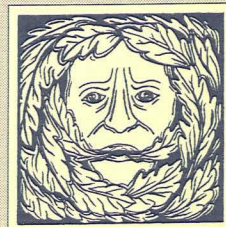


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**DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT FOR THE ROUTE
OF A PROPOSED WATER PIPELINE BETWEEN
LONG BENNINGTON AND WESTBOROUGH,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(LBW 99)**



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**DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT FOR THE ROUTE
OF A PROPOSED WATER PIPELINE BETWEEN
LONG BENNINGTON AND WESTBOROUGH,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(LBW 99)**

Work Undertaken For
Anglian Water Services Ltd

January 2000

Report Compiled by
James Albone BSc (Hons), PIFA

National Grid References: SK 8417 4332 to SK 8500 4434



A.P.S. Report No. 001/00

CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Tables

1.	Summary	1
2.	Introduction	1
2.1	Planning Background	1
2.2	Topography and Geology	1
2.3	Definition of a Desk-Based Assessment	2
3.	Project Aims	2
4.	Methods	2
5.	Results	2
5.1	Historical Data	2
5.2	Cartographic Data	3
5.3	Aerial Photograph Data	4
5.4	Archaeological Data	4
5.5	Walk-over Survey	8
6.	Constraints	8
6.1	Heritage Constraints	8
7.	Assessment of Significance	8
8.	Conclusions	11
9.	Acknowledgements	12
10.	References	12
11.	Abbreviations	12

Appendices

1	Recommendation for Archaeological Work, by <i>Jim Bonnor, County Archaeology Officer</i>
2	Extract from <i>Criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments</i>

List of Figures

- Figure 1: General location plan.
- Figure 2: Plan of the proposed pipeline route showing known archaeological sites and finds within a 200m corridor (1:10 000).
- Figure 3: Extract from '*A Plan of the Parish of Long Bennington in the County of Lincoln as divided by Act of Parliament in the Year 1794 by Thos. Bainbridge, Surveyor 1796*' (LAO Kest Award 7 LB) showing the proposed pipeline route.
- Figure 4: Extract from a copy of the Doddington and Westborough Enclosure Award Plan 1771 (LAO Kest. Award 88/7) showing the proposed pipeline route.
- Figure 5: Extract from '*Armstrong's Map of Lincolnshire 1788*' showing the proposed pipeline route.
- Figure 6: Extract from '*A Plan of the Parishes of Westborough and Doddington in the County of Lincoln as Divided and Enclosed in 1774 with the several Estates of Sir Robt. Heron. Bart. Dispersely Situated Therein. Contents Inserted According to a Survey taken 1812. Francis Robinson. Script.*' showing the proposed pipeline route.
- Figure 7: Extract from the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of Lincolnshire showing the proposed pipeline route.
- Figure 8: Extract from the Second Edition 6" to the mile Ordnance Survey map of Lincolnshire showing the proposed pipeline route (1:10 560).
- Figure 9: Plot of the Roman road and settlement cropmarks at Long Bennington (after RCHME) showing the proposed pipeline route.

List of Tables

- Table 1: Known archaeological sites and finds from within 200m of the proposed pipeline route in Long Bennington.
- Table 2: Known archaeological sites and finds from within 200m of the proposed pipeline route in Westborough and Foston.

1. SUMMARY

A desk-based assessment was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of a water mains replacement scheme between the villages of Long Bennington and Westborough, Lincolnshire. A significant quantity of archaeological evidence dating from the prehistoric to modern periods has been identified within the assessment area.

A limited amount of prehistoric evidence has been identified along the proposed pipeline route. An Early Bronze Age (1800-1200 BC) scheduled saucer barrow is situated on the proposed pipeline route. Further remains consist of stone artefacts and a trackway.

A significant Romano-British (50-410 AD) roadside settlement site at Long Bennington lies directly on the proposed pipeline route. It is possible that this site is more extensive than is currently known. The discovery of Roman pottery during the walkover survey at Westborough may support this suggestion. It has also been hypothesised that there may be a fort associated with this settlement (Boutwood 1998, 309).

Anglo-Saxon (410-1066 AD) pottery from Westborough may be indicative of a cemetery or settlement site. A large amount of medieval (1066-1485) archaeology lies within the assessment area. This includes the site of a Cistercian Priory at Long Bennington which is associated with various earthworks including fishponds. Remains of the shrunken villages of Long Bennington and Westborough were also identified. The proposed pipeline route runs close to the churches, which have scheduled crosses in the churchyards, in both villages.

Walkover survey confirmed the presence of archaeological remains along several parts of the proposed pipeline route. Key locations along the route were identified as being suitable for further archaeological evaluation using fieldwalking, geophysical and earthwork survey techniques.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Consultation with the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Records Office showed that the route of the proposed water mains replacement scheme lay within an area of considerable archaeological potential. As a result, the County Archaeological Officer recommended that a desk-based assessment be carried out to establish the condition and extent of the archaeological remains and allow appropriate mitigation measures to be implemented (Appendix 1)

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Anglian Water Services Ltd to undertake a desk-based assessment of land adjacent to the proposed route of the pipeline. The purpose of this assessment was to determine the archaeological implications of a proposed watermain replacement scheme. The archaeological assessment was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for the Preparation of Desk-Based Assessments*.

2.2 Topography and Geology

The area of investigation lies between the villages of Long Bennington and Westborough which are situated in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire, approximately 11 km north-west of Grantham (Fig. 1).

From a junction on the A1, the route of the pipeline extends northwards towards Long Bennington village and continues north-east across fields and the River Witham to Westborough village.

This route covers a distance of approximately 1.6 km between National Grid References SK 8417 4332 and SK 8500 4434 (Fig. 2), over broadly level ground at a height of c.23m OD.

Two soil types are covered by the proposed pipeline route, starting with Evesham 2 series at

Long Bennington and onto Fladbury 2 series across the River Witham to Westborough village (SSEW 1983)

2.3 Definition of a Desk-Based Assessment

A desk-based assessment is defined by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) 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).

3. PROJECT AIMS

The purpose of the desk-based assessment is to obtain information about the known and potential archaeological resource within a 200m corridor around the proposed pipeline route. The condition and extent of these archaeological remains is then clarified to enable suitable mitigation measures to be devised to minimise their disturbance.

Further to the above, statutory and advisory heritage constraints were identified.

4. METHODS

All archaeological remains or documentary evidence relating to the area within 200m of the proposed pipeline route were considered. 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 Office.
- Enclosure, tithe, parish and other maps and plans, held in Lincolnshire

Archives Office.

- Recent and old Ordnance Survey maps.
- Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record and archaeological files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.
- Aerial photographs.
- Archaeological books and journals.

Information obtained from the literature and cartographic examination was supplemented by a walk-over survey of the proposed pipeline route. 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.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Historical Data

Long Bennington

Long Bennington is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086. At that time land at Bennington (*Beninctun* or *Benington*) is recorded as belonging to Count Alan and William of Warrenne. Their holdings included a church and a priest, 320 acres of meadow and four mills (Morris ed. 1986, 12,49;15,2).

The place-name Bennington is of Old English origin and means 'Beonna's farmstead or village'. The prefix 'Long' is first recorded in 1274 and clearly refers to the layout of the settlement (Cameron 1998, 13).

Long Bennington Priory belonged to the Cistercian order and was dependant on the abbey at Savigny in Normandy. It was founded at some time in the late 12th century when the church and four carucates of land were given to the abbey by Ralf de Fougeres (Elspeth 1988, 242). At the end of the 12th century it was seized by Richard II and given to the Carthusians at St Ann's near Coventry. It was granted to the

Carthusian Priory of Mount Grace in North Yorkshire by Henry V in 1421 along with other alien priories (Samuels 1991,11).

Long Bennington is situated on the Great North Road, a thoroughfare which is first mentioned in the 12th century (Samuels 1991, 9). During the early part of the 18th century the route was established as a Turnpike road, which created a new route to the south-west of the village instead of using Church Lane and Church Street (ibid. 9).

Westborough

The place-name Westborough is also of Old English origin and refers to, 'the fortified place to the west'. However it is not known to which place it relates (Cameron 1998, 136).

At the time of the Domesday Survey, Westborough (*Westburg*) manor was held by Geoffrey of Alselin and also included a priest and church, 200 acres of meadow and two mills (Morris ed. 1986, 64,15)

A settlement called Thorpe Parva is recorded in Westborough parish in the early 14th century but its location is unknown.

5.2 Cartographic Data

The area under investigation is located through and between the villages of Long Bennington and Westborough. Appropriate maps of the vicinity were examined.

