

00122

**DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AT
LAND NORTH OF HIGH ROAD,
WESTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(HRW00)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

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**DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AT
LAND NORTH OF HIGH ROAD,
WESTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(HRW00)**

Work Undertaken For
Robert Doughty Consultancy

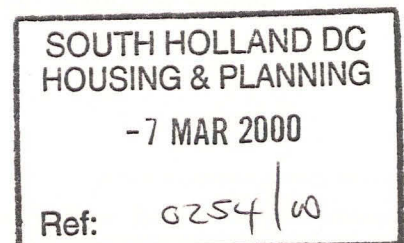
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1. SUMMARY

A desk-based assessment was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of a proposed residential development on land to the north of High Road, Weston, Lincolnshire. Archaeological evidence dating from the late Saxon to modern periods has been identified within the assessment area.

The site lies to the northwest of the present village of Weston. The medieval church of St. Mary and a Scheduled churchyard cross lie adjacent to its northeastern corner. Saxo-Norman to post-medieval (c.1000 - 1900 AD) pottery has previously been recovered from the route of the proposed Weston by-pass along the northern side of the site.

Cartographic sources indicate that the present field boundaries were in existence by 1800. However, cropmarks to the west show traces of apparently earlier field systems underlying the surviving pattern. Pinfold Lane, which crosses the site, suggests a pound for stray animals had been present in the vicinity.

A walkover survey was carried out at the site to assess ground conditions and the presence of archaeological remains. Fairly dense scatters of medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered from fields in the northeastern corner of the site, supporting the earlier fieldwork. A background scatter of pottery was also collected from across the rest of the site, probably representing manuring activity. The majority of the site would be suitable for further investigations in the form of geophysical or fieldwalking surveys.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by the Robert Doughty Consultancy 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

Weston village is situated in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire, approximately 4km northeast of Spalding (Fig. 1). The site is located on the northwest side of the village between High Road and the route of the proposed bypass. It centres on NGR TF 2880 2495 and lies at a height of between 3m and 4m above OD.

The site crosses a variety of soil types. Weston village and the southeast part of the site are on coarse silty gleyic brown calcareous alluvium of the Romney series probably representing a roddon. The remainder of the site lies principally on Stockwith series silty over clayey calcareous alluvial gley and Wisbech series coarse silty calcareous alluvial gley soils. A small area of fine silty over clayey alluvial gley soil is present at the southwestern end of the site (Robson 1990).

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 within the vicinity of the

proposed development site. In addition to the above, statutory and advisory heritage constraints were identified.

4. METHODS

All archaeological remains or documentary evidence relating to the area within c.500m of the proposed development site was 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.
- 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 and field examinations were committed to scale plans of the area.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Historical Data

Weston is first mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086. At that time the manors of *Westune* and *Multune* are recorded as belonging to Ivo Tallboys and Guy of Craon. Included among their holdings were 10 carucates and 16 bovates of land and there were 26 freemen, 37 villagers and 20 smallholders (Morris ed. 1986, 14,100; 57,53).

The place-name Weston is Old English in origin

and refers to the 'west farmstead or village', presumably in relation to the settlement of Moulton (Cameron 1998, 137).

Relatively few references to Weston occur in documents from the medieval period resulting the conclusion that it was, "one of the least important parishes in the middle ages" (Latham et al. 1995, 98).

There were continual problems with drainage and flooding within the lands of the parish, as records from the Commissioners of Sewers indicate. During the late 16th century Wykemeare had become silted up so that the waters did, '*rebownd and dooth surround the feldes meadows and pastures of Weston and Multon aforesaid to the undoyng of the inhabytauntes of the said townes and to the manyfest decay and destruction of the said ryver of Weylond*' (Kirkus 1959, 41).

High Road through Weston was established as the Turnpike road between Spalding and Holbeach in 1764 (Wright 1993, 78).

5.2 Cartographic Data

The proposed development site is located on the northwest side of the village of Weston. Appropriate maps of the vicinity were examined.

The earliest map examined which is relevant to the area under investigation is Armstrong's '*Map of Lincolnshire*', which dates from 1788 (Fig. 3). This map is of a small scale and does not show any detail for the assessment site. The area between Weston Church and Lords Drain, in which the site lies, is shown to be at the western end of an strip of raised ground which extends eastward towards Holbeach.

A map of the lands in '*Spalding and Weston benefitted by the Lords Drain*' (LAO. P.S.J. 13/14), dating to 1800, shows the southwest part of the site in detail. However, this map appeared to be a fragment of a larger sheet which would have covered more of the site area.

The whole of the site is covered by a smaller

scale map of similar date showing the drainage of Weston parish (LAO. 2HAW 7/2/1). The field boundaries indicated on this map (Fig.4) are identical to those shown on the fragment of the Lords Drain map. High Road is labelled *Turnpike Road* and Wiseman's Gate to the west of the site was called *Bacon Lane*. The origin of the second name is unclear, but it may relate to a personal name.

