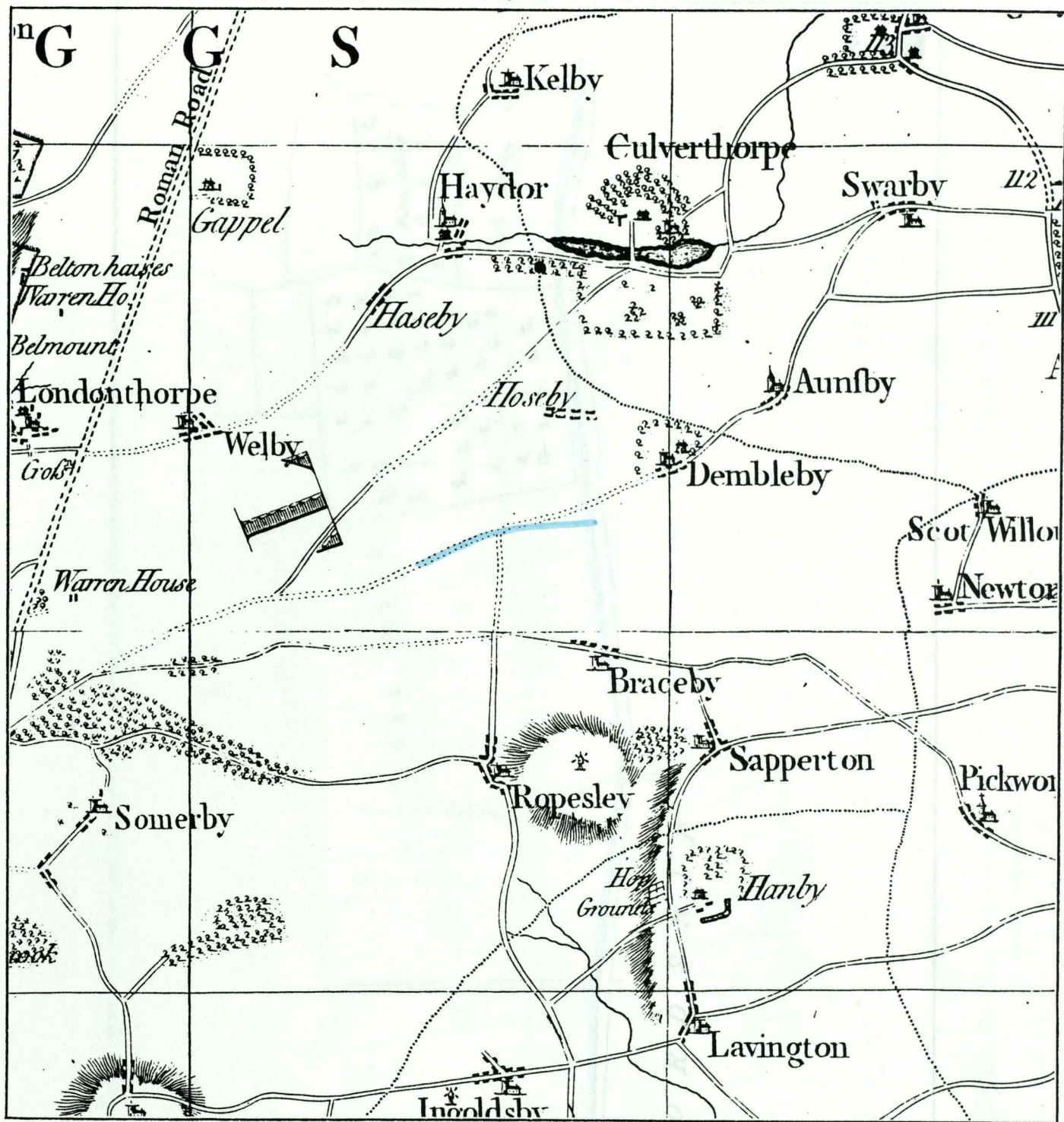
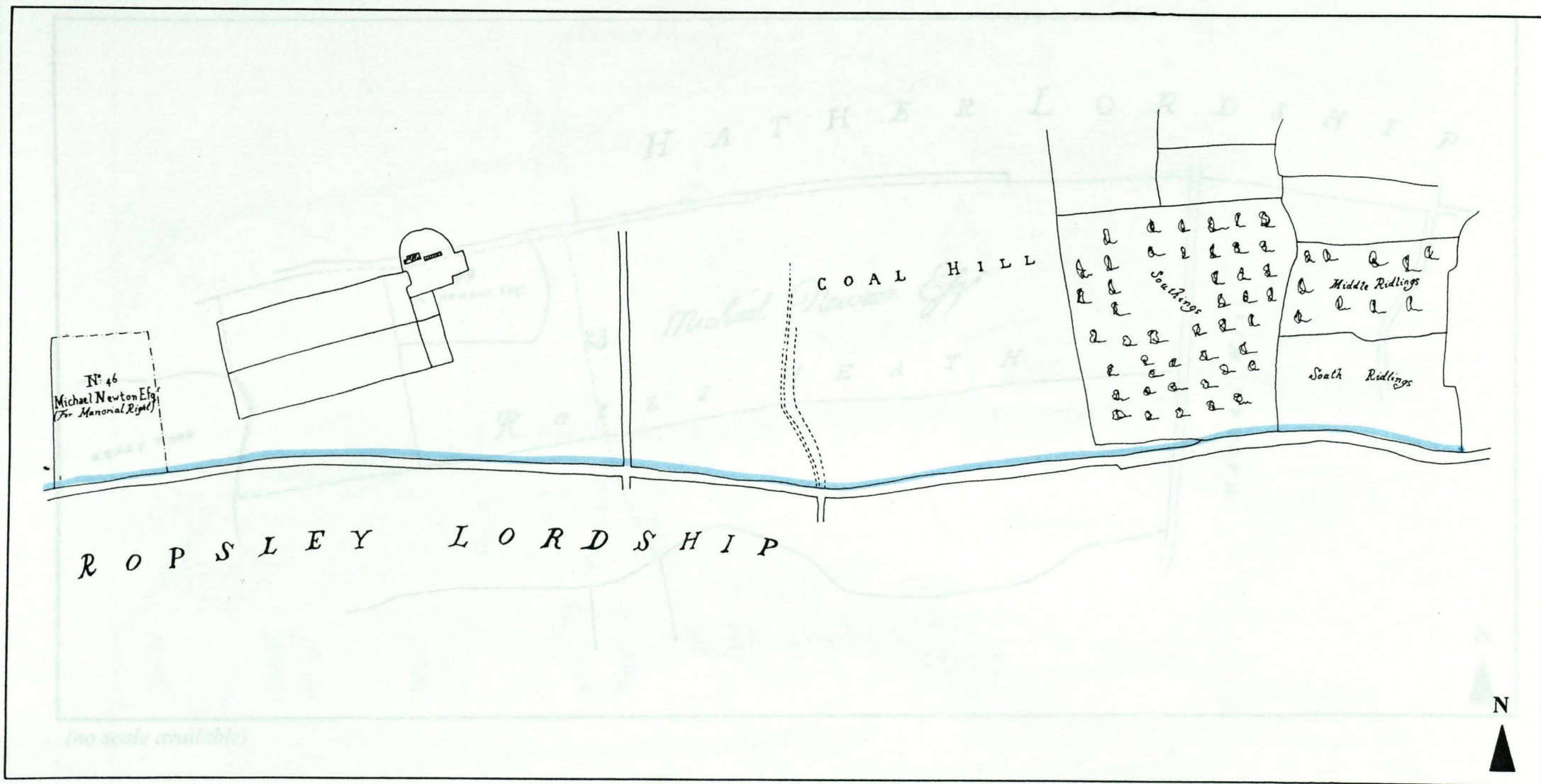


Figure 2 - Site Location Plan



(no scale available)