The earliest map relevant to the Long Bennington section of the proposed pipeline route was, '*A Plan of the Parish of Long Bennington in the County of Lincoln as divided by Act of Parliament in the Year 1794*' (LAO Kest Award 7), which was dated to 1796 (Fig.3). This map showed the pipeline area in considerable detail. The layout of the roads to the west of the church is significantly different to how it is shown on later maps. A field to the west of the church, part of which survives as pasture at present, (Fig.2, field 27) was surrounded on all sides by roads. Later maps

show that the roads to the south and east of this field have since been lost.

The shape and extent of the churchyard are also shown as different on this map. A triangular part of the churchyard on its northern side is now part of the garden of Priory Farm (cf. Figs. 3 and 7). The northernmost point of this area is crossed by the proposed pipeline route.

Significant detail of Long Bennington Priory is shown on the 1796 map (Fig.3). The T-shaped building in the centre of the Priory site appears to be in a similar location to the surviving farmhouse at Priory Farm. Barns which still exist to the south-west of the farmhouse also appear to be shown on the enclosure plan (cf. Figs. 3 and 7). The area to the north of the Priory buildings on the 1796 map appears to have been divided from them and includes a rectangular enclosure (Fig. 3, field 3) with two smaller enclosures adjoining it to the west. Approximately half way along a boundary connecting these enclosures to the north side of the churchyard is a circular enclosure. These enclosures appear to be on or very close to proposed route of the pipeline. Away from the pipeline route, in the northern corner of the Priory land is a sausage-shaped feature which has the appearance in plan of a medieval fishpond, although none have previously been recorded at this location. However, it is not known whether the feature mapped is a depression or not.

The earliest map examined for the Westborough section of the pipeline route was a copy of the enclosure award map for Doddington and Westborough parishes dated 1771 (LAO Kest Award 88/7) (Fig. 4). This map does not show the area of the pipeline route in great detail. However a structure is shown to the west of the church where a house still stands.

Armstrong's '*Map of Lincolnshire*', which dates from 1788 represents one of the earliest detailed maps of the county (Fig. 5). This is the earliest map to show the whole of the pipeline route. The map is at a small scale and no useful details of Long Bennington are shown. However, this

map appears to show that the main road through Westborough, now called Town Street, continued to the south of the church as far as the river Witham. The continuation of this road is not supported by the larger scale, earlier or later maps and it may be that Armstrong's map is not completely accurate (cf. Fig. 5 with Figs. 4 and 6).

A more detailed map of Westborough is, *'A plan of the parishes of Westborough and Doddington in the County of Lincoln as divided and enclosed in 1774 with the several estates of Sir Robt. Heron Bart. dispersely situated therein'* (LAO 1 MML), dated 1812 (Fig.6). The proposed route of the pipeline crosses a field belonging to Sir William Welby Bart. and runs past the building in its north-west corner. An elevation of the church is shown within its walled churchyard to the east of the pipeline route. The grounds of the house to the north of the church, presumably that of Sir Robt. Heron are also shown within their walled garden along with an elevation of the house.

Later maps relevant to the assessment are at a smaller scale and show both parishes. The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1882 is the earliest of these (Fig.7). Like Armstrong's map, this map appears to show the main road in Westborough continuing to the south of the church. It also shows the church to the west of the road suggesting that it is only representative and not completely accurate.

The 2nd Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map section showing the assessment area was surveyed in 1887, although a 1949 revision was examined (Fig.8). The principal change shown by this map is the amalgamation of smaller fields into larger land units. This map incorrectly shows a medieval fishpond earthwork in the vicarage garden at Long Bennington as a moat. Later Ordnance Survey maps such as the 1973 1:100000 map (revised 1981) shows the creation of the dual carriageway of the A1 which now by-passes Long Bennington (Fig.2).

5.3 Aerial Photograph Data

Several aerial photographs covering the proposed route of the pipeline were examined. The majority of the known cropmarks and earthworks within 200m of the pipeline route had been plotted onto map overlays by the RCHME (Sheets SK84SW and SK84SE) and are shown on Figure 2. The notable exception to this are the cropmarks of the Roman road and settlement which are shown in Figure 9.

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.200m of the proposed pipeline route are collated in Tables 1 and 2 and located on Figure 2.

Prehistoric Archaeology

A Neolithic (4000-2250 BC) stone axe from Long Bennington represents the earliest find from the assessment area (Fig. 2, No. 1). Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age (4000-1200 BC) flint scrapers have also been found in the same part of Long Bennington parish (Fig. 2, No. 2).

An important Early Bronze Age (1800-1200 BC) saucer barrow is located within the assessment area at Westborough (Fig. 2, 14) and is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 27861). It survives as an earthwork mound 30m in diameter and 1.8m high, and is surrounded on three sides by a ditch and low bank with a total width of c.6m. There are no records of any archaeological investigation of the monument and it is thought to remain largely undisturbed (English Heritage 1996). Although listed as a saucer barrow, this monument has also been recorded by RCHME as a probable medieval motte.

Sewstern Lane, which runs north to south through Long Bennington parish is a prehistoric trackway which connected the Welland and

Map Code No.	SMR No. (PRN)	Description	National Grid Reference
1	30160	Neolithic stone axe	SK 8400 4340
2	35150	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flint scrapers	SK 8430 4370
3	----	Sewstern Lane. Prehistoric trackway	SK 8415 4300
4	30175	Romano-British pottery and building debris	SK 8423 4371
5	35036	Roman road and settlement cropmarks	SK 8465 4411
6	30157	Site of Cistercian Priory	SK 8435 4385
7	30158	Earthworks of fishponds adjacent to the priory	SK 8435 4382
8	30159	Earthworks of shrunken medieval village	SK 8440 4390
9	30151	St Swithun's Church	SK 8436 4389
10	30152	Churchyard cross (SAM 22656)	SK 8435 4386
11	35151	Medieval pottery	SK 8430 4370
12	----	Earthwork ridge and furrow shown on early aerial photographs	SK 8410 4375 (centre)
13	----	Stone foundations exposed during levelling of the farmyard to the north-east of the church	SK 8444 4394
--	----	Stone mortar. Late 13-14th century	unlocated

Table 1: Known archaeological sites and finds from within 200m of the proposed pipeline route in Long Bennington.

Trent valleys (Fig.2, No.3). It continued in use until the post-medieval period (Samuels 1991, 9).

Later Bronze Age (1200-800 BC) and Iron Age (800 BC-50 AD) archaeology is not represented within the assessment area.

Romano-British Archaeology

Two Romano-British (AD 50-410) sites are located within the assessment area, both of which lie in Long Bennington parish. A large group of cropmarks were located in the north-east of the parish, immediately to the south of the river Witham in 1996 (Fig.2, No.5). These show a west to east aligned Roman road covering a distance of 390m. Flanking the road, to the north and south are an extensive complex

of rectilinear enclosures. The site appears to represent a planned roadside settlement of a type with few parallels in Lincolnshire. The location of this site supports arguments for the existence of a Roman road linking the forts and settlements of Thorpe (*Ad Pontem*) on the Fosse Way in the west to Ancaster on Ermine Street in the east (Boutwood 1998, 307-8). If the prehistoric trackway of Sewstern Lane was in use through the Roman period it would have met the Roman road just to the west of the settlement. The junction of these two roads and the crossing point of the Witham would have made this a strategic location. Long Bennington is situated approximately half way between Thorpe and Ancaster and it has been suggested that as a possible location for a fort. The recorded plan of the settlement is reminiscent of

Map Code No.	SMR No. (PRN)	Description	National Grid Reference
14	30204	Bronze Age saucer barrow. (SAM 27861)	SK 8491 4430
15	30184	Stamped sherd of Saxon pottery	SK 8510 4420
16	30205	Possible Anglo-Saxon cemetery. Pottery from churchyard and the field to the west.	SK 8490 4430
17	30209	Saxon to medieval pottery. Postholes and stone wall foundations representing possible structures	SK 8500 4439
18	30200	All Saints Church	SK 8501 4429
19	30201	Churchyard cross (SAM 22655)	SK 8501 4428
20	30206	Shrunken medieval village of Westborough	SK 8505 4428
21	30203	Manor house site. Possible moat in garden	SK 8512 4432
--	30192	Medieval and post-medieval pottery from the River Witham at Westborough	unlocated
--	30207	Thorpe Parva hamlet in Westborough parish	unlocated
22	----	Probable medieval earthwork enclosure	SK 8521 4440
23	----	Probable medieval earthwork pond	SK 8524 4437
24	----	Probable medieval earthwork waterchannel	SK 8527 4441
25	----	Possible medieval earthwork motte	SK 8489 4429
26	----	Possible medieval earthwork motte	SK 8490 4429
27	----	Potential medieval earthwork waterchannel	SK 8483 4420
28	35199	Dovecote House. Dates from the late C15	SK 8490 4450
29	33366	Undated earthworks. Possible enclosure	SK 8460 4430
--	30208	Six undated skeletons of mixed ages and sexes found at Manor Cottage	unlocated

Table 2: Known archaeological sites and finds from within 200m of the proposed pipeline route in Westborough and Foston

a *vicus*, a type of settlement associated with forts, which may support this suggestion (Boutwood 1998, 309).