The Weston Tithe map of 1838 (LAO. Weston Par 4/2) shows some minor changes during the early 19th century (Fig. 5). Two small fields had been created along the east side of Bacon Lane and a further two had been amalgamated to the north of the development site. Pinfold Lane is shown on this map as *Hurn Lane*. The word *hurn* is Saxon for bend (Healey 1997, 21) and probably refers to the kink in the southern part of this road. Several of the buildings shown in the enclosures along the Turnpike Road still exist including Oakleigh House and barn which lie a short distance east of Hurn Lane.

The second edition 6" Ordnance Survey map section showing the assessment area was surveyed in 1886, although a 1903 revised edition was examined (Fig.6). Relatively minor changes had occurred to property boundaries since 1838, with several more fields being consolidated in to larger land units. Wiseman's Gate and Pinfold Lane are shown with their modern names for the first time on this map. The latter name indicates the presence of a *Pinfold*, or pound, for stray animals. A small boat-shaped enclosure to the east of the lane at its southern end may well have been the pinfold. The footpath which leads from the Church to Pinfold Lane and then northwards is first shown on this map. Further development had also occurred along both sides of the main road through the village.

Later editions of this map, dating to 1956/58, show substantial changes to the property boundaries, with a large number of fields having been amalgamated. On this map the footpath from the Church only extends as far as Pinfold Lane.

Further consolidation of land units and

development occurred during the late 20th century and these changes are shown on the 1:100000 Ordnance Survey map of 1971/75 (Fig.2).

5.3 Aerial Photograph Data

No aerial photographs relevant to the assessment area were held at the Lincolnshire SMR or in parish files held by Heritage Lincolnshire.

Known cropmarks and earthworks within the southern part of the assessment area had been plotted onto map overlays held by Heritage Lincolnshire (Sheet TF22SE) and are shown on Figure 2.

Two groups of cropmarks lie within the assessment area. The closest of these is located c.150m west of the proposed development area (Fig.2, No.7). It shows two curving parallel ditches, probably representing a droveway, which follow a northeast to southwest alignment for c.200m. Immediately to the south is an enclosure and two curving sections of ditch.

Further to the west is another possible droveway cropmark with two rounded enclosures and a the corner of a straight sided enclosure (Fig.2, No.8).

Neither of the two groups of cropmarks identified have a strong correlation with the surviving system of field boundaries. As the current boundaries have remained largely unchanged since at least 1800, these cropmarks must relate to an earlier phase of land-use. The form of the cropmarks is very similar to the extensive Romano-British remains recorded in the southern part of Weston parish and elsewhere in the Fenland (Phillips 1970).

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.500m of the

Map Code No.	SMR Ref.	Description	National Grid Reference (c = centre)
1	----	Saxo-Norman and medieval pottery	TF 2905 2527c
2	22112	St. Mary's Church	TF 2924 2515
3	22111	Churchyard cross (SAM22691)	TF 2922 2515
4	20331	Medieval settlement of Weston	TF 2925 2500c
5	----	Post-medieval pottery	TF 2905 2527c
6	20330	Site of Wimberley Hall	TF 2942 2544
-	----	15th century bronze ewer spout	Unlocated
7	----	Undated droveway and enclosure cropmarks	TF 2823 2487c
8	----	Undated droveway and enclosure cropmarks	TF 2775 2468c

Table 1: Known archaeological sites and finds from within c. 500m of the proposed development site.

proposed development site are collated in Table 1 and located on Figure 2. Contemporary environmental conditions, based on results from surveys elsewhere in the Fenland, are also discussed where relevant.

Prehistoric Archaeology

No evidence of prehistoric (pre 50 AD) archaeology was identified in the assessment area. The area was subject to periods of marine incursion from the Neolithic through to the mid-to late Iron Age. Consequently there was little human use of the landscape during that time.

Romano-British Archaeology

The Romano-British period (50 - 410 AD) saw a drop in sea level which resulted in extensive settlement on the marine silts. Subsequent marine incursions late in the period, probably during the 4th century, resulted in the abandonment of these sites. Romano-British settlement and saltern remains have been found in the southern part of the parish (Phillips 1970), but no evidence has been recorded within the assessment area. However, remains from this period may be masked by later flood deposits within the assessment area.

Saxon Archaeology

Following an apparent population decline in the

Fens after the Roman period, settlement activity resumed during the middle Saxon period. Sherds of Saxo-Norman (900 - 1200 AD) pottery were found during fieldwalking along the route of the proposed Weston bypass to the north of the site (Trimble 2000, 7) and the walkover survey. These finds (Fig. 2, No. 1) represent the only archaeological evidence from this period within the assessment area.