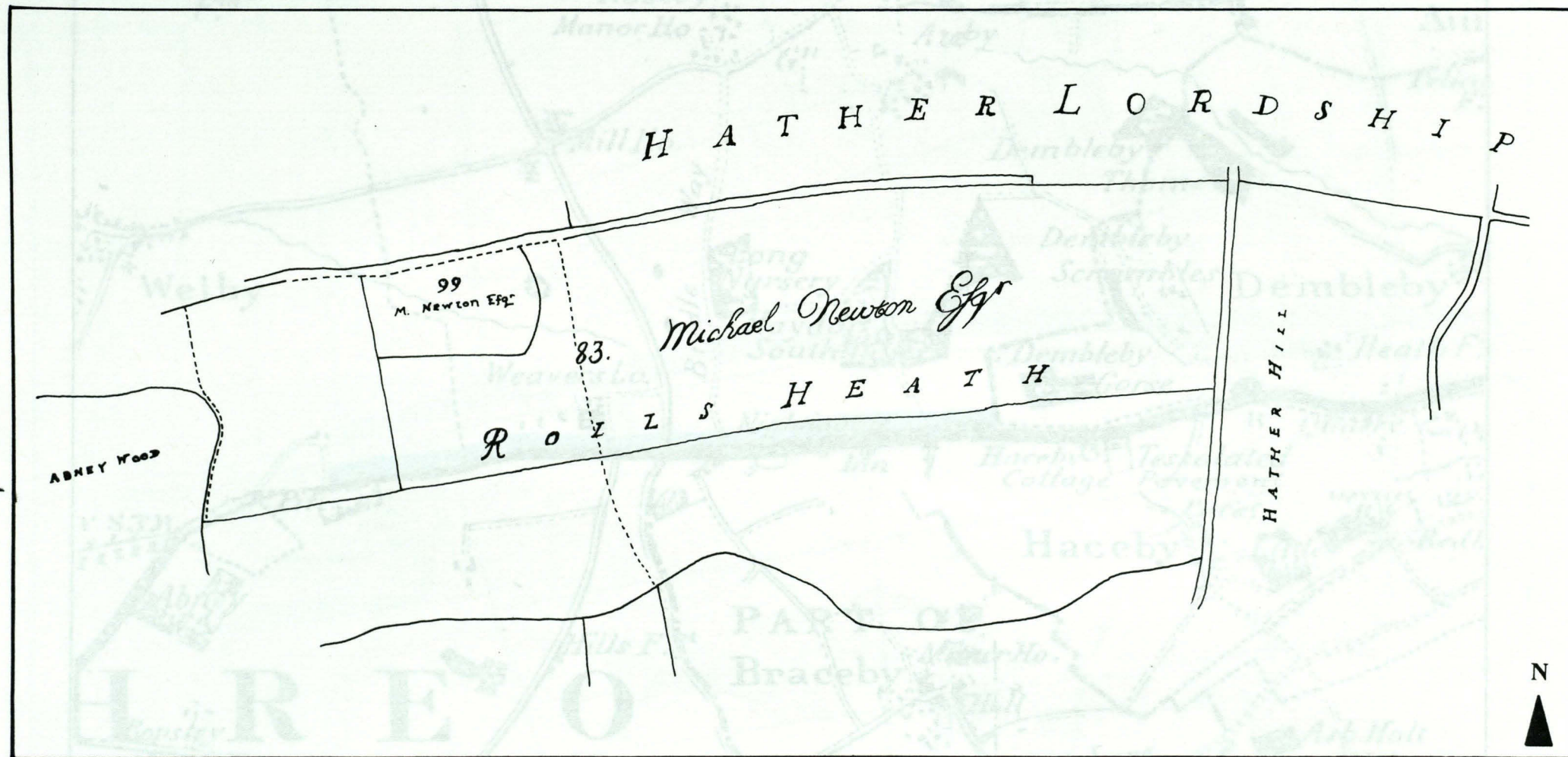
Figure 3 - Extract from Armstrong's 'Map of Lincolnshire', 1778



(no scale available)

Figure 3 - Extract from 'A Plan of the Parish of Ropsley and of the liberties or townships of Great Humber and Little Humber in the County of Lincoln', 1796

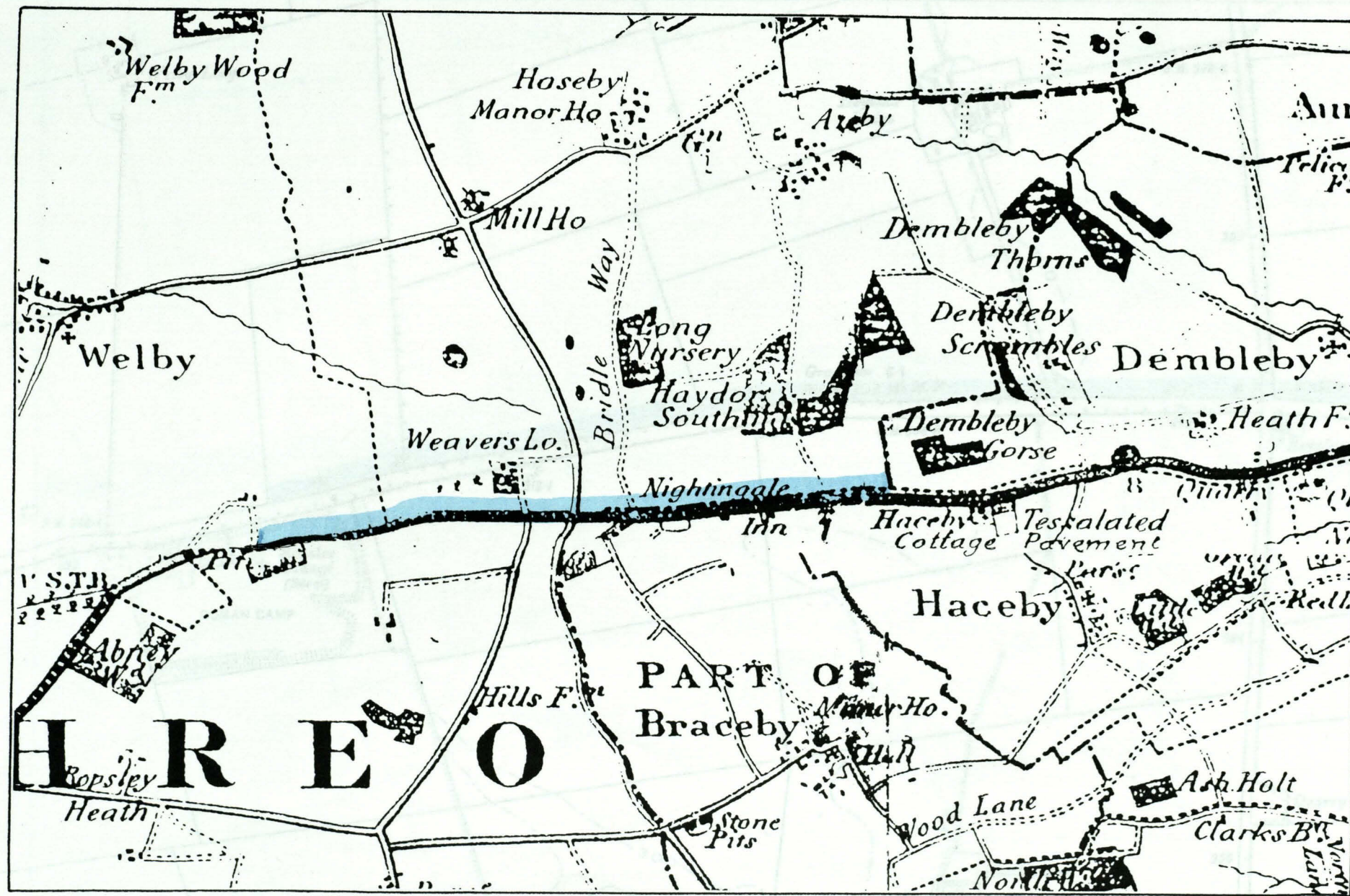
Figure 4 - Extract from 'A Map of the parish of Haydor and townships of Aisby, Oseby and Culverthorpe in the County of Lincoln', 1804



(no scale available)

Figure 5 - Extract from 'A Plan of the Parish of Ropsley and of the liberties or townships of Great Humby and Little Humby in the County of Lincoln', 1796

Figure 6 - Extract from Bryant's 'Map of the County of Lincoln', 1828



(no scale available)

Figure 7 - Copy of the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1895
 Figure 6 - Extract from Bryant's 'Map of the County of Lincoln', 1828

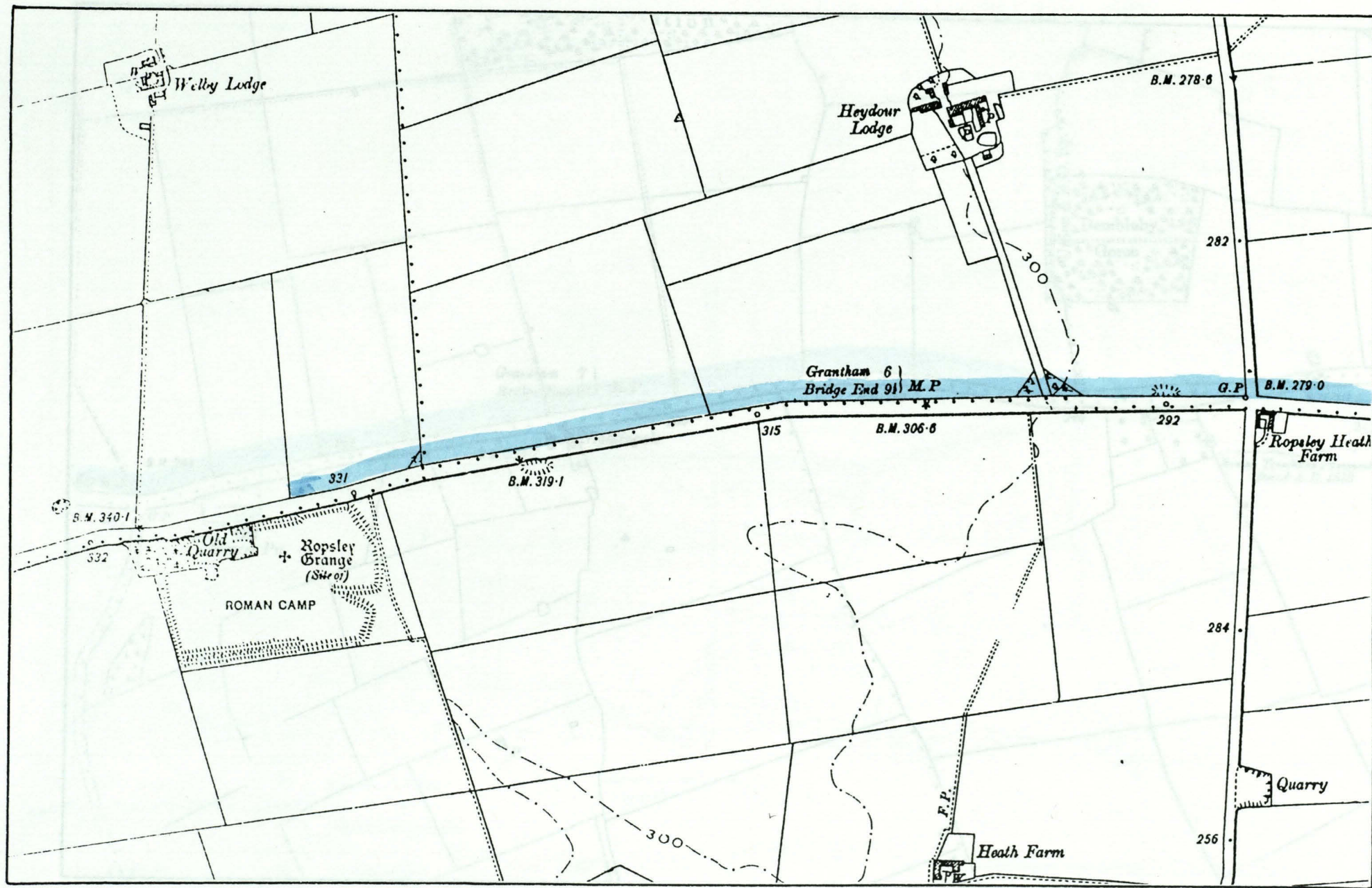


Figure 7 - Copy of the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 6" Map, 1905

