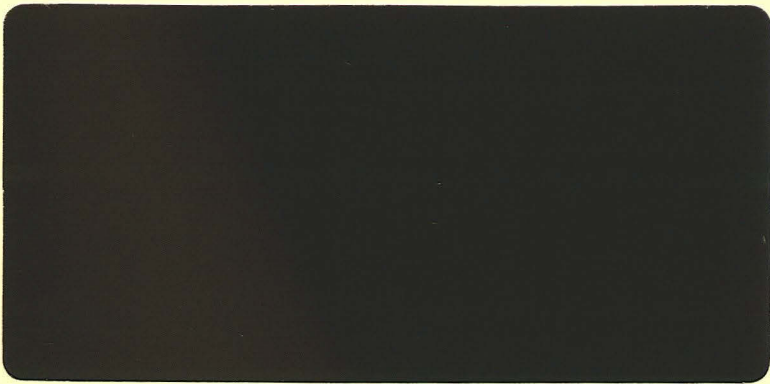


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**DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT OF
LAND SOUTH OF DALLYGATE,
GREAT PONTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(GPD00)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES



see 20/4/02

20 APR 00

Lincolnshire County Council
Archives Dept. Boston

**DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT OF
LAND SOUTH OF DALLYGATE,
GREAT PONTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(GPD00)**

Work Undertaken For
Harnfield Developments Ltd.

April 2000

Report Compiled by
James Albone BSc PIFA

National Grid Reference: SK 9263 3038



A.P.S. Report No. 048/00

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1. SUMMARY

A desk-based assessment was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of a proposed residential development on land to the south of Dallygate, Great Ponton, Lincolnshire. Archaeological evidence dating from the Neolithic to post-medieval periods has been identified within c.500m of the proposed development site.

The site consist of a former farmyard area and lies in the centre of the present village of Great Ponton. No archaeological remains have previously been identified at the site. However, its position, close to the core of the village, suggests potential for Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlement evidence at the site. There is limited potential for the existence of unidentified prehistoric and Romano-British remains at the site.

Cartographic sources show that a range of buildings were constructed at the site after 1828. Some of these survived until relatively recently.

A walkover survey was carried out at the site to assess ground conditions and the presence of archaeological remains. No artefactual remains dating to before the 19th century were observed. Due to the presence of rubble from the demolished farm buildings, the site would not be suitable for further investigations in the form of fieldwalking or geophysical surveys.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Two planning applications for residential development, consisting of 10 dwellings, at land south of Dallygate, Great Ponton were submitted to South Kesteven District Council (Planning refs. S98/1181/38 & S98/1182/38). As the site lay within an area of potential archaeological interest, the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist recommended that an archaeological evaluation be carried out. The

first phase of this process consists of a desk-based assessment. Three plots within the proposed development site were subsequently sold separately and are subject to watching brief conditions (Planning refs. S00/0093/38 & S00/1283/38). However, the desk-based assessment is still applicable to the whole of the proposed development area.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Harnfield Developments Ltd. to undertake a desk-based assessment of the proposed development site. The archaeological assessment was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for the Preparation of Desk-Based Assessments* (IFA 1999).

2.2 Topography and Geology

Great Ponton village is situated in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire, approximately 5km south of Grantham (Fig. 1). The village lies on both the River Witham and the Great North Road.

The site is located to the south of Dallygate on the southeast side of the village. It comprises mainly a former farmyard area centred on NGR SK 9263 3038 and lying at a height of 70m above OD.

The site lies on brashy calcareous fine loamy soil of the Elmton 1 Association soil developed on Jurassic limestone (Hodge et al. 1984, 179).

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, inter-tidal zone or underwater. It consists of a collation of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic 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 1999).

3. PROJECT AIMS

The purpose of the desk-based assessment is to obtain information about the known and potential archaeological resource of the proposed development site. In order to achieve this the assessment considers all archaeological remains within c. 500m of the site. The condition and extent of any remains at the site is then clarified to enable suitable mitigation measures to be devised to minimise their disturbance. In addition to the above, statutory and advisory heritage constraints are identified.

4. METHODS

All archaeological remains or documentary evidence relating to the area within c. 500m of the proposed development site 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.
- Parish files held by Heritage Lincolnshire.
- Aerial photographs.
- Archaeological books and journals.

Information obtained from the literature and cartographic examination was supplemented by a walkover survey of the site to assess present land-use and ground conditions.

Results of the archival research were committed to scale plans of the area.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Historical Data

The place-name Great Ponton is Old English in origin and probably refers to 'a farmstead or village in a hollow' (Cameron 1998, 97).

Great Ponton is first mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 as *Pamptune*. At that time there were three landowners, King William, Drogo of La Beuvrière and Countess Judith, who held a total of 24 carucates of land between them. A total of 13 villagers, 5 smallholders and 12 freemen were recorded. The location of the settlement on the River Witham was clearly important as La Beuvrière's holding included a mill and a further five mills were also held by Countess Judith. The right to her lands was claimed by Robert of Tosny and were exchanged for the manor of Marston (Morris 1986).

During the late medieval period the manor was held by Anthony Ellis a Calais merchant who was responsible for rebuilding the manor house and church tower.

The village is located on the Great North Road. This section of the road, south of Grantham, was Turnpiked in 1839, making it one of the earliest in the county (Wright 1993, 78).

In the mid-19th century Great Ponton was described as a large village with a population of 680. The principal landowner at the time was the Earl of Dysart, whose family had acquired the manor from the Archer family in 1793 (White 1856, 423).

5.2 Cartographic Data

The proposed development site is located in the centre of Great Ponton village. Appropriate maps of the vicinity were examined. No Tithe map exists for the village.

The earliest map examined relevant to the proposed development site was the Great Ponton Enclosure Plan which dates to 1773

(LAO. G.M. C/8). The site is shown as falling within parts of two fields belonging to John Archer and W. Stennet (Fig. 3). No structures, apart from the church, are depicted on this map. Consequently, the presence or absence of any buildings at the site cannot be determined.

Armstrong's 'Map of Lincoln-shire' (Fig. 4), which dates from 1778 is of a small scale and the details of the village area are probably schematic.

Bryant's 1828 'Map of the County of Lincoln' (Fig. 5) is also of a small scale but is more detailed. No buildings are shown at the proposed development site. The track which survives to the east of the site was shown as a road on this map.