The second Romano-British site consists of a scatter of pottery and building materials located

c.500m to the south-west of the roadside settlement (Fig.2, 4). It is not known what if any, relationship exists between the two sites.

Saxon Archaeology

The Saxon period (410-1066AD) is represented

by three groups of finds within the assessment area. Anglo-Saxon pottery has been found in Westborough churchyard and in the field to its west (Fig.2, No.16). It has been suggested that this group of pottery represents a cemetery site. However, there is no firm evidence to indicate that it is a cemetery rather than a settlement site. A single sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery with a stamped decoration has been found in Foston parish, less than 250m to the east-south-east of Westborough church (Fig.2, No.15). Further finds of Saxon pottery have been made immediately to the north of Westborough church (Fig.2, No. 17).

Medieval Archaeology

The medieval period (AD 1066-1500) is well represented by a number of sites and finds within the assessment area.

The principal medieval site in Long Bennington is that of the Cistercian Priory (Fig.2, No.6). Although none of the priory buildings survive intact, some farm buildings at Priory Farm include early re-used stonework. However, a 13th century arch which was present in one of the farm buildings has now been demolished (SMR). Stone foundations, possibly of priory buildings, were exposed during the levelling of part of the farmyard at Priory Farm in 1982 (Samuels 1991, 9) (Fig.2, No.13). Earthworks of two fishponds (Fig.2, No.7) relating to the priory survive in the garden of the vicarage. However a third possible fishpond was destroyed during the construction of a new parsonage house at the site in 1994 (Field 1995, 1). Medieval pottery has been found a short distance to the south of the priory site (Fig.2, No.11)

Long Bennington church, which is dedicated to St Swithun, is located in the vicinity of the priory site (Fig., No.9). The Norman south doorway is the earliest surviving part of the church, with the remainder being in the Early English, Decorated and Perpendicular styles (Pevsner, Harris and Antram 1995, 533-534).

In the churchyard is a cross shaft which stands to a height of 1.47m and is a Scheduled Ancient

Monument (SAM 22656) (Fig.2, No.10). Immediately to the east of the churchyard are earthworks relating to the medieval settlement of Long Bennington (Fig.2, No.8). A stone mortar, dating to the late 13th to 14th centuries has also been found in Long Bennington, but the findspot of this artefact is not known (Page 1986, 77).

Westborough church (Fig.2, No.18) is dedicated to All Saints and includes a late 12th century nave. The chancel and other parts of the church are in the Early English style. The tower was built in 1752 (Pevsner, Harris and Antram 1995, 789-790).

A cross shaft stands in the churchyard immediately to the south of the church (Fig.2, No.19) and is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 22655). A solid rounded cross head, dating to the late 11th to early 12th centuries, is located loose inside the church (Everson and Stocker 1999, 329).

Westborough is a shrunken medieval settlement (Fig.2, No.20), the focus of which appears to have been around the church. Medieval pottery and stone wall foundations and postholes have been located just to the north of the church (Fig.2, No.17). Further medieval and post-medieval pottery has been recovered from the river Witham at an unspecified location at Westborough.

The site of the manor lies immediately to the east of the church and a slight earthwork in the garden may be part of a moat (Fig.2, No.21). To the north-east of the manor site are a group of earthworks representing an enclosure pond and waterchannel, which are probably all of medieval date (Fig.2, Nos. 22-24). Further earthworks to the east of the settlement include a waterchannel and possible enclosure (Fig.2, Nos. 27 and 29) and the Scheduled barrow recorded as a medieval motte (Fig.2, Nos.25-26).

Post-medieval Archaeology

The significant post-medieval archaeology within the assessment area is represented by a

single building. Dovecote House, which is located to the north-west of the church dates from the 15th century (Fig.2, No.28).

Undated Archaeology

A group of six inhumation burials have been found at Westborough, although the exact place of their discovery is not recorded. The group was of mixed age and sex and could not be dated.

5.5 Walk-over Survey

A site visit was undertaken on 17th December 1999 to assess the condition of the route of the proposed pipeline.

Long Bennington

The southern part of the route runs along the grass verges of the Great North Road and Church Lane at Long Bennington. The fields to either side of this part of the route are predominantly arable with one pasture field remaining to the east of Church Lane.

Through Priory Farm the area of the pipeline was obscured by farm materials and it was not possible to visually assess the archeological potential of this section

The proposed route of the pipeline north-eastwards from Priory Farm crosses the field containing the Roman road and settlement (Fig. 2, No. 5). This field contained a young arable crop, but the visibility was good and the ground appeared to be well weathered. During a rapid walkover of the site, Roman pottery (including greyware, colour-coated and Dalesware types) was observed, although none was collected. At the time of the assessment the field was in a suitable condition for fieldwalking. No overhead power cables or other constraints preventing the use of geophysical survey techniques were observed.

Westborough

The proposed route of the pipeline through the field to the south-west of Westborough church was inspected. This field is currently pasture

and contains the Scheduled saucer barrow and other earthworks. In addition to the plotted earthwork remains, a ridge was observed running north to south along the eastern boundary of the field. Molehills on this ridge, which were the only ones observed in the field, were inspected (NGR SK 8496 4427). Two sherds of Romano-British pottery and fragments of unidentified bone were recovered. This pottery represents the first Romano-British evidence from the southern part of Westborough parish. The field was crossed by a north to south line of overhead telephone cables which may provide some interference for geophysical survey. The field is suitable for a detailed earthworks survey.

6. CONSTRAINTS

6.1 Heritage Constraints

Statutory and Advisory Constraints

Three Scheduled Ancient Monuments protected by the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 (HMSO 1979) are located within the assessment area. Two of these, the churchyard crosses at Long Bennington (SAM 22656) and Westborough (SAM 22655) are located more than 40m away from the proposed pipeline route. The third Scheduled Ancient Monument within the assessment area is the Bronze Age saucer barrow at Westborough (SAM 27861). This monument is located on the northern side of the proposed pipeline route. This monument is surrounded by a 2m wide protected area.

All other archaeological remains within the assessment area are protected only through the implementation of PPG16 (DoE 1990).

The proposed pipeline route does not disturb any historic hedgerows.

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 Neolithic period to the modern day has been recognised within the assessment area.

Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age artefacts have been recovered from close to the possible route of Sewstern Lane in Long Bennington and the saucer barrow has been recorded at Westborough. No evidence of later Bronze Age or Iron Age activity was identified within the assessment area.

Romano-British activity is represented mainly by the road and settlement at Long Bennington with isolated finds of pottery and building materials to the south of this site. The two sherds of pottery from the walkover survey at Westborough represent the first artefacts of this period from that part of the assessment area.

The Anglo-Saxon period is represented only by several finds of pottery from around Westborough church. The medieval period is very well represented throughout the assessment area. The principal site is the Priory at Long Bennington which is crossed by the proposed pipeline route. Both Long Bennington and Westborough are shrunken medieval settlements and the route passes through the core of these very close to their churches.

Rarity

Finds of isolated prehistoric stone artefacts are not uncommon although the possible association of the finds from Long Bennington with the Sewstern Lane trackway enhances their significance. The early Bronze Age saucer barrow at Westborough is of considerable significance. Saucer barrows, are an extremely rare monument type, with only about 60 examples known nationwide, most of which are in Wessex. In view of this, all barrows of this type are normally considered to be of national importance, with the Westborough barrow surviving as, *'a substantial and well preserved example of a rare form of this class of*

monument' (English Heritage 1996).

The Romano-British settlement site at Long Bennington is of a type with only one possible parallel among cropmark sites in Lincolnshire, although a few examples are known from excavation (Boutwood 1998, 309). As such this site represents a relatively rare of from of Roman roadside settlement within the county. Previous Romano-British finds from Long Bennington and the new evidence from Westborough must be considered to be linked to this overall complex.

Anglo-Saxon pottery finds from Westborough are relatively important. Although a number of small Anglo-Saxon cemeteries and settlements sites are known in the county few have been formally investigated.

Medieval remains within the assessment area are not of a particularly uncommon type. The location of a large number of religious houses are known in the county. Evidence for medieval churches and settlements is very widespread.

Documentation

Records of archaeological sites and finds made in the assessment area are kept in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and the parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire. Only one previous archaeological investigation has been carried out within the assessment area.

This report provides the first detailed review of the archaeological and historical aspects of the whole of the assessment area.

Group value

Potential relationships between the prehistoric artefacts, trackway and barrow within the assessment area mean that they have a moderately high group value. The association of the Romano-British settlement with the surrounding isolated finds in both parishes also suggest that it forms part of a broader area of activity of this period giving it a high group value.

Limited Anglo-Saxon evidence from the assessment area makes it difficult to establish any group value. However, the relationship of any further discoveries to the major cemetery at Loveden Hill 6km to the east would be significant.