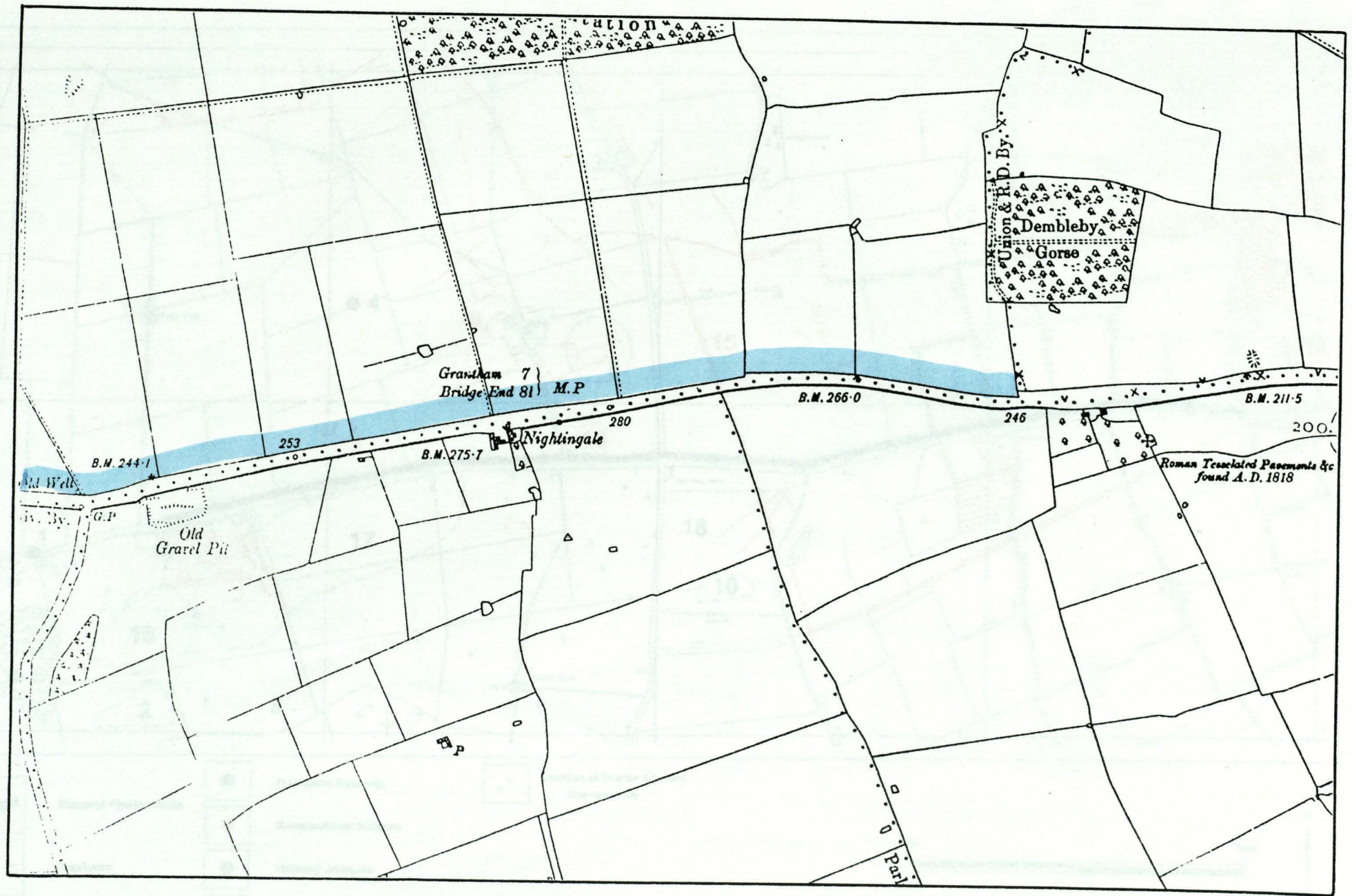


Figure 8 - Copy of the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 6" Map, 1905

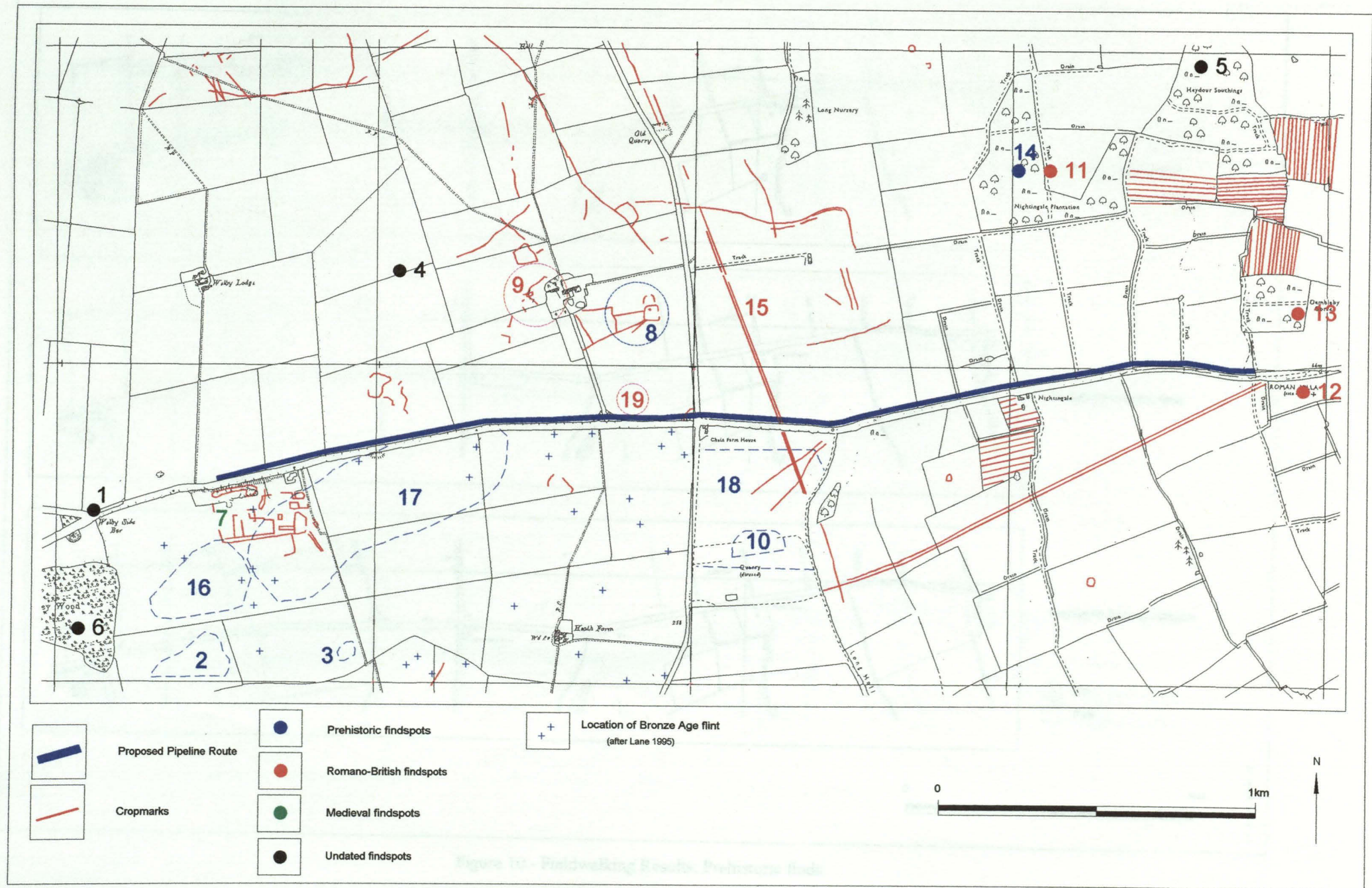
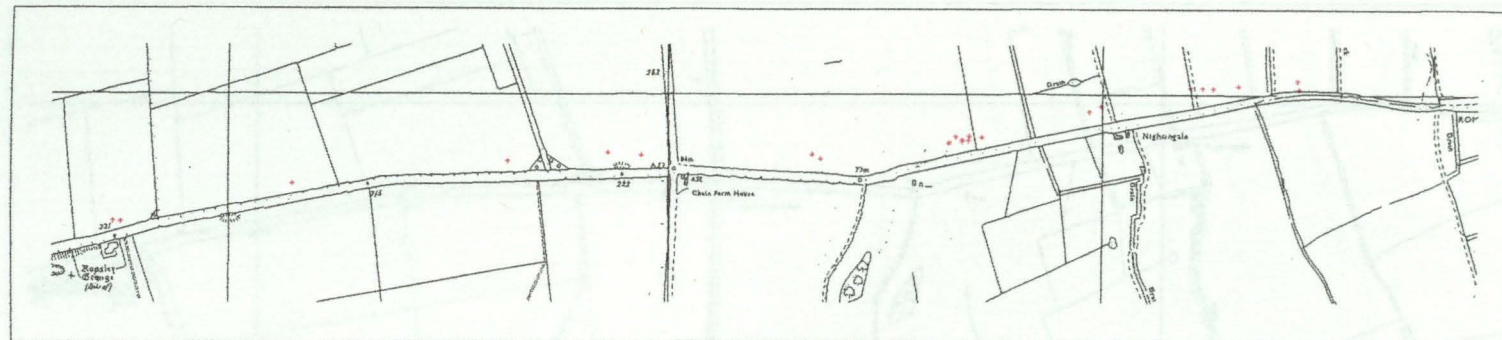
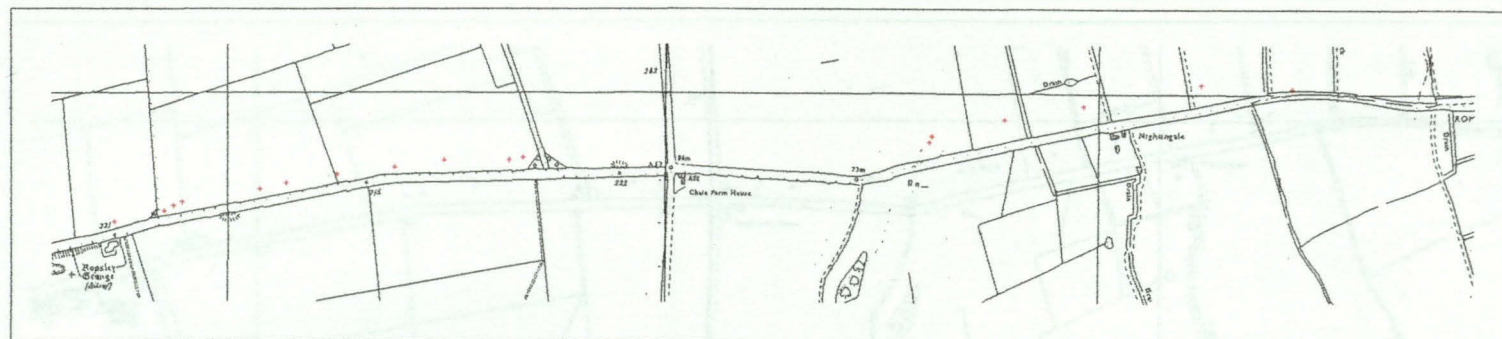