Medieval Archaeology

The principal medieval (1066-1500 AD) site in Weston is St. Mary's Church (Fig.2, No.2). It is mainly in the Early English style with a Perpendicular tower and was partly restored in the 1880s (Pevsner 1995, 793). Contained within the church is a badly worn mid 14th century grave slab which originally depicted a man and woman. However, only the woman's head is now visible (Greenhill 1986, 128).

In the churchyard are the base and part of the shaft of a medieval cross which has been restored (Fig.2, No.3). The cross is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 22691).

The full extent of the medieval settlement of Weston (Fig.2, No. 4) is not known although finds of pottery along the proposed bypass route suggest that it extended further to the north than

the present village. In particular, a fairly dense scatter of pottery was identified just to the west of Pinfold Lane representing a possible settlement focus (Trimble 2000, 7).

A 15th century bronze ewer spout in the form of a dog's head was found on farmland off Delgate Road, which is to south of the assessment area. However, the precise findspot of this artefact is not known.

Post-medieval Archaeology

Post-medieval pottery and tile was identified during fieldwalking on the western part of the proposed by-pass route suggesting a continuity of occupation in the vicinity (Fig.2, No.5). Approximately 400m to the northeast of the proposed development area is the site of Wimberley Hall (Fig.2, No.6). It was a three storey brick manor house of early 17th century date which was demolished during the 20th century.

5.5 Historic Buildings Data

Records of listed historic buildings in Weston village were examined at the county SMR. The parish church of St. Mary is a grade I listed. All of the other listed buildings in the village are of grade II status. These include the cross, the lychgate war memorial, a tomb chest and seven gravestones in the churchyard.

Oakleigh House is located on High Road to the south of the proposed development site. It is an early 18th century red brick farmhouse with an L-shaped plan. It is partly rendered with a slate, pantile and modern concrete tile roof. The barn to the south of the house dates from the mid 18th century is also listed. It is built of brick with coped and tumbled gables and a corrugated iron roof.

A mid 19th century milestone on the south side of High Road is also listed. It reads, '*Holbeach 5 miles. Weston. Spalding 3 miles*'.

5.6 Walkover Survey

A walkover survey of the majority of the proposed development site was undertaken on 24th February 2000. The site covers nine fields which were used as the divisions for the survey (Fig. 7).

Field One

This small rectangular field was located on the east side of Pinfold Lane and contained a crop of fir trees. Exposures of soil were limited, but a single sherd of Cistercian-type 17th century pottery was recovered from the western side of the field.

Field Two

This field was located to the north of Field One and was roughly ploughed. A scatter of pottery, dating from the 12th to 19th centuries, was noted in this field and a sample recovered. A denser group of sherds associated with clusters of cockle shells and burnt silt was observed to the northeast of the end of Pinfold Lane. It is possible that these were associated with ploughed-out middens and structures. Overhead telephone or power cables cross the southern part of this field.

Field Three

Field Three consisted of a approximately triangular area at the eastern end of the site. The site was roughly ploughed and areas of distinctly different coloured soils was visible. A scatter of 12th to 20th century pottery was recovered from across this field. Overhead cables cross the southern corner of the field.

Field Four

This field consisted of a triangular area bounded on the north side by the proposed by-pass route. At present it is part of a larger field containing a dense young cereal crop. Only a small area was examined and no artefacts were recovered. However, a scatter of medieval pottery was recorded in this area during the fieldwalking for the by-pass (Trimble 2000, 7).

Field Five

A young cereal crop was present in this field,

which lay to the west of Pinfold Lane. Pottery dating from the 10th to 19th centuries was collected during the survey. Overhead cables run along the southern side of this field.

Field Six

This field formed a narrow strip of land to the south of Field Five. It is at present part of a larger field to the west and was roughly ploughed at the time of the survey. A small quantity of 12th to 19th century pottery was recovered.

Field Seven

At present this area is part of the same field as Field Six but is separated from it by the limit of the site. It was also roughly ploughed and produced 12th to 19th century pottery.

Field Eight

This was a large field to the north of High Road which contained a young cereal crop. A small quantity of 12th to 19th century pottery was collected from this field.

Field Nine

This area was located in the southwest corner of the site. It was in use by the adjacent plant nursery and was not examined.

With the exception of Fields One and Nine, all of the site is suitable for further survey by fieldwalking. Although young cereal crops were present in Fields Four, Five and Eight at the time of the survey, these were not sufficiently well established so as to prohibited effective fieldwalking.

Geophysical survey would be possible across all areas of the site, except Fields One and Nine where vegetation cover restricts access. The overhead cables across Fields Two, Three and Five are on wooden poles and would only create localised disturbance to survey results.

6. CONSTRAINTS

6.1 Heritage Constraints

Only one Scheduled Ancient Monuments

protected by the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 (HMSO 1979) is located within the assessment area. The churchyard cross is located 20m to the southeast of the site boundary close to the south porch of the church. All other archaeological remains are protected only through the implementation of PPG16 (DoE 1990).