The second edition 25" Ordnance Survey map dating to 1904 (Fig. 6) is the first map to definitely show buildings at the proposed development site. A group of buildings are depicted on the western part of the site.

Later Ordnance Survey maps, such as the 6" 1956 edition, appear to indicate that the two southernmost buildings had been demolished (Fig. 7).

Only minor changes appear to have occurred during the late 20th century and these are evident on the 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey map of 1977 (Fig.2). Further demolition appears to have taken place and a new building had been constructed at the site.

5.3 Aerial Photograph Data

Aerial photographs relevant to the assessment area were examined at the Lincolnshire SMR and in collections held by Heritage Lincolnshire. Map overlays of cropmarks, soilmarks and earthworks produced by the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments were examined. These are composites of all aerial photographs available to RCHM up to c.5 years ago and are therefore, regarded as fairly comprehensive. However, map overlays held by Heritage Lincolnshire revealed further cropmark

and earthwork evidence which has not been recorded on the RCHM map overlays. The photographic sources used in the compilation of the Heritage Lincolnshire overlays is not known and it is possible that the photographs used were in private collections not available to RCHM.

Two linear cropmarks of unknown date are recorded to the east and northwest of the proposed development site on the RCHM plots (Fig.2. Nos. 6 & 7).

A C-shaped enclosure was plotted c.300m north of the proposed development site on the heritage Lincolnshire overlays (Fig.2, No.8). It is possible that this feature represents an enclosure of prehistoric date. A linear cropmark feature was also shown to the east of the village, apparently leading to the Cringle Brook (Fig.2, No.9). Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow have been identified to the southeast of the village (Fig.2, No.10).

Examination of aerial photographs held by Heritage Lincolnshire (Appendix 3) did not identify any further features of archaeological interest.

5.4 Archaeological Data

Records of archaeological sites and finds are held in the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record. Other sources, including parish files held by Heritage Lincolnshire, were also examined. Details of archaeological and historical remains falling within c.500m of the proposed development site are collated in Table 1 and located on Figure 2.

Prehistoric Archaeology

The earliest archaeological evidence from the assessment area dates from the Neolithic period (4000 - 2250 BC). A site consisting of a shallow pit with stake holes, was identified to the south of the village in 1933 and interpreted as a settlement (Fig.2, No.1). A pottery bowl, flint flake and fragments of human bone were found at the site. However, it is not clear that the finds were contemporary with the pit and its interpretation is not certain (May 1976, 44-45).

Map Code No.	SMR Ref.	Description	National Grid Reference
1	33955	Possible Neolithic occupation site	SK 9246 2974
-	----	Neolithic/Bronze Age perforated axe-hammer	Unlocated
2	33954	Romano-British villa	SK 9282 3057
3	33956	Medieval Holy Cross Church	SK 9248 3047
4	33957	Medieval manor house	SK 9246 3042
5	33959	Post-medieval watermill	SK 9282 3087
6	-----	Undated linear cropmark	SK 9223 3072
7	-----	Undated linear cropmark	SK 9286 3044
8	----	Undated cropmark enclosure	SK 9267 3069
9	----	Undated linear cropmark	SK 9281 3039
10	----	Earthwork ridge and furrow	SK 9305 3005

Table 1: Known archaeological sites and finds within the c.500m assessment area around the proposed development site.

A perforated stone axe-hammer of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date has also been found at Great Ponton although the exact findspot is unknown (Fig.2, No.2).

Romano-British Archaeology

The Romano-British period (50 - 410 AD) is represented by a villa site which lies 300m northeast of the proposed development (Fig.2, No.3). A tessellated pavement was exposed at the site in 1823 and there are early accounts of coins, urns, bricks, arches and vaults also being discovered. The major Roman road of Ermine Street passes 1.3km to the east of this villa. Great Ponton lies between two important Roman settlements. A town, possibly *Causemmae*, existed by the river Witham at Saltersford c.1.7km to the north and a smaller local centre lay on Ermine Street at Easton, c.3.5km to the south.

Saxon Archaeology

No archaeological evidence from this period

was identified within the assessment area. However, the place-name suggests that the village evolved during this period.

Medieval Archaeology

Two medieval (1066-1500 AD) buildings survive at Great Ponton. The Holy Cross Church (Fig.2, No.4) is principally in the Perpendicular style. Some features of chancel arch and porch date to the late 13th century and the tower was built in 1519 (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 332)

The manor house was built by Anthony Ellis, a Calais merchant, in the late 15th or early 16th century (Fig.2, No. 5). Rare early 16th century wall-paintings survive in the great chamber but are not part of the original decor. The house was partly demolished in the 17th century and divided into tenements in the 18th century. It was remodelled during the 20th century and was recently in use as the rectory.

Post-medieval Archaeology

A post-medieval (1500 - 1900 AD) watermill is situated on the River Witham to the north of the village (Fig.2, No.6). It was originally constructed during the late 18th century.

5.5 Historic Buildings Data

A number of listed historic buildings are recorded at Great Ponton (DoE 1987, 49 -54). The Holy Cross parish church is the only grade I listed building within the assessment area.

The former manor house and rectory of Anthony Ellis is grade II* listed along with its wall and gate piers. It is recorded in the listing description as being of 14th century date with later alterations (*ibid.* 50) although other sources state that it was built by Ellis around 1600.

A 16th century limestone barn and 17th century stable range are recorded at Church farm to the north of Dallygate. These buildings are of grade II* and grade II respectively. Number 5 Archers Way, to the west of the proposed development site is a grade II listed, 2 storey stone house of late 18th century date.

Two further grade II listed late 18th century houses, Dunkirk Cottage and North road Farmhouse, are located to the south of the village. Great Ponton House, was built as a rectory in 1826 in Ashlar stone. It is grade II listed and is located on the Great North Road to the north of the village.

Mill Farm and watermill, which are located on the River Witham to the north of the village, are originally of late 18th century date and are grade II listed.

5.6 Walkover Survey

A walkover survey of the proposed development site was undertaken on 3rd April 2000. The site lies on a east facing slope and covers a former farmyard area (Fig. 8).

A number of stone farm buildings had

previously been located on the western part of the site (Fig.8, Area 1). These had been demolished by the time of the walkover survey. Some foundations were still visible at the surface and rubble was spread across the whole of this part of the site.