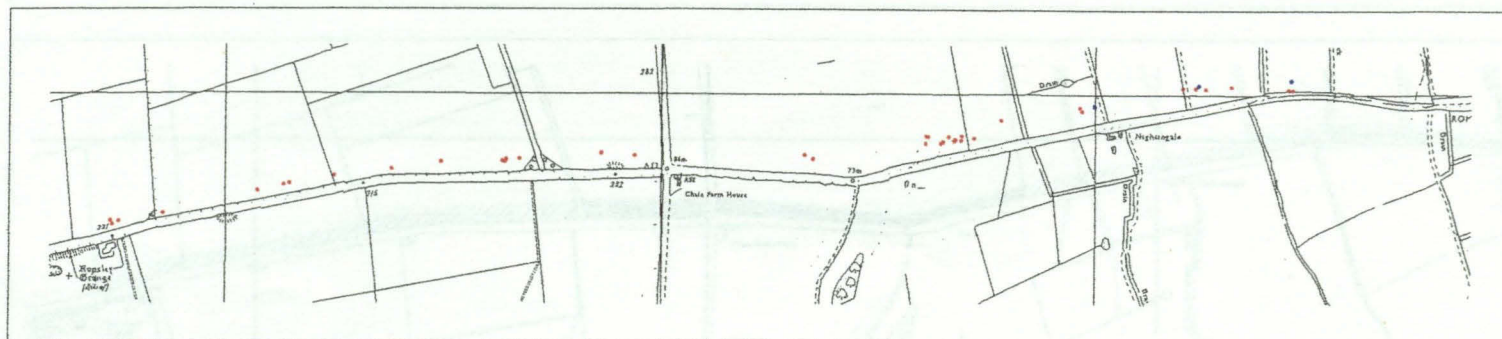
Figure 9 - Known Archaeological Sites in the vicinity of the proposed pipeline



Definite prehistoric finds



Probable prehistoric finds



Prehistoric finds by category

- Pot
- Flint



Figure 10 - Fieldwalking Results: Prehistoric finds

Figure 11 - Fieldwalking Results: Roman, Iron Age and post-medieval finds and field visibility

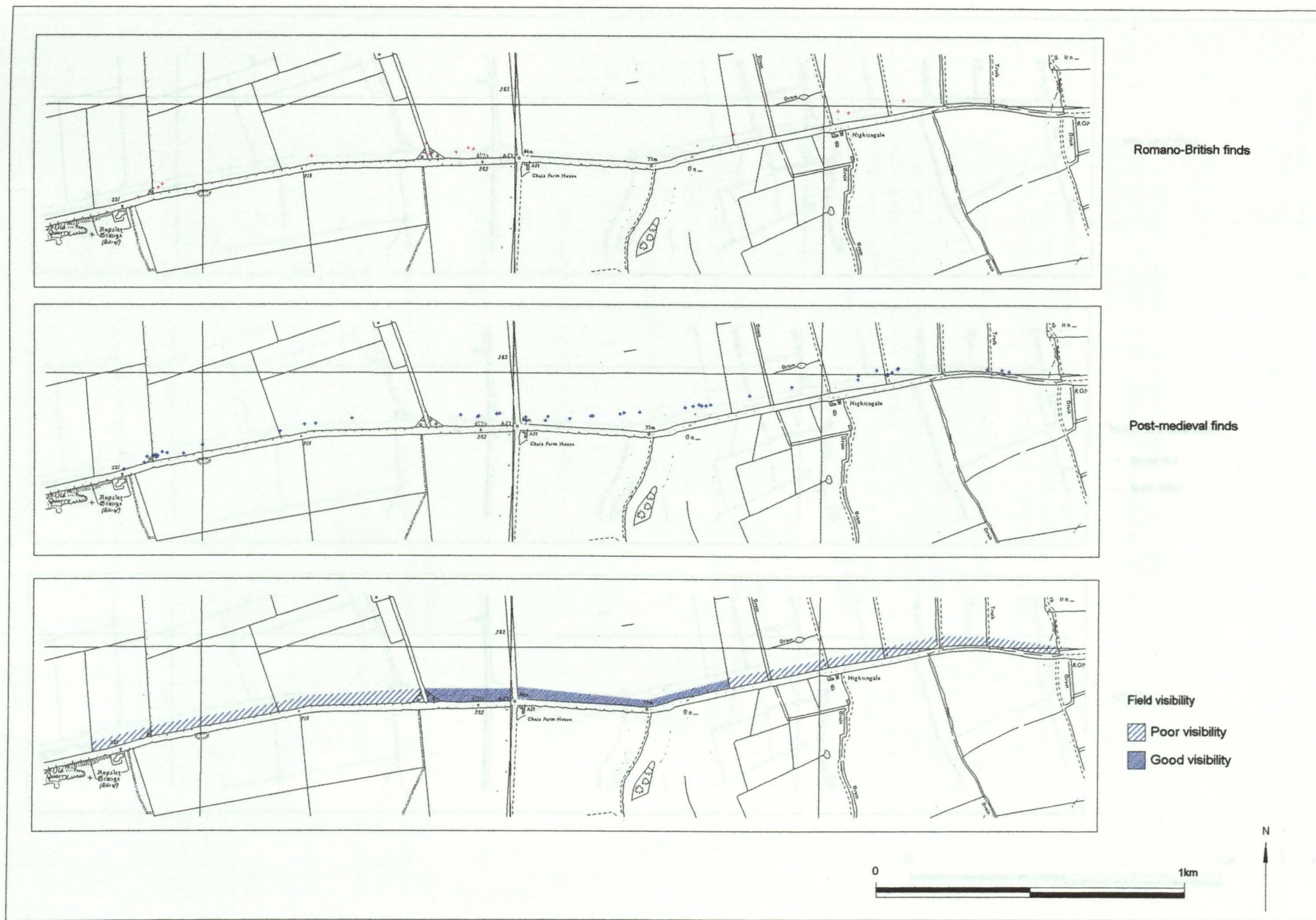
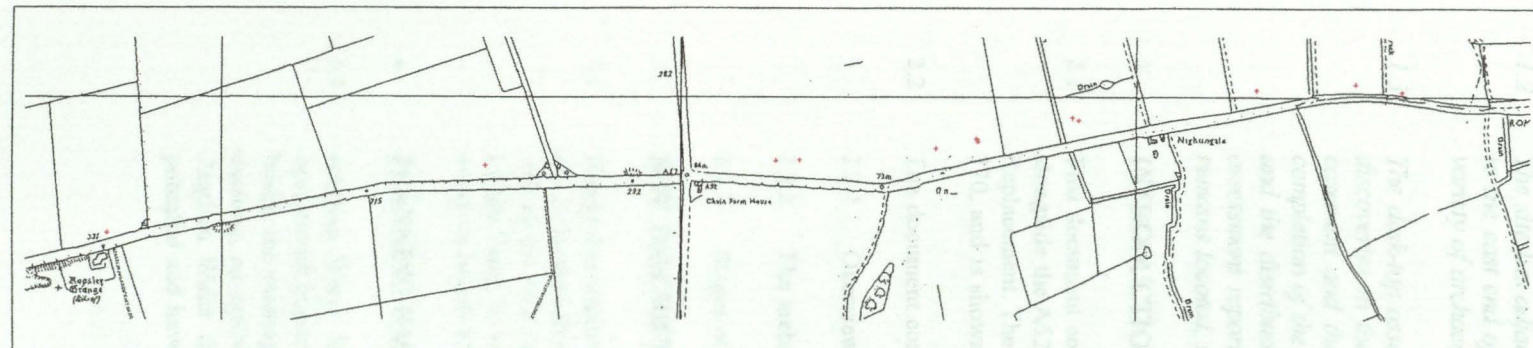
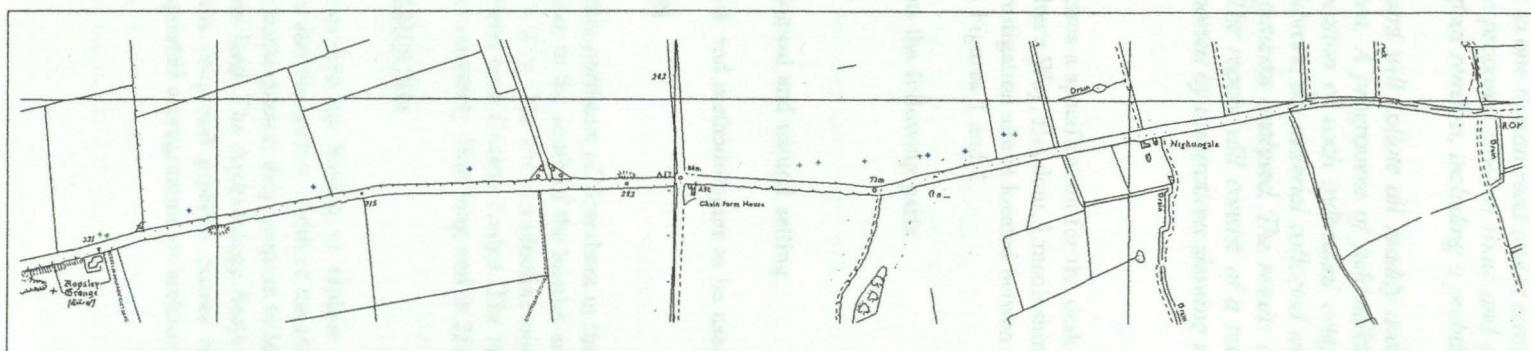