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

6.2 Other Constraints

Although no specific checks were carried out for the presence of active services (gas, water, electricity etc.) across the site, observations were made during the walkover survey. The only services recognised were the overhead telephone or power cables along the side of Field Five.

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 Saxo-Norman period to the present has been recognised within the assessment area.

The absence of visible earlier archaeological remains can be attributed to environmental conditions which caused post-Roman silting.

The late Saxon period is represented by the reference to Weston in the Domesday Book and the finds of Saxo-Norman (10th to 12th century) pottery in the northern area of the proposed development site.

Other medieval pottery, dating from the 12th to 14th centuries was collected from across the site area during the walkover survey. The medieval church of St. Mary is located just to the east of

the site.

Finds of post-medieval pottery at the site and cartographic evidence shows the development of the settlement of Weston throughout this period.

Rarity

Medieval evidence at Weston is typical of settlement activity during this period. The parish church and Scheduled churchyard cross are the only visible remains. The pottery finds provide evidence of the adjacent village, but its structure and extent are uncertain.

Documentation

Records of archaeological sites and finds made in the assessment area are kept in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record. The assessment and the fieldwalking carried out along the proposed by-pass route (Trimble 2000) represents the only fieldwork to have been carried out within the assessment area.

Group value

The proximity of the church to the finds of pottery from the northeast part of the site provides evidence of continuity of settlement at Weston from the Saxo-Norman period to the present. Consequently these remains have a high group value.

Survival/Condition

The survival of the archaeological remains within the site is uncertain. The preservation of any buried archaeological remains which may be associated with the pottery finds is impossible to assess accurately. It is likely that remains on the site will have been damaged by agricultural activity. Any pre Saxo-Norman archaeological remains which are sealed below later silt deposits are likely to be comparatively well preserved.

Standing remains within the assessment area, such as the church, cross and other listed buildings, are relatively well preserved and have protected status.

Fragility/Vulnerability

As already discussed, any near surface archaeological remains at the site have probably

been damaged by agricultural activity. These remains would be very susceptible to further erosion, both from ploughing and groundworks associated with development. Archaeological remains sealed below silt deposits would be under some threat from any deeper groundworks associated with the proposed development

Diversity

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

Potential

The combined results of the walkover survey and fieldwalking along the proposed by-pass route show a relatively dense scatters of pottery dating from the 10th to 20th centuries across Fields Two, Three, Four and Five (Fig. 7). These may indicate settlement activity and suggest a moderate to high potential for associated buried remains.

Pottery finds from across the western and southern parts of the site were comparatively sparse. It is likely that these areas were fields during the medieval and post-medieval periods and the finds are associated with manuring activity. Although buried remains, relating to former field boundaries will probably exist, these areas appear to have a low to moderate archaeological potential (Fig. 7).

Fields One and Nine could not be properly examined during the walkover survey and archaeological potential there remains unclear.

The undated droveway and enclosure cropmarks which have been identified to the west of the site increase the archaeological potential of the assessment area. These cropmarks do not correlate with the surviving field boundaries, which are known to date back to at least 1800, and must be of an earlier period. Their form is similar to Romano-British cropmarks recorded in south of the parish and it is likely that they are also of this date. The recorded cropmarks probably represent isolated areas where the

remains of this period are closest to the surface and further evidence of these earlier field systems may underlie the proposed development site.

8. CONCLUSIONS

The assessment has identified evidence relating to the late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlement of Weston. Pottery collected during the walkover survey and earlier fieldwork indicated a moderate to high potential for buried settlement remains at the northeast end of the site (Fig. 7, Fields Two, Three, Four and Five).

A comparatively sparse scatter of medieval and later pottery was identified across the remainder of the site. These finds probably represent manuring activity and suggest a low to moderate archaeological potential (Fig. 7).

Cropmarks recorded to the west of the site show that the present field boundaries overly an earlier pattern, possibly of Romano-British date. These earlier field systems may extend across the proposed development site and associated buried remains, such as ditches, could be present. Due to burial below later silts these remains could be well preserved.

The walkover survey established that the majority of the site, with the exception of Fields One and Nine (Fig. 7), would be suitable for further evaluation in the form of geophysical or fieldwalking survey.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Robert Doughty Consultancy who commissioned this report. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who jointly edited this report with Tom Lane. Maps were drawn by David 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.