The perimeter stone wall of the site, incorporating sections of walls from some of the buildings, has been retained around the west and north sides of the site. A benchmark survives on the northern wall of the former building adjacent to Dallygate. The surviving boundary wall at the junction of Dallygate and Archers Way differed from that shown on the 1904 Ordnance Survey map (cf. Figs. 6 & 8). The earlier boundary appeared to follow the walls of the buildings, with the modern line forming a curved corner. Beyond the boundary a footpath and small grass verge had been created. From the corner of Dallygate and for a short distance along Archers Way, they are retained by a low stone wall. Although this wall could have been part of a structure pre-dating the farm buildings, cartographic evidence does not seem to support this.

The eastern part of the site (Fig.8, Area 2) consisted of areas of exposed soil and rubble. Modern pottery, building materials and clay pipe stems were the only artefacts observed during the walkover survey.

The present ground conditions at the site preclude further evaluation by fieldwalking or geophysical surveys.

6. CONSTRAINTS

6.1 Heritage Constraints

Statutory and Advisory Constraints

No Scheduled Ancient Monuments protected by the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 (HMSO 1979) are located within the assessment area. As a result, archaeological remains within the assessment area are protected only through the implementation of PPG16 (DoE 1990).

Significant historic buildings within the assessment area have listed building status and, consequently, are protected by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act of 1990.

6.2 Other Constraints

No specific checks were carried out for the presence of active services (gas, water, electricity etc.) across the site. Overhead telephone cables were observed across the western part of the site during the walkover survey.

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 1).

Period

Activity dateable to the Neolithic, Romano-British, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods has been recognised within the assessment area and elsewhere along the upper Witham valley.

Prehistoric activity is represented by the possible occupation site to the south of the village and the unlocated axe-hammer. The Romano-British period is represented by the villa site to the northeast of the village.

No archaeological evidence for the Saxon period was identified within the assessment area. However, place-name and Domesday Book evidence indicates that a settlement was present by the late Saxon period.

The medieval period is only represented by the church, manor house and ridge and furrow earthworks.

Post-medieval remains recorded within the assessment area are currently confined to standing buildings and include a watermill to the north of the village.

A number of cropmarks of unknown date are recorded around the village.

Rarity

Isolated finds of prehistoric artefacts such as the axe-hammer are relatively common. However, Neolithic occupation sites are rare at local, regional and even national level.

Roman villa sites are reasonably common throughout Lincolnshire and the site at Great Ponton, while of a high status, is not unusual.

Medieval evidence is representative of settlement activity from this period. The church and ridge and furrow earthworks are typical remains from this period. The manor house, and in particular the wall paintings which survive inside it, are rare survivals.

The recorded post-medieval buildings within the assessment area are all sufficiently interesting or unusual to warrant listed status.

As the date and function of the recorded cropmark sites is not known, it is not possible to establish their rarity.

Documentation

Records of archaeological sites and finds made in the assessment area are kept in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record, Lincolnshire Archives Office and in parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire. This assessment represents the only modern archaeological fieldwork to have been carried out within the assessment area.

Group value

Although the prehistoric evidence from Great Ponton is limited, it forms part of a group of sites along the upper Witham valley.

The Roman villa is the only site of this period within the assessment area. It is of moderate group value when considered in a broader context with nearby Ermine Street and the towns at Saltersford and Easton.

Medieval remains at Great Ponton are

comparatively sparse but have a moderate group value. Recorded post-medieval buildings within the assessment area represent the development of the village during that period and have a high group value.

Survival/Condition

A number of prehistoric and Romano-British sites within the assessment area have been subject to early excavations and investigations under varying circumstances. As a result of this they will have been disturbed and may be poorly preserved.

Later archaeological sites are comparatively well preserved, with standing remains of medieval and post-medieval date.

The survival of below surface features associated with the undated cropmark sites is difficult to assess.

The site appears to have seen limited development from the 19th century onwards. As a result of this ground disturbance will have occurred but will probably have been minimal. If any unidentified archaeological remains are present at the proposed development site, it is likely that they will be relatively well preserved.

Fragility/Vulnerability

Any unidentified archaeological remains present at the proposed development site are likely to be at risk from development activity.

Diversity

A high period diversity is represented by the archaeological remains identified within the assessment area. Sites relating to settlement, religion and agriculture were identified, representing a moderate functional diversity.

Potential

Later prehistoric activity along the Witham valley is abundant. Although the evidence from Great Ponton is limited, there is some potential for the discovery of unidentified buried remains from this period.

The Romano-British villa is presently an

isolated site at Great Ponton. It is unlikely that another site of similar size would be located within close proximity. However, areas of domestic, industrial, funerary and other activity, would be present on the villa estate. There is potential that unidentified Romano-British remains could be present at the proposed development site.

No archaeological evidence of Saxon date was identified within the assessment area although it is clear from other sources that a settlement existed at Great Ponton by the latter part of this period.

The site lies *c.*150m east of the church and manor house, which may have represented the core of the medieval village. It is possible that unidentified remains associated with Saxon medieval and early post-medieval settlement activity exist at the proposed development site. Cartographic sources seem to indicate that there were no structures on the site during the early 19th century.

8. CONCLUSIONS

No archaeological remains have previously been recorded at the proposed development site. However, evidence of Neolithic to post-medieval activity has been identified within the surrounding *c.*500m assessment area.

Whilst it is possible that remains of prehistoric and Romano-British date could be present at the site, the potential is relatively low. However, the site lies close to the core of the village and there is potential that remains associated with the Saxon, medieval and later settlement will exist.

Cartographic sources show a range of buildings were constructed at the site after 1828. These appear to have been stone barns and other farm buildings, some of which remained standing until recently.

No artefactual remains pre-dating the 19th century were observed during the walkover survey. The presence of rubble across much of

the surface of the site precludes further evaluation in the form of fieldwalking or geophysical survey.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr T. Miller of Harnfield Developments Ltd. who commissioned this report. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble who jointly edited this report with Tom Lane. Maps were 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. Jo Simpson, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council, permitted access to the parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire. Thanks are also due to the staff of the Lincolnshire Archives Office and Lincoln Central Library.