The variety of the medieval archaeology within the assessment area, including settlement, religious and agricultural activity, has a moderately high group value.

Survival/Condition

The saucer barrow at Westborough is an extremely well preserved example of its class of monument. Other prehistoric remains within the assessment area may lie beneath arable land and cannot be expected to be well preserved.

The Romano-British site at Long Bennington is currently under arable cultivation and it is difficult to accurately assess its state of preservation. However the site does not appear to have been developed at any point in the post-medieval period and may be relatively well preserved despite damage by modern agriculture. Although a large amount of pottery was visible during the walkover survey, the quantities observed were not as high as might have been expected for the type of site given the ground conditions. It is possible that the site is partly protected by an alluvial deposit.

Any archaeological deposits associated with the Anglo-Saxon pottery at Westborough are likely to have been disturbed to some extent by later settlement activity and may not be well preserved.

The priory site appears to have been in continuous occupation since the medieval period. As a result of this it is possible that any remains associated with the priory may be fairly disturbed. This is particularly true in the farmyard to the north of the church where stone foundations were disturbed during levelling in 1982 (Samuels 1991, 9).

Any remains associated with the medieval settlements of Long Bennington and

Westborough will probably have been subjected to disturbance from later occupation and preservation may well be variable. The churchyard crosses in both villages are very well preserved and this is reflected by their scheduled status.

Fragility/Vulnerability

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

The presence of artefacts within the ploughsoil at the Romano-British site at Long Bennington suggest that only a minimal amount of disturbance would be required to expose archaeological deposits. Previous observations (Samuels 1991, 9) have shown that structural remains associated with the Priory are not deeply buried and would also be easily disturbed.

The earthworks along the proposed route of the pipeline at Westborough would easily be damaged by trenching and the general movement of plant.

Diversity

A high period diversity is represented by the recovery of prehistoric, Romano-British, Saxon and medieval archaeology within the assessment area. Sites relating to communications, settlement, burial and religious activity were identified, representing a high functional diversity.

Potential

Potential exists for further prehistoric finds within the assessment area particularly close to Sewstern Lane and around the barrow at Westborough. Any further prehistoric discoveries in this area will significantly add to the current knowledge.

The Romano-British remains within the pipeline corridor have a very high potential to reveal new and useful information. As the roadside settlement has only recently been discovered it has not been formally investigated and little

information about it is recorded.

There is also a very high potential for further Romano-British evidence being discovered. The isolated finds in Long Bennington and Westborough suggest that the settlement may be much larger than the cropmark evidence indicates. The possible existence of a fort associated with this settlement (Boutwood 1998, 309) must also be considered.

In view of the location of the Anglo-Saxon finds from Westborough, there is a very high potential for the discovery of further evidence within this part of the assessment area which would help to clarify the nature of the previous finds. The potential for the discovery of human remains must also be considered if the pottery finds represent a cemetery.

The extent of the medieval archaeology within the assessment area means that there is a very high potential for the discovery of further remains, particularly in the priory area of Long Bennington. Any further discoveries associated with the priory or either of the medieval settlements would significantly enhance the understanding of these two villages. Due to the position of the priory site and the post-medieval changes to the churchyard boundary, there is a potential for the discovery of human remains.

8. CONCLUSIONS

The assessment has identified a significant quantity of archaeological remains along the route of the proposed pipeline. These remains represent a very diverse assemblage, both in terms of its date range (Neolithic to post-medieval) and site types (settlement, religious, funerary, communication and agricultural).

The principal prehistoric evidence from within the assessment area is the early Bronze Age saucer barrow at Westborough. The scheduled status of this monument reflects its rarity and good state of preservation. The monument lies on the proposed pipeline route and would be under threat from any groundworks or surface

activity associated with the mains replacement. Further prehistoric evidence may be expected in the southern part of the assessment area, associated with Sewstern Lane.

The Romano-British remains within the assessment area are dominated by the roadside settlement site. The walkover survey confirmed the presence of Roman pottery at this site, although the quantities observed may suggest that the site is partly covered by alluvium. The full extent of these remains is not known and it has been suggested that there may be a fort associated with this settlement. Finds of Roman pottery and building materials to the south of the settlement, close to the proposed route on Church Lane, and to the north of the Witham at Westborough, certainly imply that the Romano-British activity within the assessment area is very extensive.

There is a high potential for the discovery of further Anglo-Saxon and medieval remains in two areas of the proposed route, at Westborough and around Long Bennington church and priory.

There is a potential for the discovery of human remains in the vicinity of the possible Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Westborough and where the churchyard boundary has been altered at Long Bennington.

It is noted from the plan of the proposed pipeline route (AW 1999) that the majority of the watermain (SK 8426 4393 - SK 8500 4434) is to be replaced by pulling a new plastic pipe through the existing cast iron main. The areas of greatest archaeological sensitivity fall within this section. This approach will, in theory, prevent or minimise disturbance to the archaeological resource. However, any ground disturbance which does occur along the route (e.g. stripping of easements or excavation of small access pits) has a high potential for disturbing archaeological remains.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Gavin Stanley who commissioned this report on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Dale Trimble and Tom Lane. Maps were drawn by Dave Hopkins and computerised by Phil Mills. 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. Jo Simpson, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council, permitted access to the parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

- | | |
|-------|---|
| APS | Archaeological Project Services |
| AW | Anglian Water Services Ltd |
| DoE | Department of the Environment |
| GSGB | Geological Survey of Great Britain |
| HMSO | Her Majesties' Stationary Office |
| IFA | Institute of Field Archaeologists |
| LAO | Lincolnshire Archive Office |
| LAS | Lindsey Archaeological Services |
| LHA | Lincolnshire History and Archaeology (journal) |
| RCHME | Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England |
| SSEW | Soil Survey of England and Wales |
| SMR | County Sites and Monuments Record Office |