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
CLAU	City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit
DoE	Department of the Environment
HMSO	Her Majesties' Stationary Office
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
LAO	Lincolnshire Archive Office
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record Office

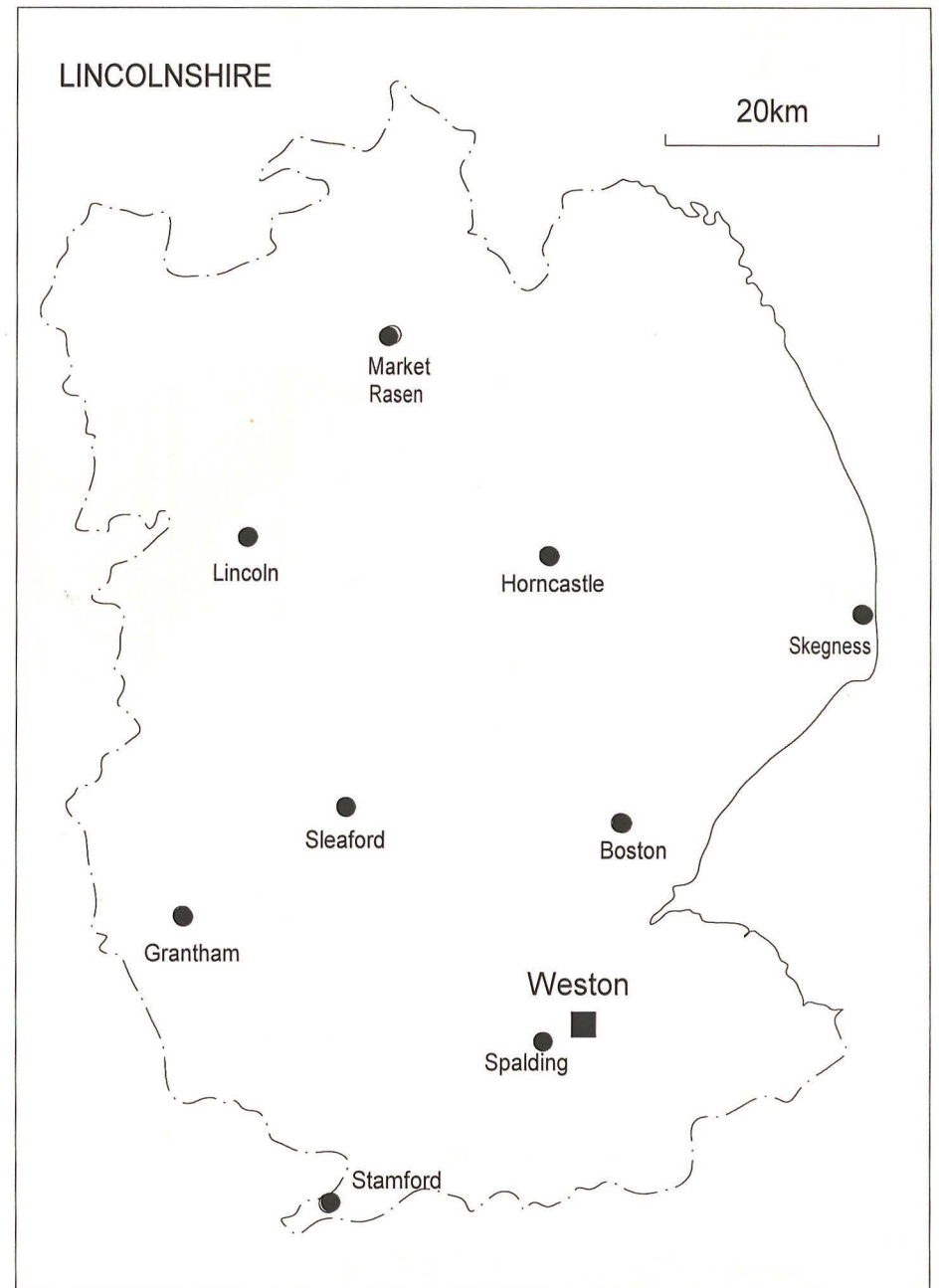


Figure 1 General Location Plan

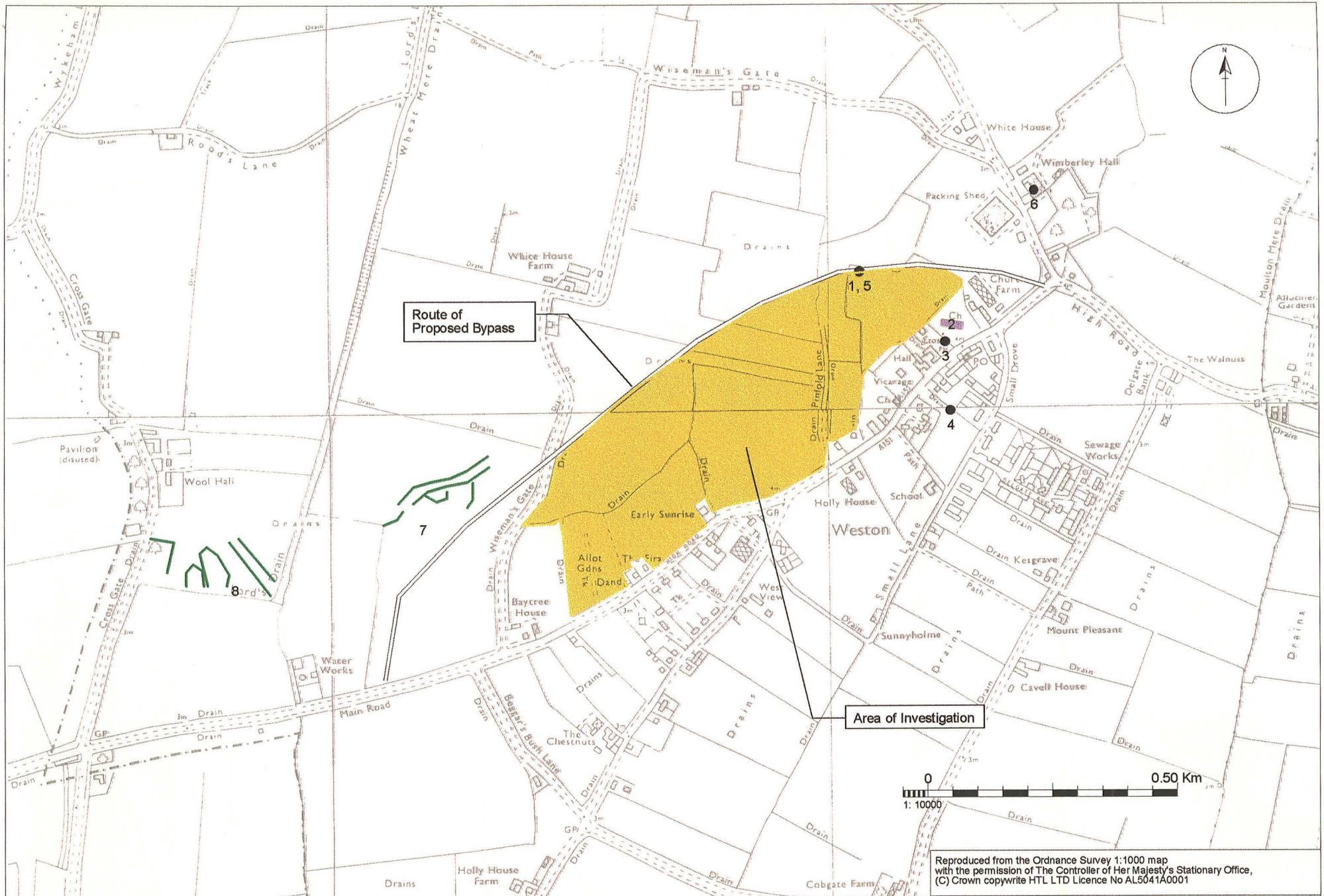


Figure 2. Site location plan showing known archaeological sites and finds within c. 500m