Figure 11 - Fieldwalking Results: Romano-British and post-medieval finds and field visibility

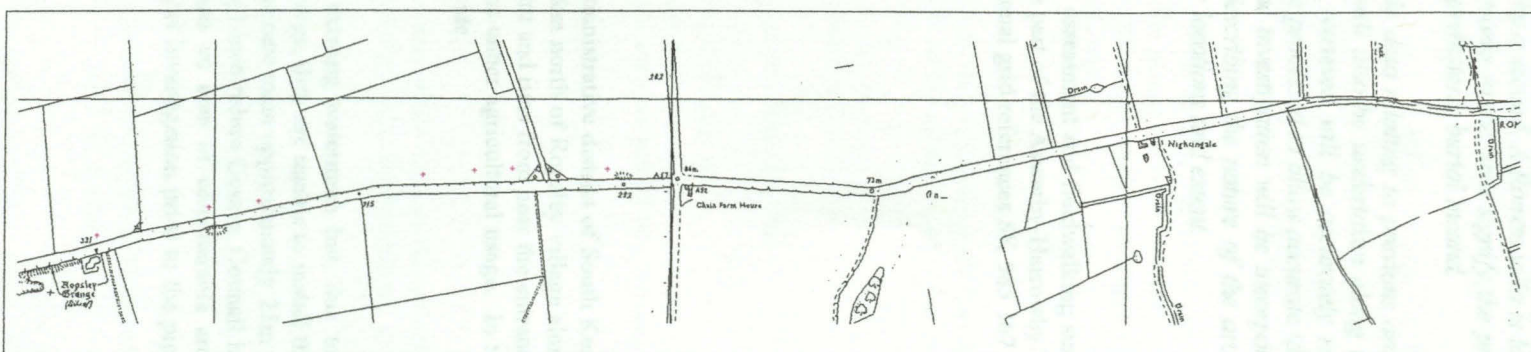


Iron and slag



Burnt flint and stone

- Burnt flint
- Burnt stone



Oyster

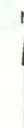


Figure 12 - Fieldwalking Results: Miscellaneous finds

Appendix 1

SPECIFICATION FOR THE DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT AND FIELDWALKING OF LAND ON THE ASWARBY-HARROWBY TRUNK MAIN REPLACEMENT, HEYDOUR

1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the desk-top assessment and fieldwalking survey of land alongside the A52 Salter's Way, Heydour, Lincolnshire, as part of the Aswarby-Harrowby Trunk Main Replacement.*
- 1.2 *The site lies adjacent to one Roman road and is crossed by a second. A Roman villa is located close to the east end of the proposed pipeline route and cropmarks in the area signify the presence of a variety of archaeological remains, including a probable prehistoric burial mound.*
- 1.3 *The desk-top assessment will collate all readily available data relating to previous archaeological discoveries in the area. A programme of fieldwalking will also be undertaken along the pipeline easement and the location of each individual artefact retrieved will be accurately recorded. On completion of the fieldwork, the material collected will be processed to allow accurate identification, and the distribution patterns analysed. The results of the investigation will be incorporated in the assessment report. The report will consist of a text, describing the nature of the archaeological remains located, supported by illustrations showing their locations and extent.*

2. INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the desk-top assessment and fieldwalking survey of land alongside the A52 Salter's Way, Heydour, Lincolnshire, as part of the Aswarby-Harrowby Trunk Main Replacement. The investigation site is located between national grid references SK 985 367 and TF 017 370, and is shown on Figures 1 and 2.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting.
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used.

3. SITE DESCRIPTION

- 3.1 Heydour is located 10km northeast of Grantham in the administrative district of South Kesteven. The site is located about 3km to the south of the hamlet and 3km north of Ropsley village along the north side of the A52 Salter's Way. The site is a pipeline easement and runs from near the entrance to Welby Lodge Farm, to woodland near Hacey Lodge. The land is under agricultural usage. In total the site covers a length of approximately 3km long and is 25m wide.

4. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Anglian Water Services Ltd are having to replace an existing watermain but, due to the mains operational importance and the narrow width of the road verge, they are unable to install the new main beside the existing. In consequence, they propose to lay the new main approximately 25m north of the existing, on agricultural land. The Archaeology Section of Lincolnshire County Council have advised Anglian Water that the proposed pipeline passes through an area of considerable archaeological potential and have requested a programme of archaeological investigation prior to the pipelaying.

5. SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is a gentle east-facing slope and declines from approximately 100m OD in the west to 70m OD in the east. Soils on the higher ground are Marcham and Elmtun 1 Association brown rendzinas on limestone, with Ragdale Association pelo-stagnogley soils on clayey till with chalk stones on the lower parts of the slope (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 242; 179; 293).

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The area immediately to the south has previously been the subject of extensive and intensive archaeological surveys by staff of Archaeological Project Services, which surveys have been reported (Lane 1995). This survey identified a mesolithic site just south, and in the middle part of, the proposed pipeline route. Additionally, a neolithic site was also recognised at the western end of the investigation area (*ibid.*, 11). Fragments of Bronze Age pottery were retrieved just south of the A52, and a site of the period identified at the same location as the aforementioned mesolithic site (*ibid.*, 18).
- 6.2 The A52 Salter's Way, along which the proposed pipeline will run, fossilizes an east-west Roman road. A second Roman road, King Street, crosses the pipeline route at its mid-point, near Heydour Lodge Farm and is there evident as a cropmark. Quantities of Roman pottery have been found in the fields immediately south of the Salter's Way and a Roman villa, a scheduled ancient monument, is known just east of the eastern end of the investigation area. A complex of linear and rectilinear cropmarks have been identified around Heydour Lodge Farm.
- 6.3 Immediately south of the A52 at the western end of the investigation area is the site of medieval Ropsley Grange, documented from as early as 1189-90. The grange survived as earthworks until the second world war but was then ploughed over, though the remains are evident as cropmarks. Medieval pottery has been found on the site and in the vicinity (*ibid.*, 41).

7. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the Archaeology Officer, Lincolnshire County Council, to be able to formulate appropriate policies for the management of the archaeological resource present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the desk-top assessment will be to establish:
- 7.2.1 The type of archaeological remains that may be present within the site.
 - 7.2.2 The likely extent of archaeological remains present within the site.
 - 7.2.3 The extent to which the surrounding archaeological remains extend into the site.
 - 7.2.4 The way in which the archaeological remains identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8. DATA COLLECTION

- 8.1 To enable an effective assessment of the archaeological setting of the site and the remains contained within it, the desk-top assessment will examine the site and surrounding 250 metres.
- 8.2 The following sources will be consulted:
- 8.2.1 Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record: to obtain details of previous archaeological finds and sites within the study area, and other data, including reports of previous archaeological work.
 - 8.2.2 The Lincolnshire Archives: to provide historical documentation relating to the site, including tithe maps, enclosure awards and parish maps.