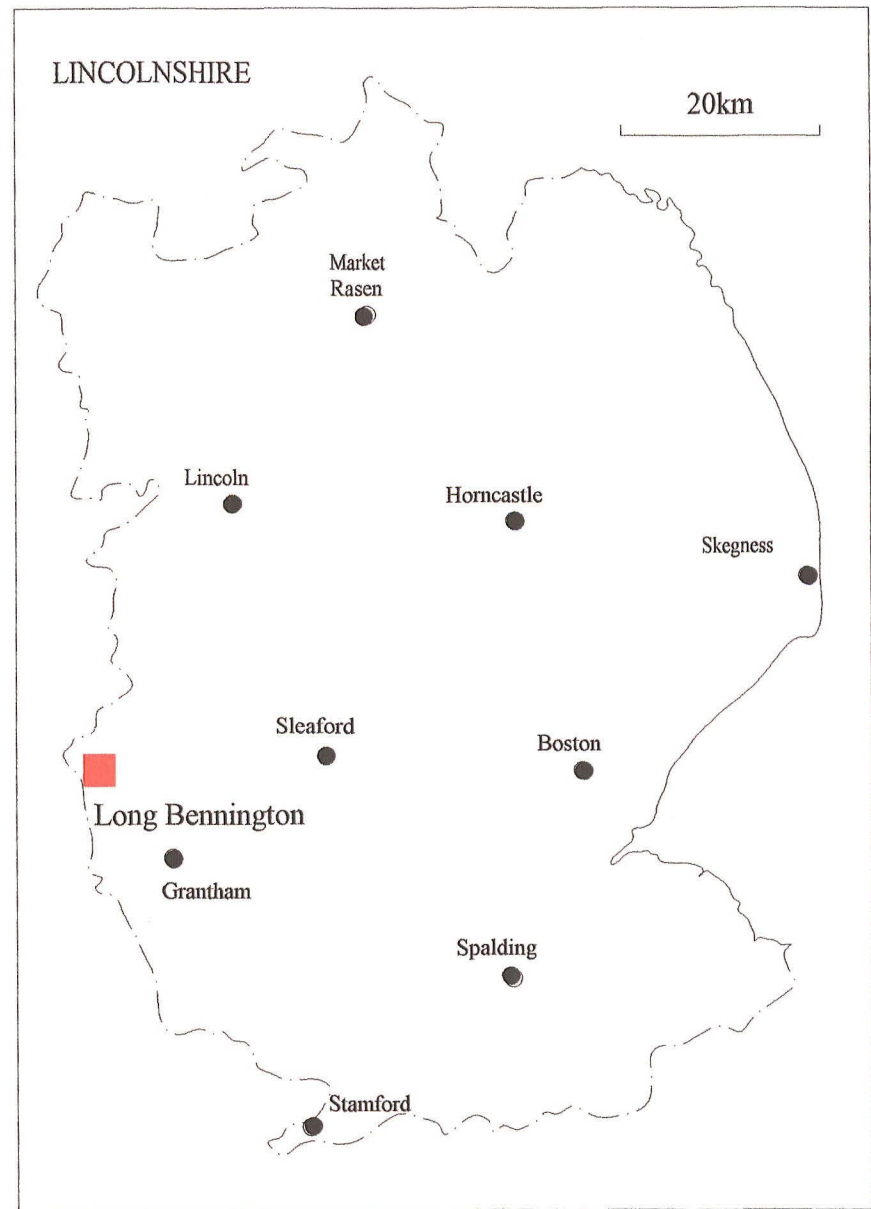


Figure 1 General Location Plan

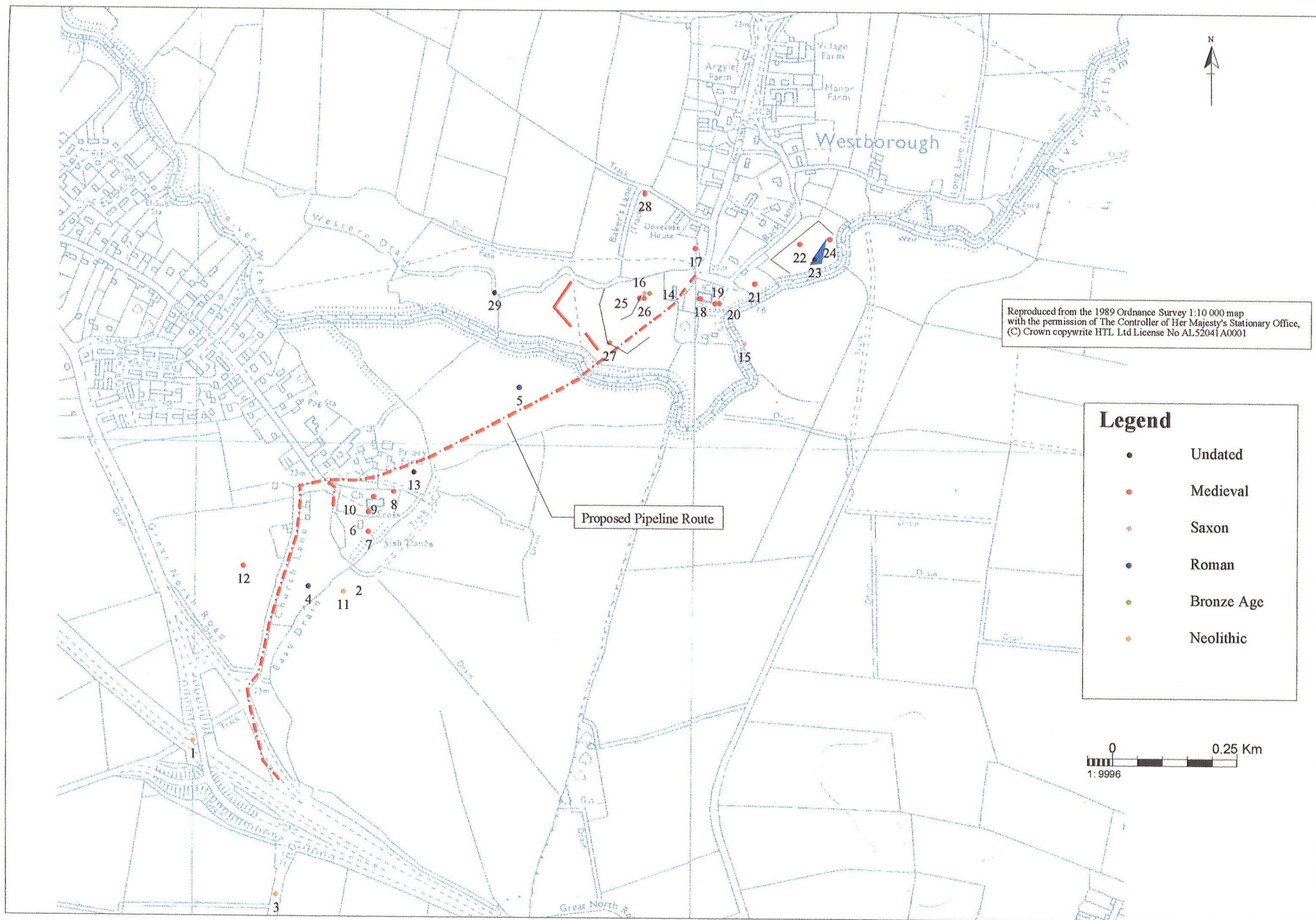


Figure 2 Plan of the proposed pipeline route showing known archaeological sites and finds within a 200m corridor

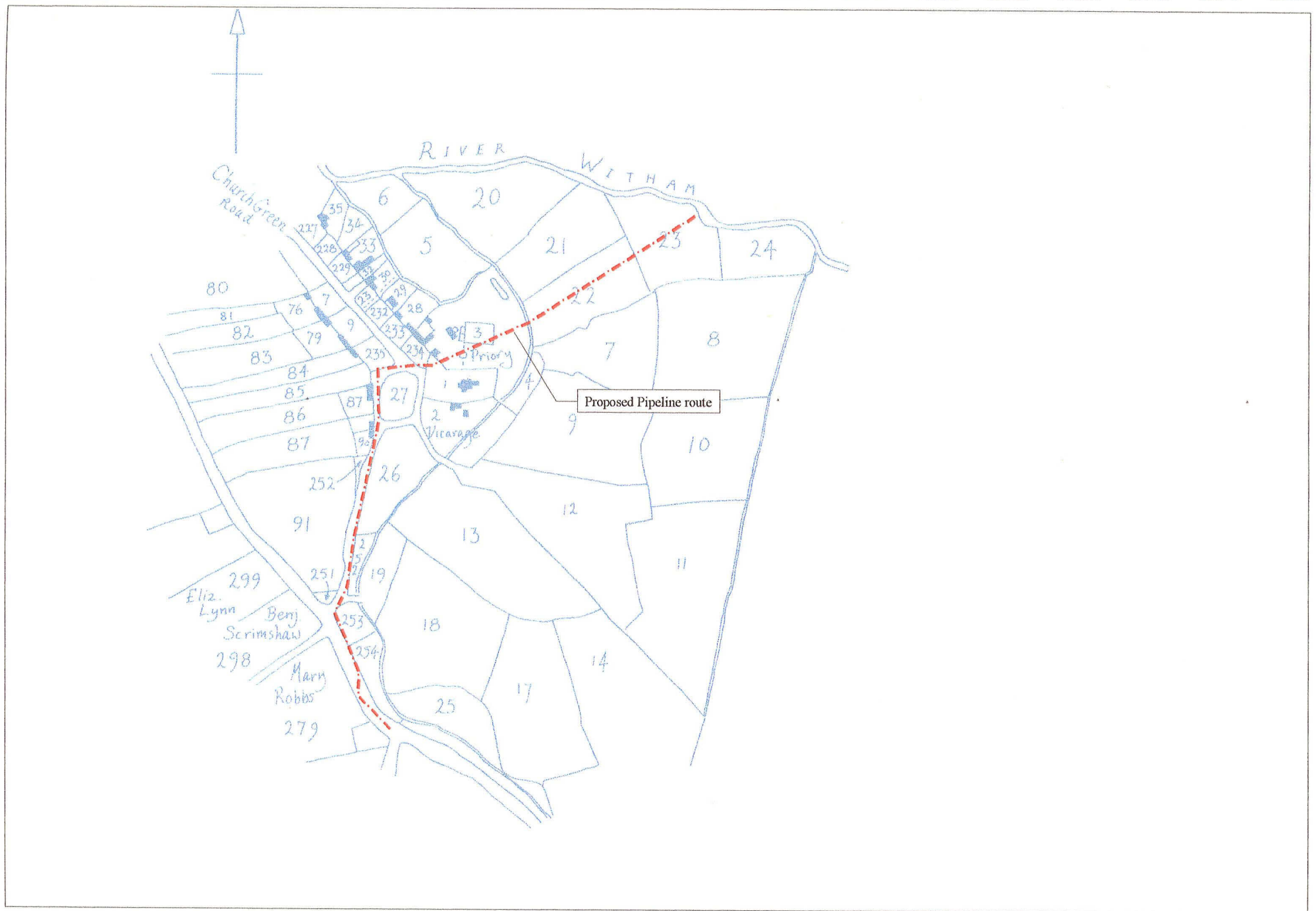


Figure 3 Extract from 'A plan of the parish of Long Benneton in the county of Lincoln as divided by act of parliament in the year 1794 by Thos. Bainbridge, Surveyor 1796' (LAO Kest Award 7 LB) showing the proposed pipeline route