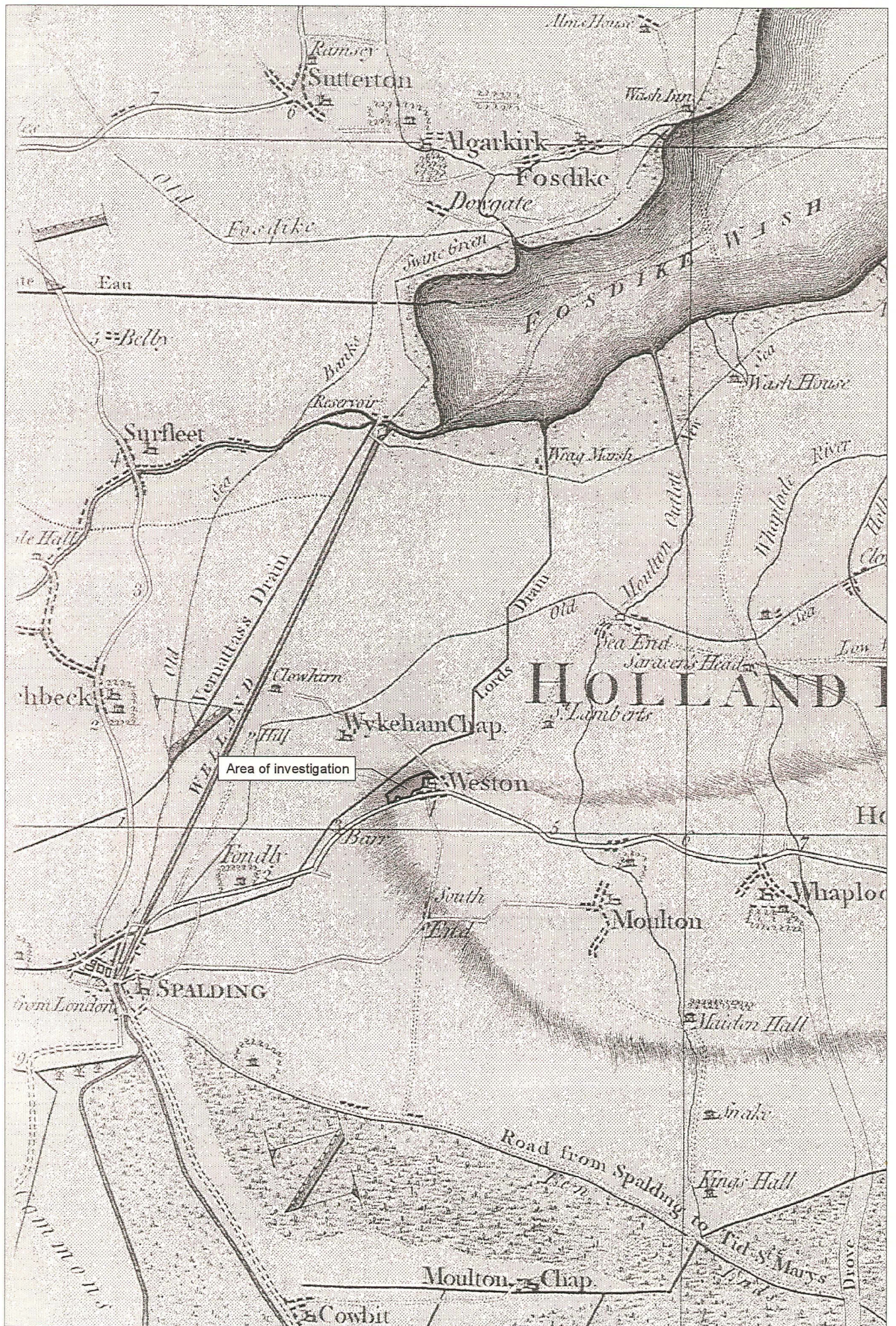


Figure 3 Extract from Armstrong's 'Map of Lincolnshire 1788' showing site location



Figure 4. Map of drainage in Weston c, 1800 (LAO. 2HAW/7/2/1)