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

DoE	Department of the Environment
HMSO	Her Majesties' Stationary Office
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
LAO	Lincolnshire Archive Office
OS	Ordnance Survey
RCHM	Royal Commission on Historic Monuments
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record Office

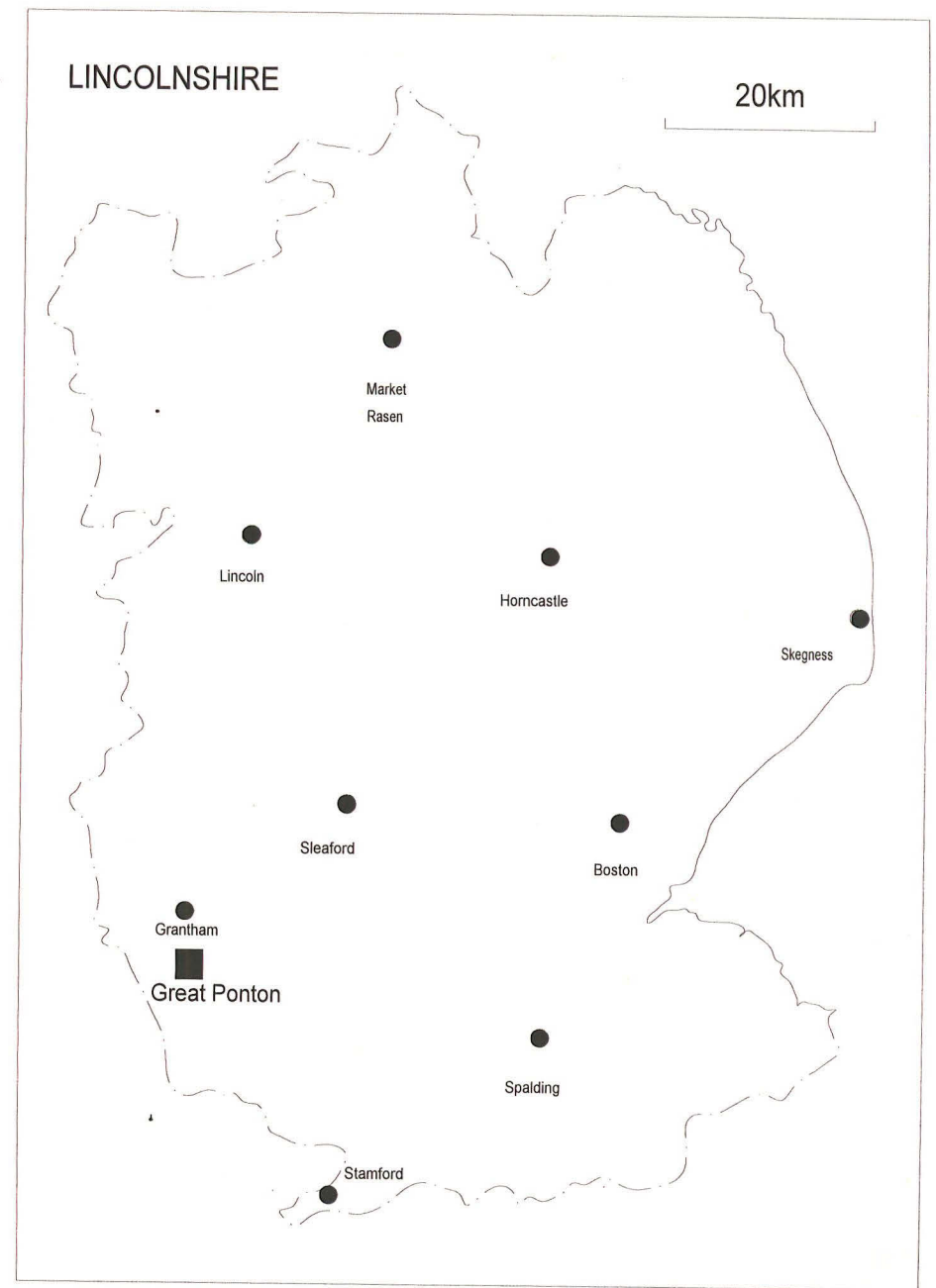


Figure 1 General Location Plan

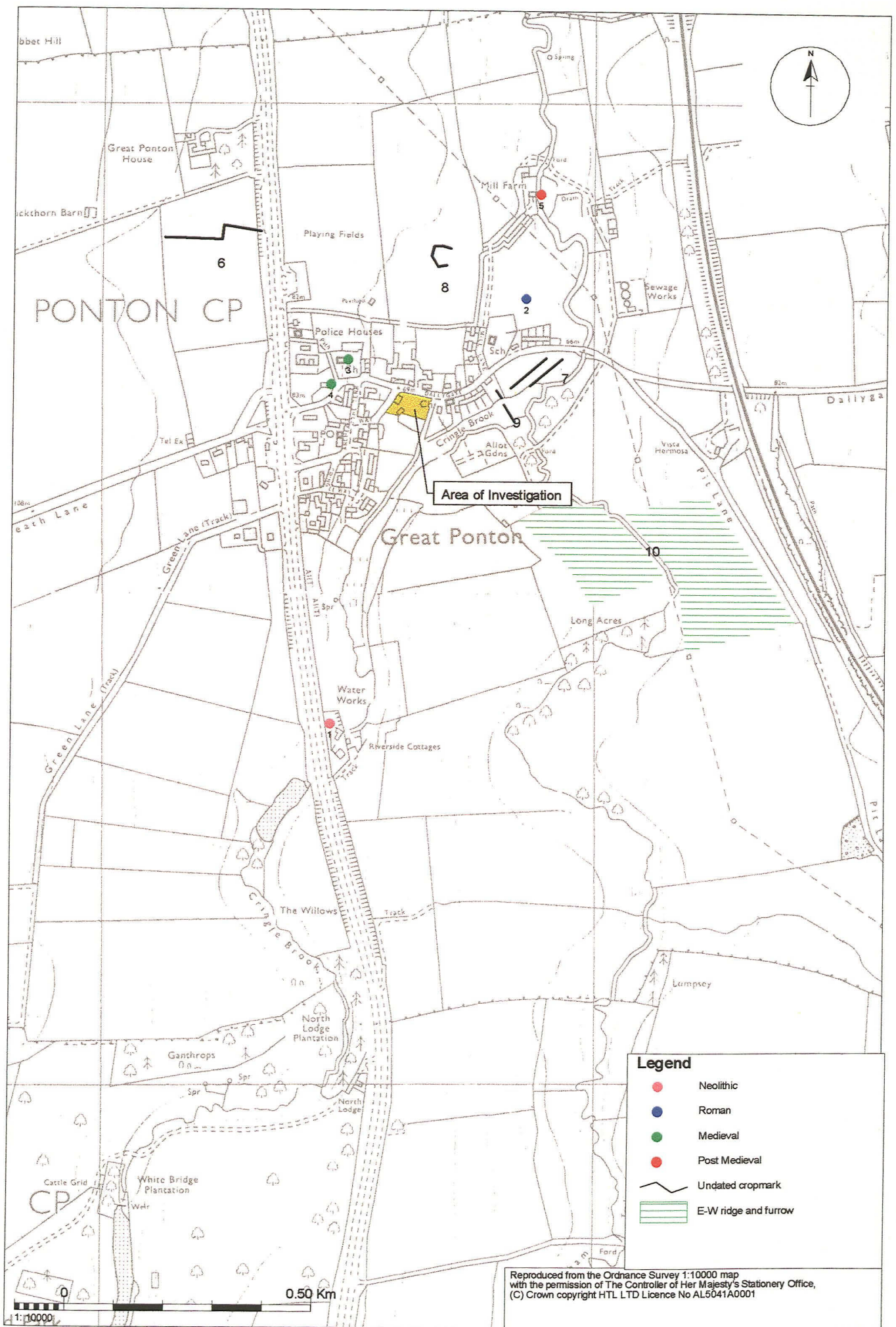


Figure 2 Known archaeological sites and finds within c.500m of the proposed development site

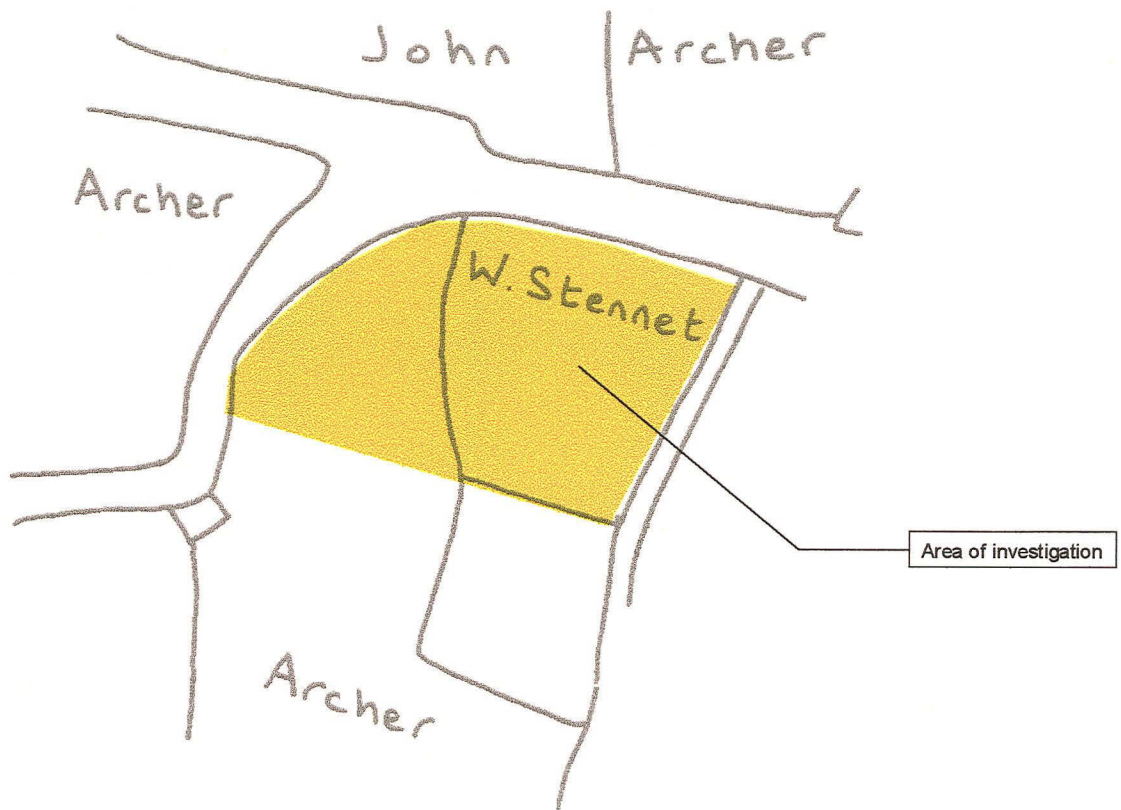


Figure 3 Extract from Great Ponton Enclosure Map 1773 (LAO. G.M.C/8)