- 8.2.3 Ordnance Survey maps; current and past editions.
- 8.2.4 Aerial photographs held in national and local collections. Archaeological data will be plotted using the Mobius network technique.
- 8.2.5 Archaeological books and journals with information relevant to the site.
- 8.2.6 The records held by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.
- 8.2.7 Data relating to the geotechnical investigation of the site to provide information regarding the potential depth of topsoil and other overburden as this may affect the feasibility of any subsequent phases of work should these be required.
- 8.2.8 Any other sources with relevant information, located during the work.
- 8.2.9 Identify any other constraints on the proposed development area.
- 8.2.10 As part of the study a field visit will be undertaken to establish the following:
 - a) The state of the site and its suitability for further stages of work, especially geophysical survey and fieldwalking.
 - b) To identify any earthworks not previously located and to verify the state of preservation of any earthworks that have been previously recorded.

9 **REPORT**

- 9.1 The findings of the desk-top assessment will be presented in a written report supported by illustrative material reproduced on appropriate scale site plans. The text will summarise all the data collected and the sources consulted will be referenced. The results will be interpreted and, as far as possible, the various types of activity, *eg* barrows or medieval field systems, will be individually discussed.
- 9.2 The plans will show the location of the various archaeological sites and finds located during the assessment. The features identified during the search of the relevant aerial photographs will be plotted onto similar scale plans. Additionally, any areas of disturbance or destruction to potential archaeological deposits will be plotted.
- 9.3 Any information that is collected from geotechnical reports will also be incorporated into the report.
- 9.4 The report will also incorporate the results of the fieldwalking survey.
- 9.5 The report will assess the significance of the archaeological resources identified in terms of local, regional and national significance, using recognised criteria.

10 **FIELDWALKING**

10.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 10.1.1 Fieldwalking is a means of rapidly identifying any surface concentrations of archaeological material present within the plough soil. The technique therefore facilitates the identification of potential archaeological sites and will complement the results of the desk-top assessment. The limiting factor on the effectiveness of this technique is the condition of the surface of the site that must be ploughed and weathered, and with minimal crop coverage.

10.2 Site Operation

- 10.2.1 The entire site area will be examined. The survey will be undertaken using the walk-through method based on transects spaced at 5m intervals. Finds recovered from the surface of the

field will be referenced to their position along each transect using a geodolite surveying instrument. This will enable the identification of spatial distributions and concentrations of artefacts.

10.3 Report

10.3.1 The results of the fieldwalking will be incorporated in a consolidated report together with the desk-top assessment.

10.3.2 Artefacts recovered during the fieldwalking will be cleaned and processed then submitted to the appropriate specialists for identification and dating.

10.3.3 The results of the fieldwalking survey will be presented in a written report supported by illustrations on appropriate scale site plans. The text will detail the methodologies used and summarise the results. The results (artefact distributions) will be plotted on to scale site plans in terms of date of artefact and, if appropriate, class of material. As far as possible, the report will attempt to interpret the results and place them into a local, regional and national context, where relevant.

10.4 General Considerations

10.4.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the evaluation.

10.4.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

11 **ARCHIVE**

11.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This sorting will be undertaken according to the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long term storage and curation.

12 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

12.1 Copies of the evaluation report will be sent to: the client, Anglian Water Services Ltd; the County Archaeology Section (County Sites and Monuments Record); and the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.

13 **PUBLICATION**

13.1 A report of the findings of the evaluation will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's annual report and an article of appropriate content will be submitted for inclusion in the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

14 **CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

14.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council. Seven days notice in writing will be given to the officer prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

15 **VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS**

15.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written acceptance from the

Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

- 15.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principal and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Earlier Prehistoric: Dr Carol Allen, independent specialist Later Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: B Precious, independent specialist Anglo-Saxon: J Young, City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit, Lincoln. Medieval and later: H Healey, independent archaeologist
Flints	Dr I Brooks, independent specialist
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Archaeological Project Services
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

17 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hodge CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales No. 13

Lane, TW, 1995 *The Archaeology and Developing Landscape of Ropsley and Humby, Lincolnshire*, Lincolnshire Archaeology and Heritage Reports Series 2

Appendix 2

SURVEY DATA AND FIELDWALKING FINDS

Easting	Northing	Height	Find No.	Description	Latest Date
1025.4	968.61	9.53	P19	brick tile	
1205.7	989.42	9.63	P20	natural stone	
1351.5	1007.4	8	P43	burnt clay	
1361.5	1008.6	7.95	P44	glass vessel, Thurnham	7th-8th
1371.1	1009.8	7.89	P39	Santon pot	1st-3rd century
1807.3	1030.1	4.14	P40	subtil waterglaze pot	18th-19th century
1895.7	1047.2	3.77	P41	tile	
2164.4	1040.9	-2	P37	flint blade	Neolithic
2174.5	1040.7	-2.11	P45	white glazed pot	18th-20th century
2342.3	999.67	-5.54	P37	Bullingham Fen ware	Middle Bronze Age
2164.5	1040.9	-2.03	P34	natural stone	
2635.6	980.76	-16.24	P35	beak	15th-17th century
2864.4	1006.6	-12.27	P37	natural stone	
2873.9	1007.6	-12.26	P47	tile	
3000.3	1027	-12.32	P36	tile	
3182.6	1045	-5.22	P38	crater	
3192.9	1046.3	-5.03	P46	vessel glass	19th-20th century
3374.2	1060.4	-3.62	P39	tile	
3384.6	1060.9	-3.59	P41	flint scraper	Bronze Age
3555.2	1079.8	-5.08	P42	natural stone	
3563.8	1079.9	-4.96	P43	cyster	
3719.2	1076.7	-7.46	P44	flint, struck, ?flake	prehistoric
830.61	920.12	12.81	P1	clay pipe bowl	18th-19th century
837.66	920.94	12.79	P2	tile	
825.88	933.64	12.8	P3	flint, struck, ?core	prehistoric
828.48	935.8	12.76	P4	oyster	
829.2	936.01	12.68	P5	burnt stone	
841.21	939.93	12.61	P6	flint, waste flake	prehistoric
846.24	935.24	12.58	P7	burnt stone	
842.64	927.02	12.63	P8	natural stone	
845.85	931.85	12.55	P9	burnt stone	prehistoric
848.92	939.98	12.59	P10	burnt clay	19th-20th century
856.63	940.31	12.46	P11	natural stone	
862.67	940.8	12.35	P12	brick/tile	
876.39	929.12	12.24	P21	tile	
835.32	934.39	12.64	P31	iron slag	
838.11	936.57	12.64	P32	clinker	Roman
821.8	942.26	12.6	P33	flint, struck, ?flake	prehistoric
878.91	927.66	12.36	P22	black burnished ware pot	1st-4th century
900.52	943.46	11.95	P13	tile	prehistoric
912.42	957.56	11.73	P34	clay pipe stem	19th-20th century
912.76	958.3	11.72	P35	natural stone	
914.31	955.88	11.76	P36	black glazed earthenware	18th-20th century
899.46	938.94	11.95	P23	black glazed earthenware	18th century
902.43	936.38	11.95	P24	Swithland slate	Post-medieval?
919.92	948.66	11.69	P14	natural stone	prehistoric
934.99	957.82	11.54	P15	plastic	
942.95	960.67	11.35	P37	blue/white transfer pot	19th century
927.47	961.97	11.57	P41	clinker	

Easting	Northing	Height	Find No.	Description	Latest Date
939.05	960.77	11.41	P42	white glazed pot	19th-20th century
944.09	951.39	11.34	P16	salt glazed stoneware	17th-18th century
949.55	957.55	11.25	P17	white glazed pot	18th-19th century
949.34	963.75	11.2	P38	oyster	
949.25	952.65	11.24	P18	black glazed earthenware	18th-19th century
949.74	952.58	11.25	P19	brick/tile	
951.72	959.23	11.23	P20	natural stone	
951.06	959.45	11.22	P43	burnt clay	
951.01	960.57	11.2	P44	glass vessel, ?lacrymae	?Roman
966.94	968.68	10.85	P39	Samian pot	1st-3rd century
967.02	969.39	10.85	P40	cobalt underglaze pot	18th-19th century
963.59	955.08	10.96	P51	tile	
972.6	965.66	10.75	P52	flint blade	Neolithic
983	965.78	10.61	P45	white glazed pot	18th-20th century
994.41	972.49	10.29	P53	Billingborough Fen ware	Middle Bronze Age
1041.7	977.08	8.64	P54	natural stone	
1039.8	958.99	8.99	P25	brick	18th-19th century
1049.4	977.64	8.46	P55	natural stone	
1079.4	978.81	8.22	P57	tile	
1069.2	984.35	8.38	P56	tile	
1094.6	982.91	8.5	P58	oyster	
1107.3	984.18	8.89	P46	vessel glass	19th-20th century
1135.8	986.25	9.38	P59	tile	
1186.7	991.25	9.38	P61	flint scraper	Bronze Age
1186.4	988.78	9.42	P62	natural stone	
1212.2	989.08	9.19	P83	oyster	
1252.9	1001.8	8.5	P64	flint, struck, ?flake	prehistoric
1251.6	1009.3	8.67	P47	burnt clay	
1264.1	1002.4	8.3	P66	natural stone	
1265	1003.2	8.3	P65	flint, struck, ?flake	prehistoric
1273.7	989.57	8.29	P27	natural stone	
1310.8	1004.1	7.86	P68	natural stone	
1336.3	1011.3	7.73	P69	burnt flint	
1349.4	1008.9	7.73	P28	natural stone	
1378.8	1011.9	7.52	P29	natural stone	
1378.3	1013.8	7.55	P30	utilised flint flake	prehistoric
1378.3	1013.9	7.55	P100	white glazed pot	19th-20th century
1404.2	1021	7.63	P48	brick/tile	
1427.2	1023.7	7.45	P70	brick/tile	
1459.3	1028.6	7.42	P49	burnt clay	
1464.1	1031	7.53	P50	black tile/shale	
1485.6	1030.3	7.27	P71	greyware pot	Roman
1502.2	1030.9	7.24	P81	machine made tile	20th century
1510.9	1035.5	7.35	P72	tile	
1520.8	1020.7	7.16	P91	struck flint flake	prehistoric
1520.3	1033.5	7.1	P82	tile	
1590.7	1015.8	6.3	P92	natural stone	
1603	1024.1	6.05	P83	oyster	
1613.1	1036.1	5.97	P73	tile	
1630.2	1039.4	5.77	P74	blue painted pot	18th-19th century
1644	1028.7	5.36	P84	utilised flint flake	prehistoric
1706.2	1027.4	4.86	P75	burnt flint	
1725.1	1024.8	4.65	P85	oyster	
1730.3	1029.6	4.67	P77	iron slag	