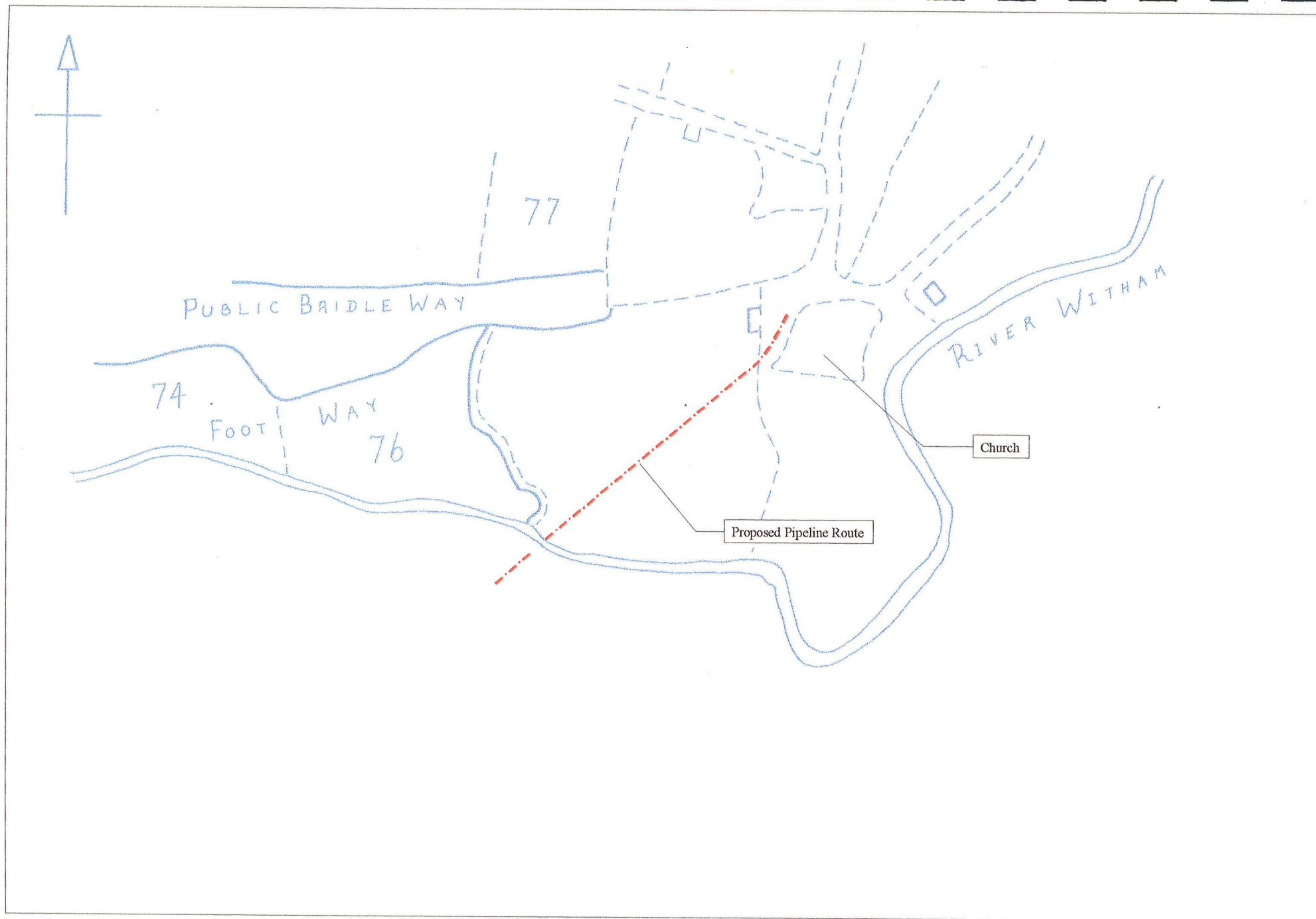


Figure 4 Extract from a copy of the Doddington and Westborough Enclosure Award Plan 1771 (LAO KEST. Award 88/7) showing proposed pipeline route

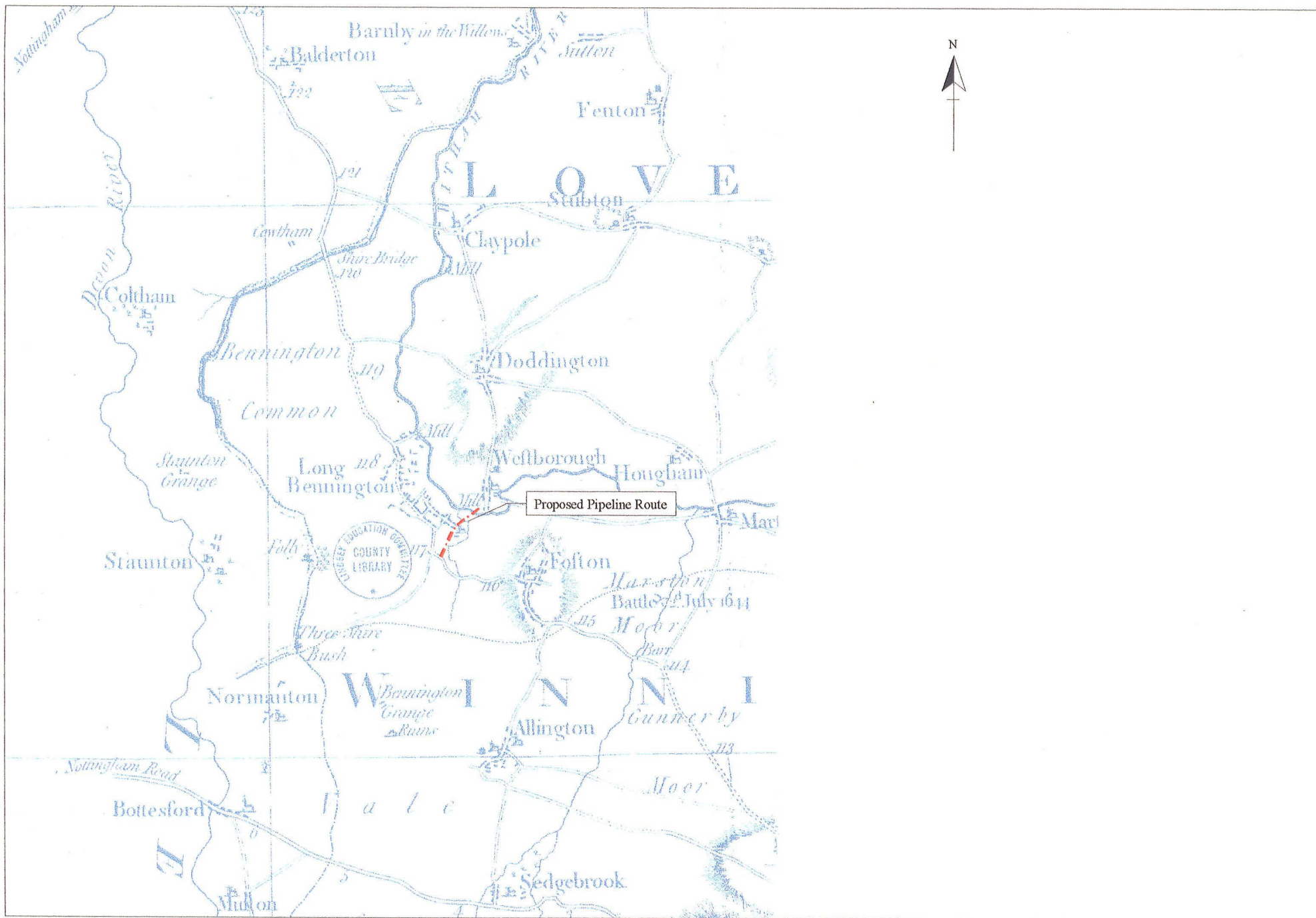


Figure 5 Extract from 'Armstrong's Map of Lincolnshire 1788' showing proposed pipeline route