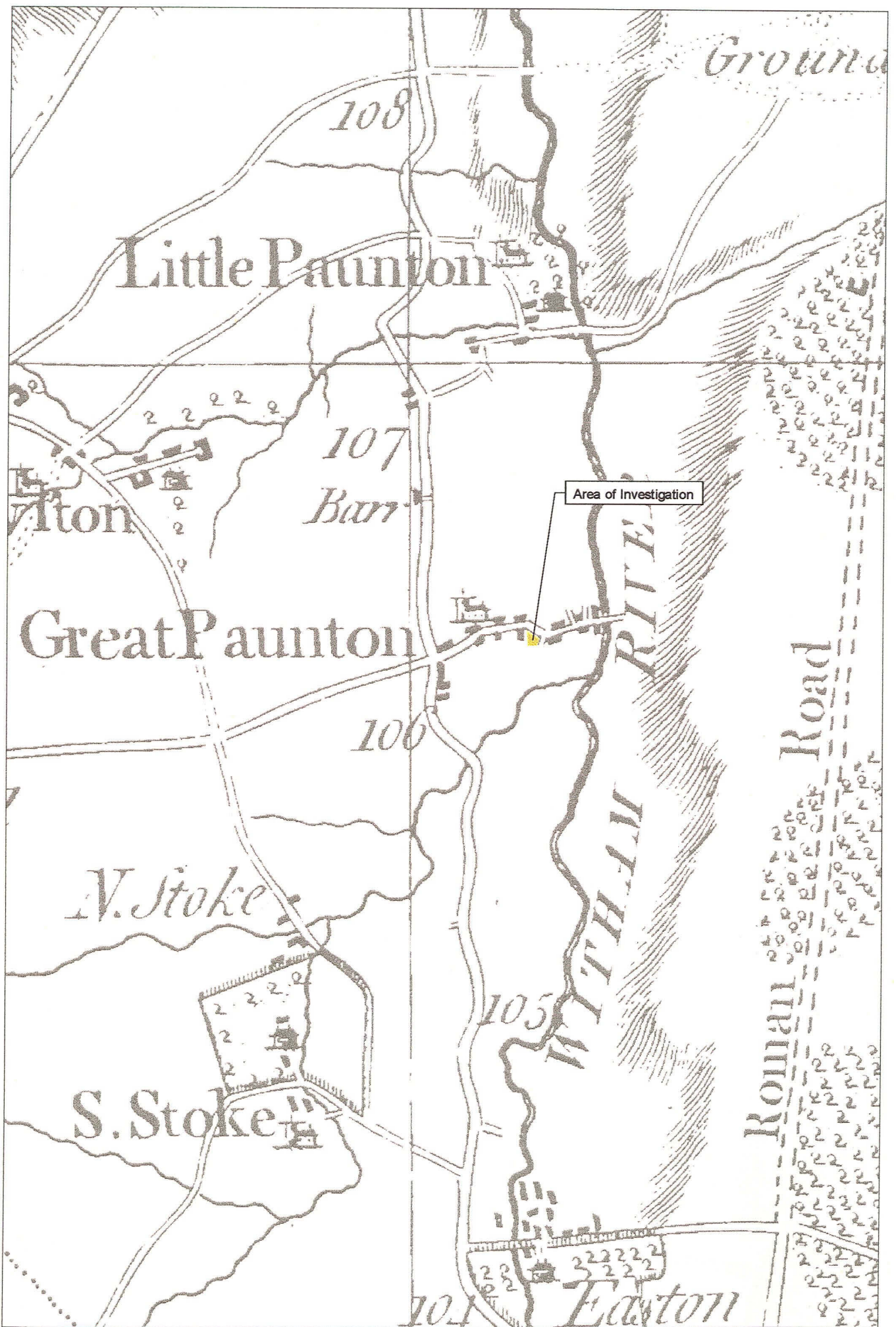


Figure 4 Extract from Armstrong's 'Map of Lincoln-shire 1788' showing the site location

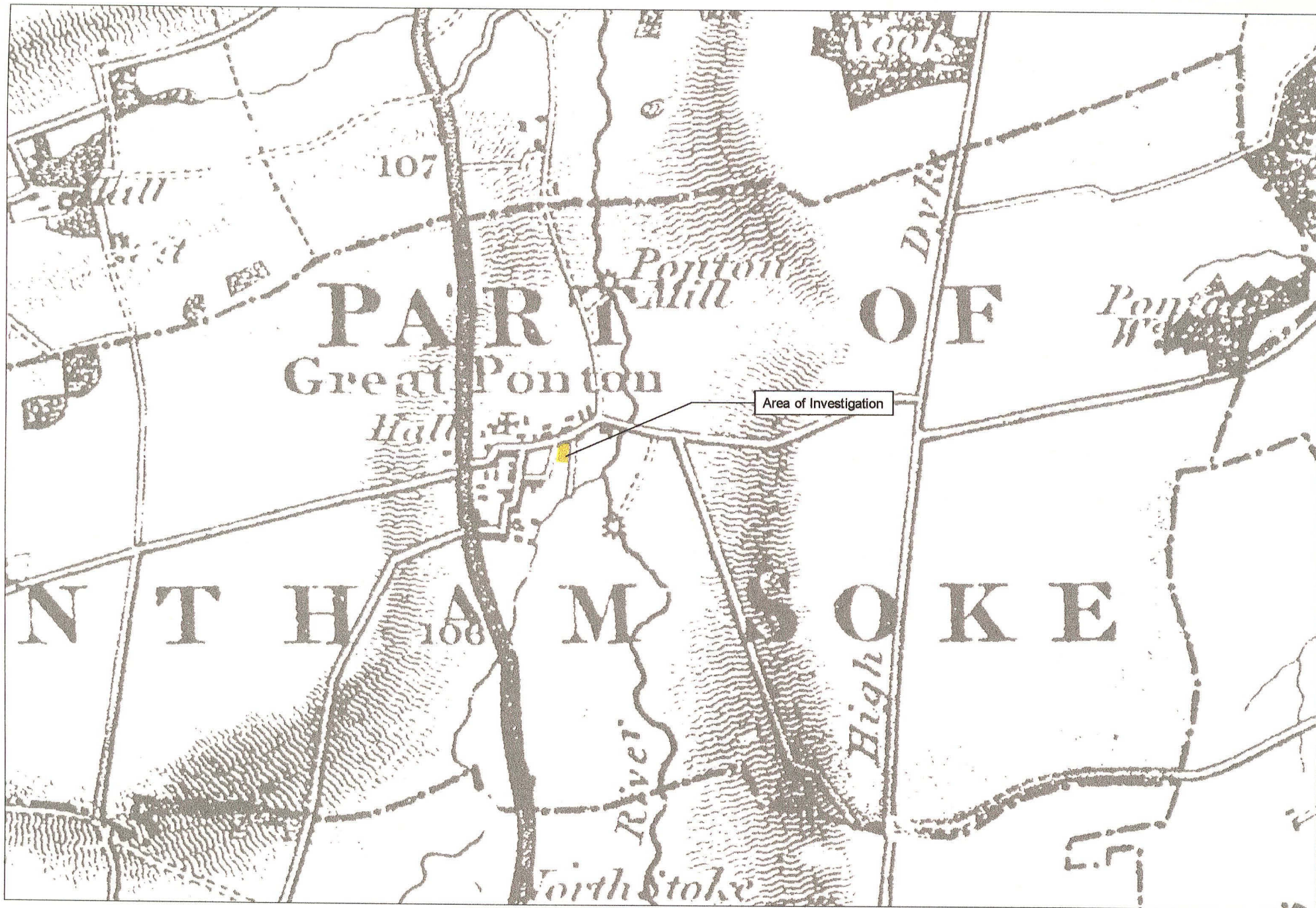


Figure 5 Extract from Bryant's 'Map of the County of Lincoln 1828' showing site location