Easting	Northing	Height	Find No.	Description	Latest Date
1883.1	996.43	3.74	Triang co	black glazed earthenware	19th-20th century
1891.3	999.42	3.51	P144	iron slag	
1894.4	1005.4	3.55			
1890.5	1022.3	3.61	P143	clinker	
1884.6	1044.6	3.81	P151	black glazed earthenware	18th-19th century
1878.7	1041.8	3.81	Triang co	black glazed earthenware	18th century
1848.9	1004.8	3.62	P147	iron slag	
1796	1020.5	3.88	P86	flint, struck, ?flake	prehistoric
1803	1018.3	3.83	P87	struck flint flake	prehistoric
1804.6	1015.7	3.87	P88	natural stone	prehistoric
1805.5	1023.7	3.83	P78	flint blade	Neolithic/Bronze Age
1814.2	1022.3	3.65	P89	oyster	18th-19th century
1838.3	1022.7	3.61	P90	struck flint flake	prehistoric
2042.7	1022.2	0.63	P79	flint struck flake	prehistoric
2008.2	1022.8	1.4	P121	tile	
2007.7	1022.9	1.41	P123	clinker	
2007.9	1023.3	1.43	P122	stoneware	18th-19th century
1997.7	1017.9	1.63	P80	tile	
1991.3	1010	1.73	P112	stone hone	
1990.9	1004.8	1.68	P95	natural stone	
1985.4	1006.9	1.79	P94	greyware pot	Roman
1948.8	1010.2	2.51	P93	natural stone	
1933.6	1017	2.72	P111	brick/tile	
1945.2	1002.1	2.56	Triang co	black glazed earthenware	18th-19th century
1892.7	1041.2	3.34	P144	iron slag	19th-20th century
1885.6	1050.5	3.76	P101	natural stone	
1892.7	1023.8	3.5	P102	unworked flint flake	prehistoric
1898.2	1003.8	3.41	P103	tile and glass	19th-20th century
1901	999.33	3.39	P115	unglazed earthenware	17th-19th century
1909.2	995.25	3.39	P104	iron slag	Neolithic/Bronze Age
2069.9	1016.4	-0.04	P125	brick/tile	Neolithic/Bronze Age
2066.3	1013	-0.01	P116	unglazed earthenware	18th-19th century
2038.5	1005.8	0.69	P113	oyster	18th-19th century
2028.6	1018.2	1.05	P124	greyware pot	Roman
2045.1	1013.3	0.52	P114	greyware pot	Roman
2114.5	1015	-1.07	P126	brick/tile	prehistoric
2117.5	1002.6	-1.24	P118	brick/tile	
2124.2	1009.6	-1.33	P119	flint, struck, ?flake	prehistoric
2129.5	1012.5	-1.37	P120	tile	
2127	1015.7	-1.3	P127	clinker	
2133.5	1018.3	-1.49	P128	blue/white transfer pot	19th-20th century
2143.9	1018.9	-1.74	P129	blue/white transfer pot	19th-20th century
2150.4	1012.7	-1.95	P131	burnt clay	
2159.5	1008.3	-2.28	P132	tile	
2166.6	1009.9	-2.36	P133	burnt clay	
2162.6	1013.9	-2.21	130	tile	
2233.3	1000.7	-3.94	P134	vessel glass	19th century
2234.9	987.15	-3.96	P96	unglazed earthenware	18th-19th century
2237.8	1006.1	-3.99	P141	tile	
2254.7	999.17	-4.36	P135	natural stone	prehistoric
2278.3	993.25	-4.83	P136	tile	
2301.1	983.22	-5.2	P137	tile	
2311.5	997.05	-5.4	P142	black glazed earthenware	19th-20th century
2393	978.79	-6.58	P140	tile	prehistoric
2383.9	981.06	-6.38	P138	tile	

Easting	Northing	Height	Find No.	Description	Latest Date
2387.4	984.35	-6.38	P139	black glazed earthenware	19th-20th century
2412.2	990.6	-7.12	P144	iron slag	prehistoric
2864.4	1006.6	-12.26	P145	burnt stone	prehistoric
2367.3	990.48	-6.16	P143	clinker	
2459.6	987.61	-9.73	P151	black glazed earthenware	18th-19th century
2467.3	987.35	-10.28	P146	black glazed earthenware	18th century
2469.5	987.91	-10.49	P147	iron slag	
2484.3	980.72	-11.48	P152	burnt stone	
2529.3	984.9	-16.28	P153	burnt stone	
2544.5	980.73	-16.92	P154	flint, struck, ?flake	prehistoric
2564.2	968.36	-17.23	P098	flint, struck, ?flake	prehistoric
2562.9	988.76	-17.9	P148	black glazed earthenware	18th-19th century
2577.6	991.73	-17.96	P149	bottle glass	19th-20th century
2590.7	988.58	-17.91	P150	tile	prehistoric
2616.2	983.83	-17.5	P157	clinker	
2632.5	989.12	-16.17	P161	tile/brick	
2638.7	981.07	-16.27	P158	burnt stone	
2658.8	986.16	-14.63	P159	tile	
2708	981.78	-14.47	P160	tile	
2758.4	976.44	-14.62	P099	natural stone	
2770.6	984.53	-14.56	173	burnt stone	
2789.8	984.45	-14.21	P174	burnt flint	
2792.1	992.77	-14.13	P163	iron slag	prehistoric
2790.7	994.87	-14.1	P162	black glazed earthenware	18th-19th century
2819.3	997.23	-13.51	P164	tile/field drain	19th-20th century
2842.9	983.59	-12.9	P101	natural stone	prehistoric
2845.9	988.45	-12.72	P102	utilised flint flake	prehistoric
2839.9	1000.8	-13.06	P165	tile and glass	19th-20th century
2848.8	998.5	-12.82	P175	unglazed earthenware	17th-19th century
2848.3	1004.8	-12.94	P166	flint blade	Neolithic/Bronze Age
2853.1	1003.7	-12.83	P167	flint blade	Neolithic/Bronze Age
2864.4	997.26	-12.5	P176	black glazed earthenware	18th-19th century
2866.4	996.58	-12.46	P177	bottle glass	18th-19th century
2879.6	988.11	-12.2	P178	burnt flint	18th-19th century
2883.9	985.26	-11.86	P103	flint crude core	prehistoric
2888.4	987.92	-12.17	P104	flint waste flake	prehistoric
2884	991.92	-12.25	P180	natural stone	prehistoric
2883.6	1002.6	-12.48	P168	tile	Middle Bronze Age
2889.1	1007.8	-12.44	P169	iron slag	19th-20th century
2885.9	998.09	-12.47	P181	tile	18th-19th century
2885.9	995.08	-12.44	P182	natural stone	prehistoric
2885.6	987.67	-12.23	P183	natural stone	
2891.7	998.36	-12.47	P184	tile	prehistoric
2892.8	1000.1	-12.4	P170	iron slag	
2894.9	1006.1	-12.41	P191	iron slag	
2897.1	1000.6	-12.43	P187	natural stone	
2897.3	992.55	-12.31	P186	burnt clay	prehistoric
2901.5	991.73	-12.32	P188	natural stone	
2903.9	1001	-12.43	P190	natural stone	
2902.7	1000.6	-12.49	P189	flint struck flake	prehistoric
2904.4	998.82	-12.45	P201	tile	
2907.4	994.13	-12.43	P202	tile	
2917.2	987.68	-12.17	P105	flint utilised flake	prehistoric
2917.6	992.18	-12.27	P106	flint utilised flake	prehistoric