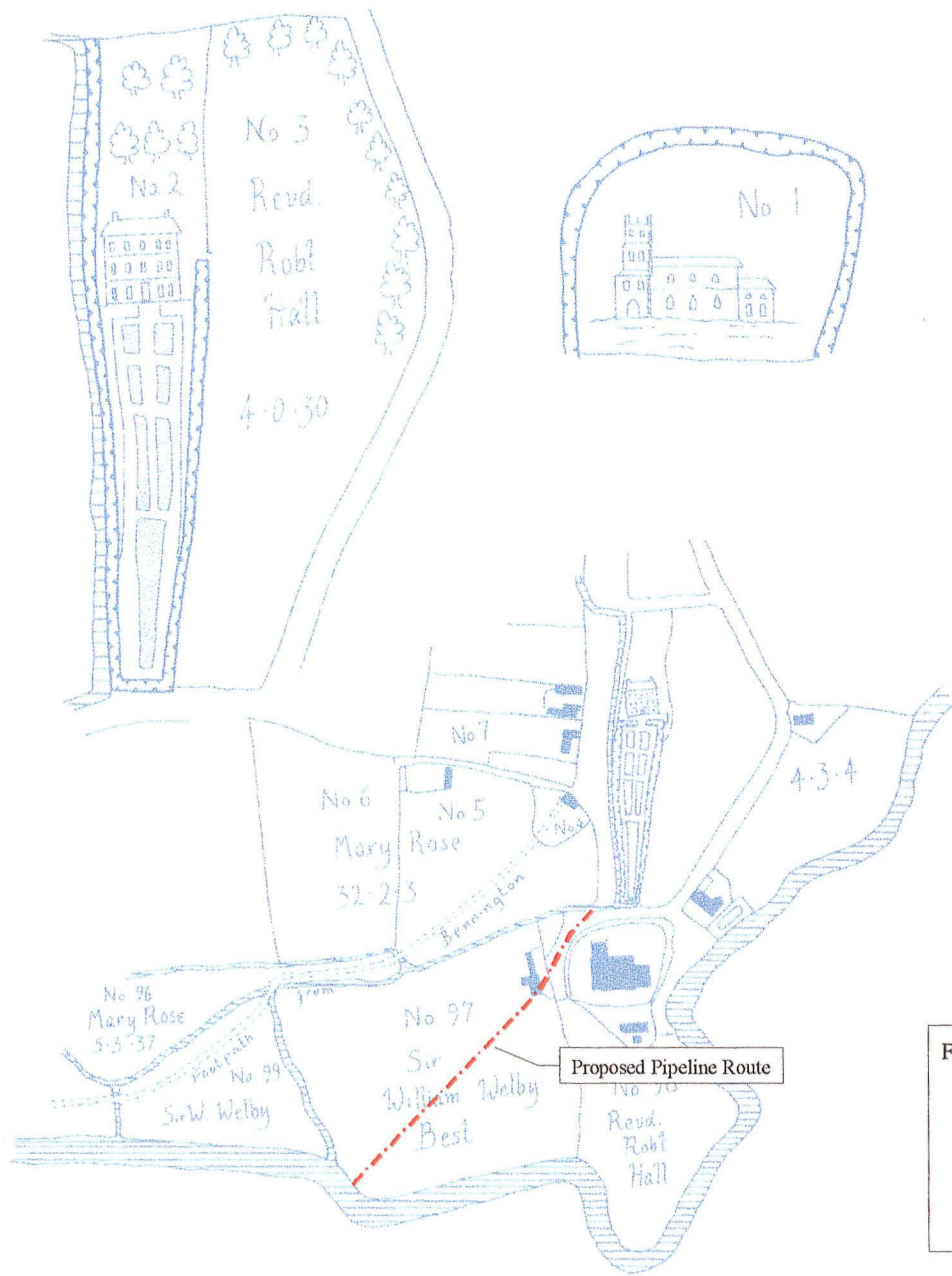


Figure 6 Extract from 'A Plan of the Parishes of Westborough and Doddington in the County of Lincolnshire as Divided and Enclosed in 1774 with the several Estates of Sir Rpb't Heron, Bart. Dispersely Situated Therin. contents Inserted According to a Survey taken 1812. Francis Robinson. Script.' showing the proposed pipeline route and enlarged details of the Church and Rectory.

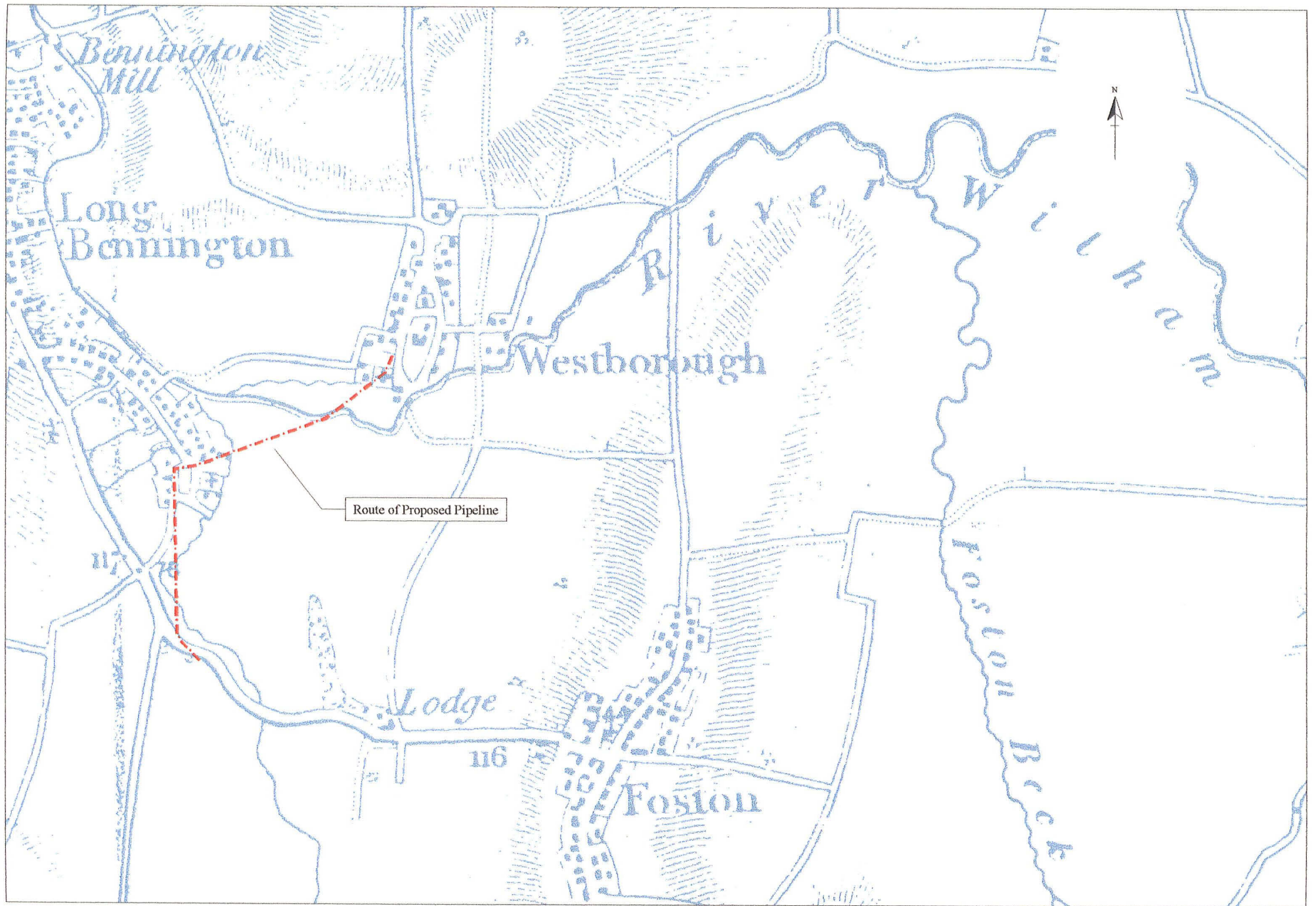


Figure 7 Extract from the first edition Ordnance Survey map of Lincolnshire showing the proposed pipeline route