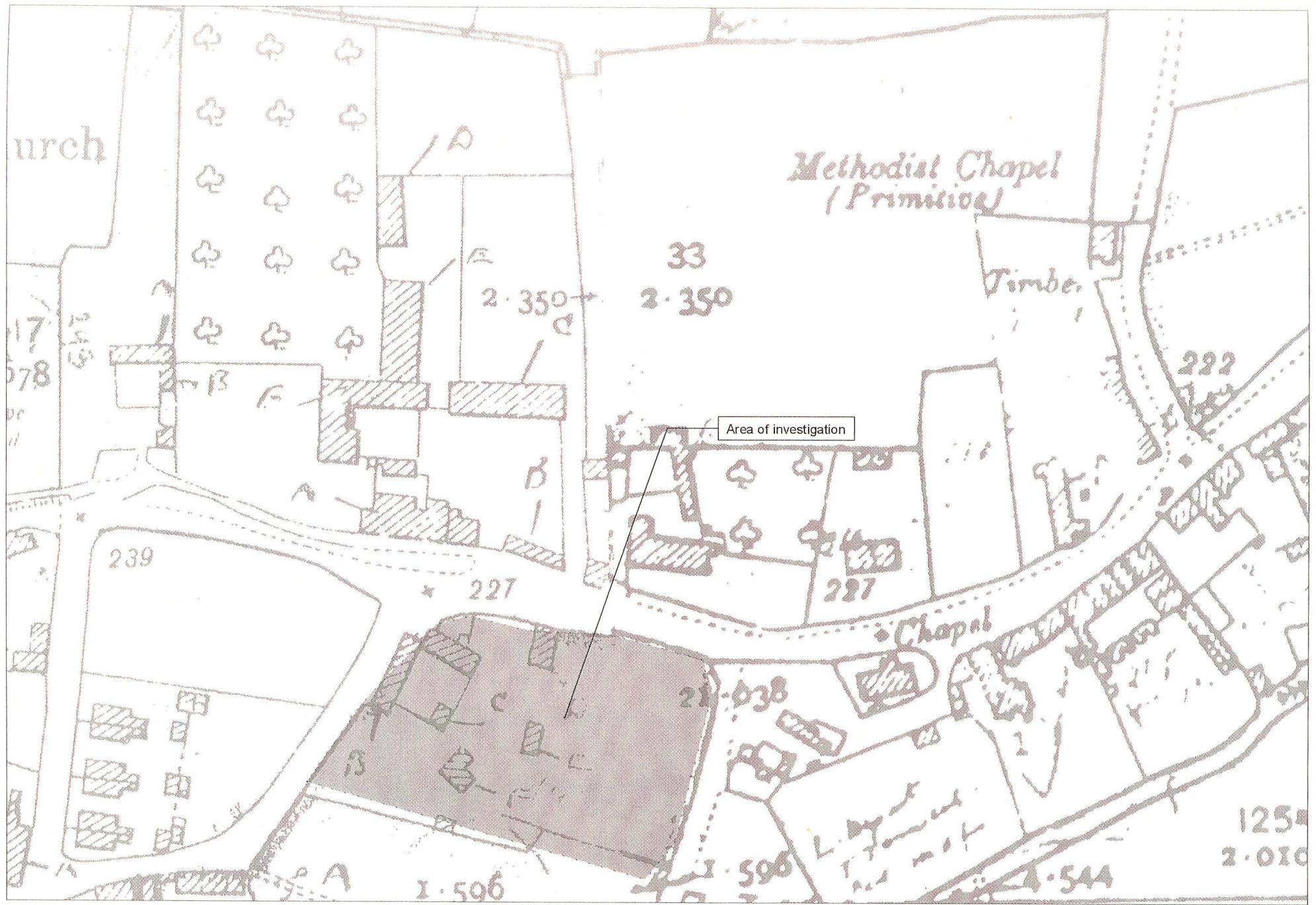


Figure 6 Extract from second edition 25" Ordnance Survey map (1904) showing site location