Easting	Northing	Height	Find No.	Description	Latest Date
2933.3	988.96	-12.25	P107	flint struck flake	prehistoric
2935.1	998.75	-12.42	P204	flint utilised flake	prehistoric
2952	1001	-12.38	P205	brick/tile	?Roman
2958.3	998.35	-12.36	P108	natural stone	
2966.5	993.81	-12.23	P109	flint struck flake	prehistoric
2959	1004.3	-12.4	P206	tile	
2995.2	1006.9	-12.05	P207	tile	
2999.8	1019.3	-12.33	P153	burnt stone	
2973.1	1020.6	-12.35	P192	burnt flint	
3018.2	1020.5	-11.64	P194	iron shaft support	18th-20th century
3030.4	1011.3	-11.3	P208	burnt clay	
3042.9	1015.4	-10.95	P209	burnt clay	
3080.4	1017.2	-9.29	P210	tile	
3035.9	1031.9	-11.28	P300	utilised flint flake	prehistoric
3104	1022.1	-7.64	P221	burnt clay	
3119.8	1042.7	-6.74	P195	iron slag	
3133.9	1035.3	-6.07	P222	iron slag	
3128.5	1022.5	-6.29	P110	natural stone	
3138.6	1019.1	-5.89	P211	natural stone	
3167.3	1041.2	-5.59	P196	Welsh slate	
3215.3	1043.6	-5.2	P223	tile	
3220.3	1032.8	-5.17	P212	natural stone	
3238.9	1040.5	-4.98	P224	flint, crude core	prehistoric
3234.2	1051.7	-5.13	P197	flint waste flake	prehistoric
3268.1	1051.3	-5.01	P225	flint struck flake	prehistoric
3320.7	1055.4	-4.29	P198	greyware pot	Roman
3357.8	1048.7	-4.16	P226	greyware pot	Roman
3372.6	1061.9	-3.95	P301	tile	
3399	1051.4	-3.73	P213	Midlands Purple pot	16th-17th century
3400.7	1064.3	-3.76	P231	tile/field drain	
3448.3	1064.8	-3.85	P228	natural stone	
3466.6	1078.2	-4.09	P232	black glazed earthenware	19th-20th century
3492.5	1079.6	-4.35	P233	flint struck flake	prehistoric
3501.6	1059	-4.53	P214	brown glazed earthenware	18th-19th century
3501.5	1063.1	-4.46	P215	black glazed earthenware	18th-20th century
3525.5	1072.9	-4.87	P229	tile	
3523.2	1077.3	-4.75	P230	flint, rejuvenation flake	prehistoric
3528.4	1084	-4.82	P234	Billingborough Fen ware	Middle Bronze Age
3539.1	1078.5	-5.04	P241	black glazed earthenware	19th-20th century
3541.8	1080.3	-5.07	P235	black glazed earthenware	18th-20th century
3548.8	1074.7	-5.26	P242	flint struck flake	prehistoric
3553.3	1065.6	-5.25	P216	natural stone	
3552.4	1077.6	-5.31	P243	tile	Roman
3559	1076.3	-5.34	P244	iron slag	
3611.8	1074.6	-6.13	P247	tile	
3611.3	1074.7	-6.12	P218	natural stone	
3753.2	1057.3	-8.66	P219	flint scraper	Bronze Age
3752.9	1057.6	-8.65	P220	natural stone	
3734.6	1077.2	-8.08	P246	tile	
3733.9	1077.4	-8.07	P245	tile	
3750.7	1078.8	-8.56	P237	tile	
3752.6	1074.9	-8.61	P238	tile	
3755.1	1068.6	-8.73	P247	tile	
3758.8	1079	-8.71	P239	shelly ware pottery	?Bronze Age

Easting	Northing	Height	Find No.	Description	Latest Date
3793.6	1071.8	-9.62	P240	iron slag	
3760.6	1057	-8.88	P251	natural stone	
3817	1060.2	-10.2	P248	tile	
3840.9	1056.5	-10.73	P249	tile	
3842.3	1055.3	-10.76	P250	tile	
3850.5	1052.3	-10.97	P271	black glazed earthenware	18th-20th century
3903.2	1046.2	-12.25	P261	white glazed pot	18th-20th century
3902.7	1046.2	-12.24	P262	iron slag	
3929	1037.4	-13.14	P273	burnt clay	
3927	1038.3	-13.08	P272	black glazed earthenware	18th-20th century

Surveyed by: Neil Herbert

Finds Identification: Tom Lane and Gary Taylor

Range

The range of material is relatively small.

The collected assemblage consists of 10 items. There is also a few fragments of prehistoric pottery and a large assemblage of Roman pottery fragments. However, the majority of the assemblage is made of post-medieval (17th-19th century) and includes pottery, ceramic brick and tile, clay pipe, glass, iron, clay and objects, including metal wire, slate and oyster shells.

Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. The assemblage should be subject to minimal care.

Documentation

The area immediately south of the site, on the opposite side of the Salford Way, has previously been subject to repeated intensive and extensive surveys that have recovered comparable collections of artefacts (Lane 1995). Additionally, the fieldwalking survey comprises part of an investigation that has surveyed and considered the archaeological evidence for the site and its vicinity and which therefore provides a context for the discoveries.

Potential

The post-medieval aspect of the assemblage has high potential with a chance of such of the items possibly signify the existence of an occupation site of the period. In particular, two of the pieces of post-medieval pottery (P261 and P262) are likely to have been used for food or drink and are therefore likely to be related to the original point of deposition.

Although not extensive, the Roman component of the assemblage has potential, with some items clearly dating to the vicinity of previously known sites of the period. The material and post-medieval elements of the assemblage have low potential, though the burnt stone that closely occurs in the vicinity of the post-medieval product cluster and may, therefore, be related.

A quantity of iron slag was also recovered and the various collected pottery fragments were also found. However, this constituent of the assemblage was likely to be a by-product of the local pottery industry.

References

Lane, V. 1995. *The Archaeology and Developing Landscape of Salford and Huddersfield*. Salford: Salford Museum and Archaeology Reports Series 2.

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

By Tom Lane MIFA and Gary Taylor MA

Provenance

All of the assemblage was recovered from the field surfaces (topsoil) and much was random in distribution. However, more material, of all periods and categories represented, was retrieved in areas with the best visibility of the field surface. A distinct concentration of prehistoric material, predominantly flint artefacts, was recorded about half-way between Chain Farm House and Nightingale. Additionally, a slight concentration of Roman artefacts was observed just west of Chain Farm House, near a previously known Romano-British site.

Much of the assemblage is likely to be from fairly local Lincolnshire sources, though Roman pottery from France and southwest England was retrieved. Modern material is likely to derive from a variety of origins, including pottery from production sites in the Midlands, particularly Staffordshire, slate from Wales and Leicestershire, and oyster shells perhaps from the east coast.

Range

The range of material is detailed in Appendix 2.

The earliest artefacts are flint tools of probable Neolithic date. There is also a few fragments of prehistoric pottery and a larger assemblage of Roman pottery fragments. However, the majority of the assemblage is undated or post-medieval (17th-20th century) and includes pottery, ceramic brick and tile, clay pipe, glass, iron slag and objects, clinker, burnt clay, slate and oyster shells.

Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. The assemblage should be archived by material class.

Documentation

The area immediately south of the site, on the opposite side of the Salter's Way, has previously been subject to reported intensive and extensive surveys that have recovered comparable collections of artefacts (Lane 1995). Additionally, this fieldwalking survey comprises part of an investigation that has compiled and considered the archaeological evidence for the site and its vicinity and which therefore provides a context for the discoveries.

Potential

The prehistoric aspect of the assemblage has high potential and a cluster of finds of this date probably signify the location of an occupation site of the period. In particular, one of the pieces of prehistoric pottery (item 53) is fresh and unabraded and is unlikely to have been moved far from its original point of deposition.

Although not extensive, the Roman component of the collection has moderate potential, with some slight clustering in the vicinity of previously known sites of the period. The undated and post-medieval elements of the assemblage have low potential, though the burnt stone and flint mostly occurs in the vicinity of the prehistoric artefact cluster and may, therefore, be related.

A quantity of iron slag was also recovered and the amount retrieved probably represents more than simply manuring scatter. However, this constituent of the assemblage was fairly random in distribution and thus has limited potential.

References

Lane, TW, 1995 *The Archaeology and Developing Landscape of Ropsley and Humby, Lincolnshire*, Lincolnshire Archaeology and Heritage Reports Series 2

Appendix 4

SECRETARY OF STATE AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS DURING ANCIENT MONUMENTS

extract from *Archaeology and Planning* DOH Planning Policy Guidance note 16,
This list represents those aerial photographs examined for this study.

Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs

RC8-W176	Undated, Ropsley Grange	Published in Lane 1995
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Hartley, R.F. (Leicestershire Museums)

Uncoded	Undated enclosures around Heydour Lodge Farm
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Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire

Uncoded (902)	Undated view of Long Hollow
Uncoded	Undated view of enclosures around Heydour Lodge Farm
Uncoded	Undated view of enclosures around Heydour Lodge Farm
Uncoded	1928, Haceby villa excavations Published in Start 1993
Uncoded	1928, Haceby villa excavations
243G	1984, enclosures around Heydour Lodge Farm
246G	1984, enclosures around Heydour Lodge Farm

National Monuments Record

SF936/26	1975, enclosures around Heydour Lodge Farm
SF936/27	1976, enclosure northwest of Heydour Lodge Farm
SF1401/31	1977, enclosure southeast of Heydour Lodge Farm
4105/46	Undated, King Street Published in Start 1993

Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England

SK9937/1	Undated enclosures around Heydour Lodge Farm
SK9937/3	Undated enclosures around Heydour Lodge Farm
SK9937/9	Undated enclosures around Heydour Lodge Farm
SK9937/11	Undated enclosures around Heydour Lodge Farm
SK9937/18	Undated enclosures around Heydour Lodge Farm
TF0037/3	Undated linear boundaries, east of Long Hollow
TF0037/7	Undated linear boundaries, east of Long Hollow

Appendix 5

SECRETARY OF STATE'S CRITERIA FOR SCHEDULING ANCIENT MONUMENTS - extract from *Archaeology and Planning* DOE Planning Policy Guidance note 16, November 1990

The following criteria (which are not in any order of ranking), are used for assessing the national importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. The criteria should not however be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case.

i *Period*: all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.

ii *Rarity*: there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context.

iii *Documentation*: the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records.

iv *Group value*: the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement or cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.

v *Survival/Condition*: the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.

vi *Fragility/Vulnerability*: highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection that scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed buildings.

vii *Diversity*: some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.

viii *Potential*: on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.

Appendix 6

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the early part of the Saxon period and dating from approximately AD 450-650.
Boulder Clay	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as till, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry survey and resistivity survey.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.