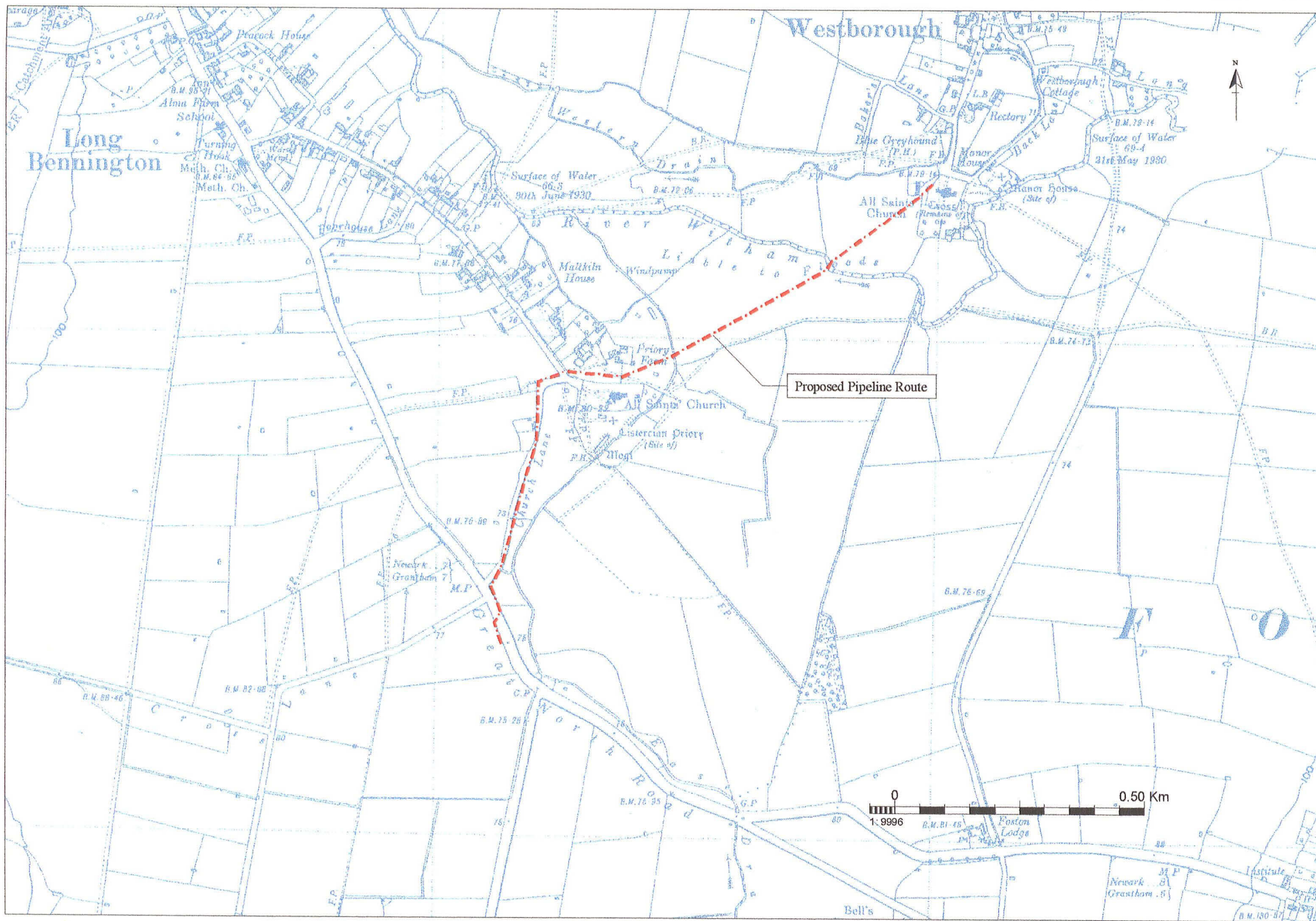


Figure 8 Extract from the second edition 6" to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map of Lincolnshire showing the proposed pipeline route

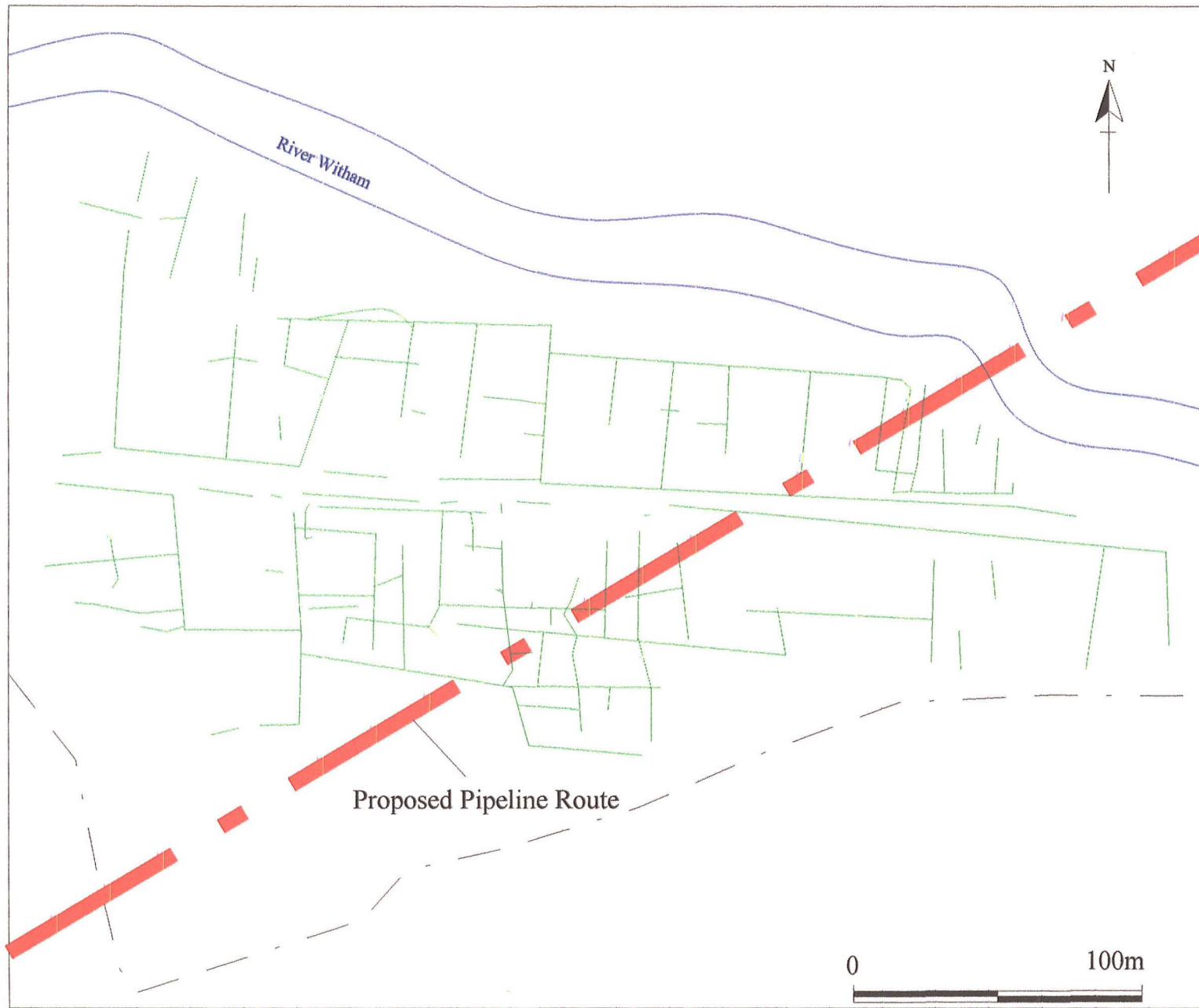
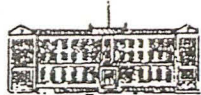


Figure 9 Plot of the Roman road and settlement cropmarks at Long Bennington (After RCHME) showing the proposed pipeline route

APPENDIX 1

Recommendation for Archaeological Work



COUNTY OFFICES
NEWLAND • LINCOLN

LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

HIGHWAYS & PLANNING DIRECTORATE
Director: Paul Kirby

City Hall, Lincoln LN1 1DN
Telephone (01522) 552222 Fax (01522) 553149
Minicom (01522) 552055

Your Ref: -
My Ref: JB/AW/ALLI/LBEN/WEST/RC1/JP

For further information contact
Mr J Bonnor
Telephone Lincoln (01522) 553074

Anglian Water Services Ltd
Endurance House
Chivers Way
Histon
Cambs
CB4 4ZY

26 August 1999

For the attention of Mr D Quincey

Dear Sirs

ALLINGTON SUB-ZONE LONG BENNINGTON TO WESTBOROUGH REPLACEMENT MAIN

Many thanks for consulting the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section regarding the above proposal. The scheme has now been appraised against the county Sites and Monuments Record.

Our records indicate that there is a considerable archaeological potential along most of this route. Along Church Lane, Long Bennington, pottery, flint artefacts and building material indicate settlement activity from the prehistoric to the medieval period. These finds lie close to the presumed site of a Cistercian Priory established in the early 12th century and several of the farm buildings around Priory Farm contain stonework of ecclesiastical buildings of the 13th century. Earthworks surrounding the medieval church of St Swithin and the farm have been identified as part of the shrunken medieval village.

Immediately to the east of the village remains our records indicate that the presence of cropmarks of a Roman road and roadside settlement south of the river Witham. However, I have been unable to view the photograph or plots of the cropmarks.

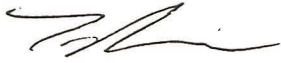
Across the Witham there is an enclosure of unknown date which survives as earthworks and to the southwest the proposed route appears to clip the edge of a scheduled burial mound (Scheduled Monument No. 27861) which survives as an earthwork 100m west of All Saint's Church. Aerial photographs indicate that less visible archaeology is associated with this monument outside the scheduled area.

Finally, All Saints Church is a medieval building but could very well overlie an earlier Anglo-Saxon cemetery, possibly pre-7th century.

The archaeological potential of the route is clearly considerable and it is suggested that consideration is given to mitigation measures which involve the least disturbance to the remains. I recommend that in order to do this, a desk-based assessment is undertaken to verify the condition of remains as well as their extent. Any questions regarding scheduled monument issues should be directed to English Heritage, Northampton Office.

If you have any further questions please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be a stylized name, possibly 'A. H.', written in a cursive style.

for Director of Highways and Planning

APPENDIX 2

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.