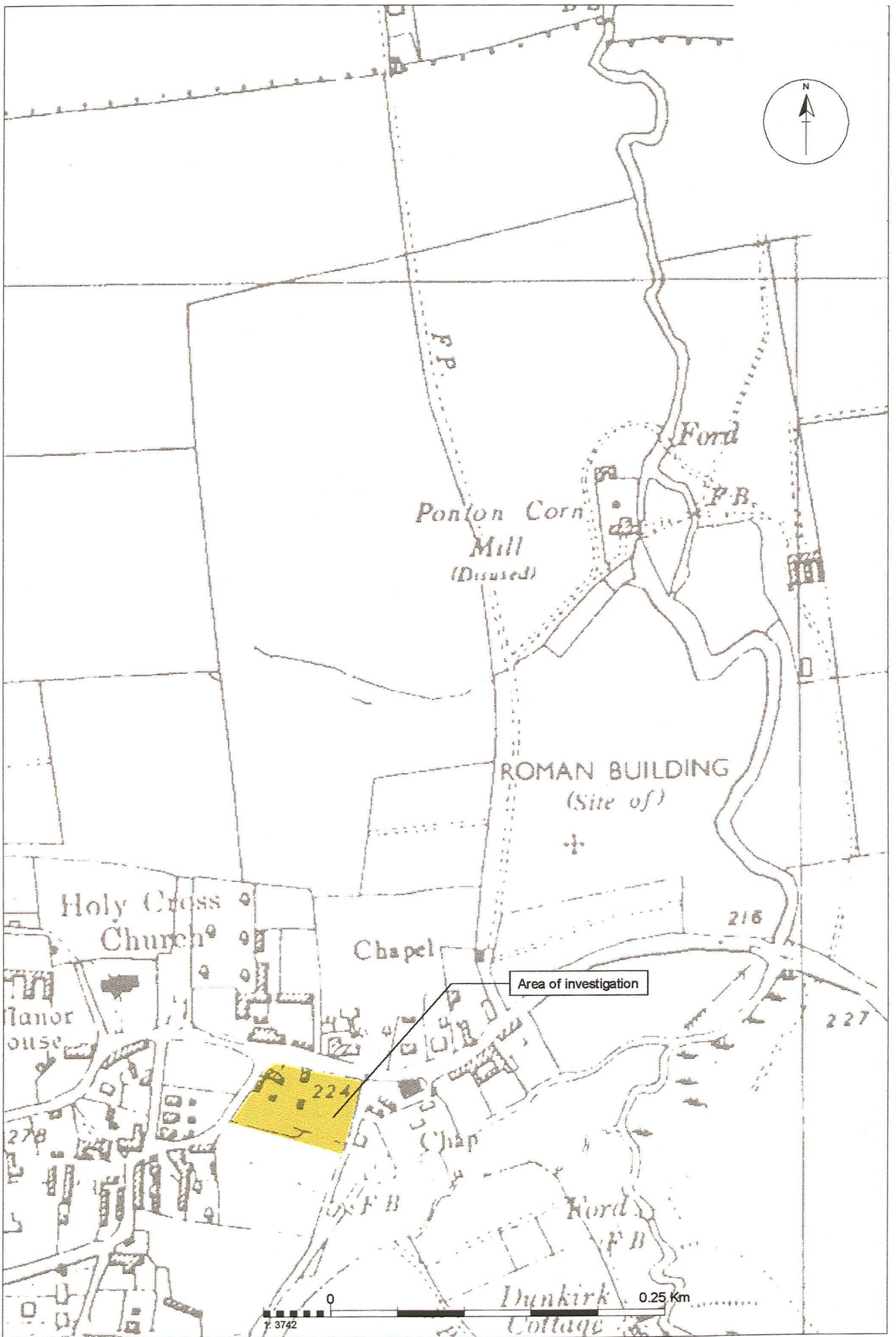
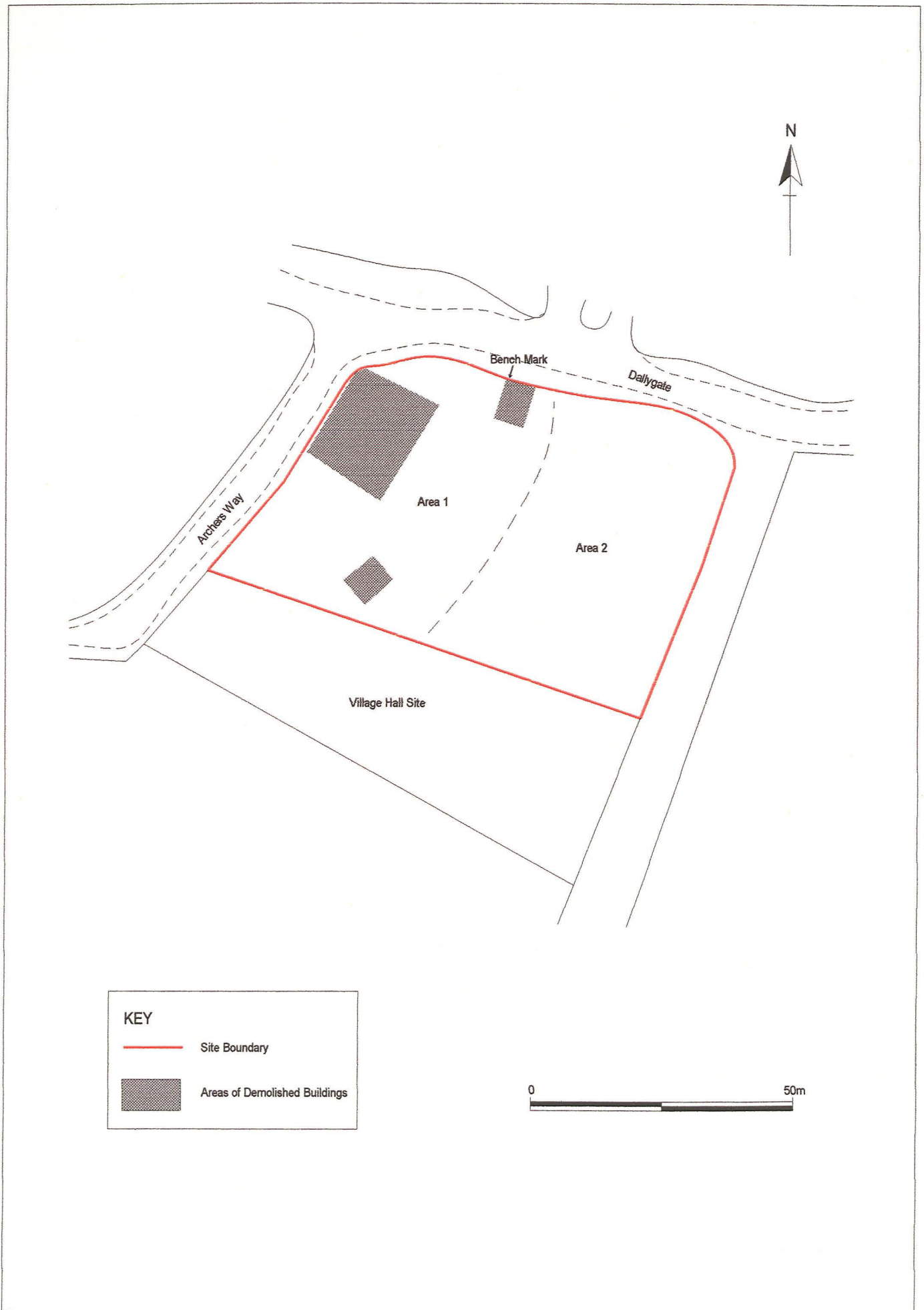


Figure 7 Extract from 6" Ordnance Survey map (1956) showing site location



KEY

- Site Boundary
- Areas of Demolished Buildings

0 50m

Fig.8: Present Site Layout showing Walkover Survey Results

Appendix 1

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 2

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Carucate	A unit of land, originally based on the amount that could be ploughed annually by a team of eight oxen.
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
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 and resistivity survey.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
Perpendicular	Division of English Gothic architecture in use from <i>c.</i> 1350 - <i>c.</i> 1530.
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.
Ridge and Furrow	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany
Turnpike Roads	Turnpike trusts were established for many principal roads. An Act of Parliament of 1663 allowed them to levy tolls to pay for their maintenance.

Appendix 3

List of Sources Consulted

Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record, parish of Great Ponton

Files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, parish of Great Ponton

Aerial Photographs and RCHM map overlays held in the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record

Aerial Photographs held in the files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist

Aerial Photographs and map overlays held by Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire

Lincolnshire Archives:- cartographic sources; secondary sources (books and journals)

Lincoln Central Library Local Studies Section

Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire library

Lincoln Central Reference Library

OS Maps: 1904, 1956, 1977

Information held by Archaeological Project Services

Sources Not Consulted and reasons

Geotechnical information - ascertained that client did not have such information

Primary historical documentation held at Lincolnshire Archives - previous experience has shown that the consultation of primary historical documentation is extremely time consuming and only informative, in archaeological terms, in fortuitous instances.