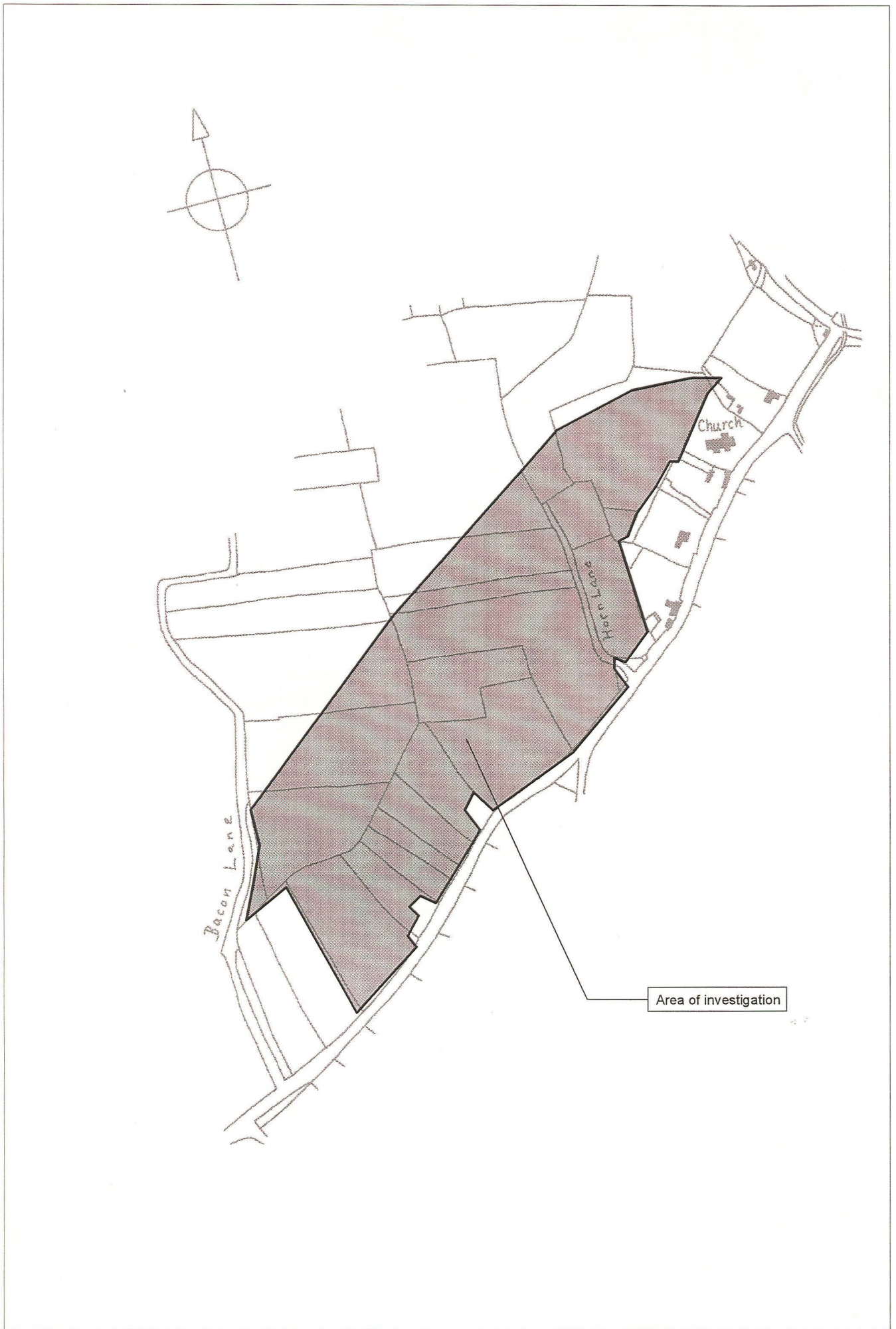


Figure 5. Weston title map 1838 (LAO. Weston Par 4/2), showing site location

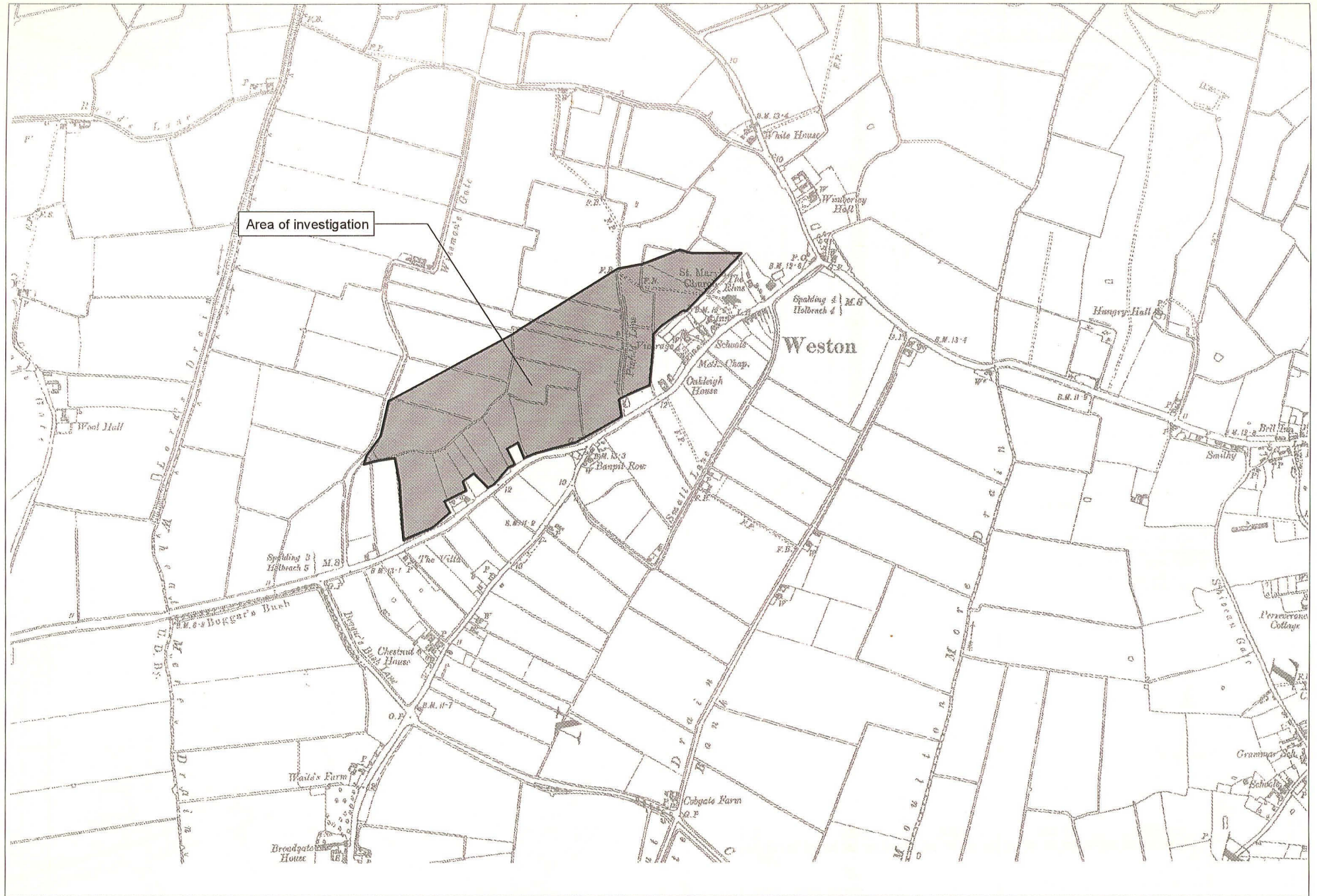


Figure 6. Extract from 2nd edition 6" OS map 1903, showing site location

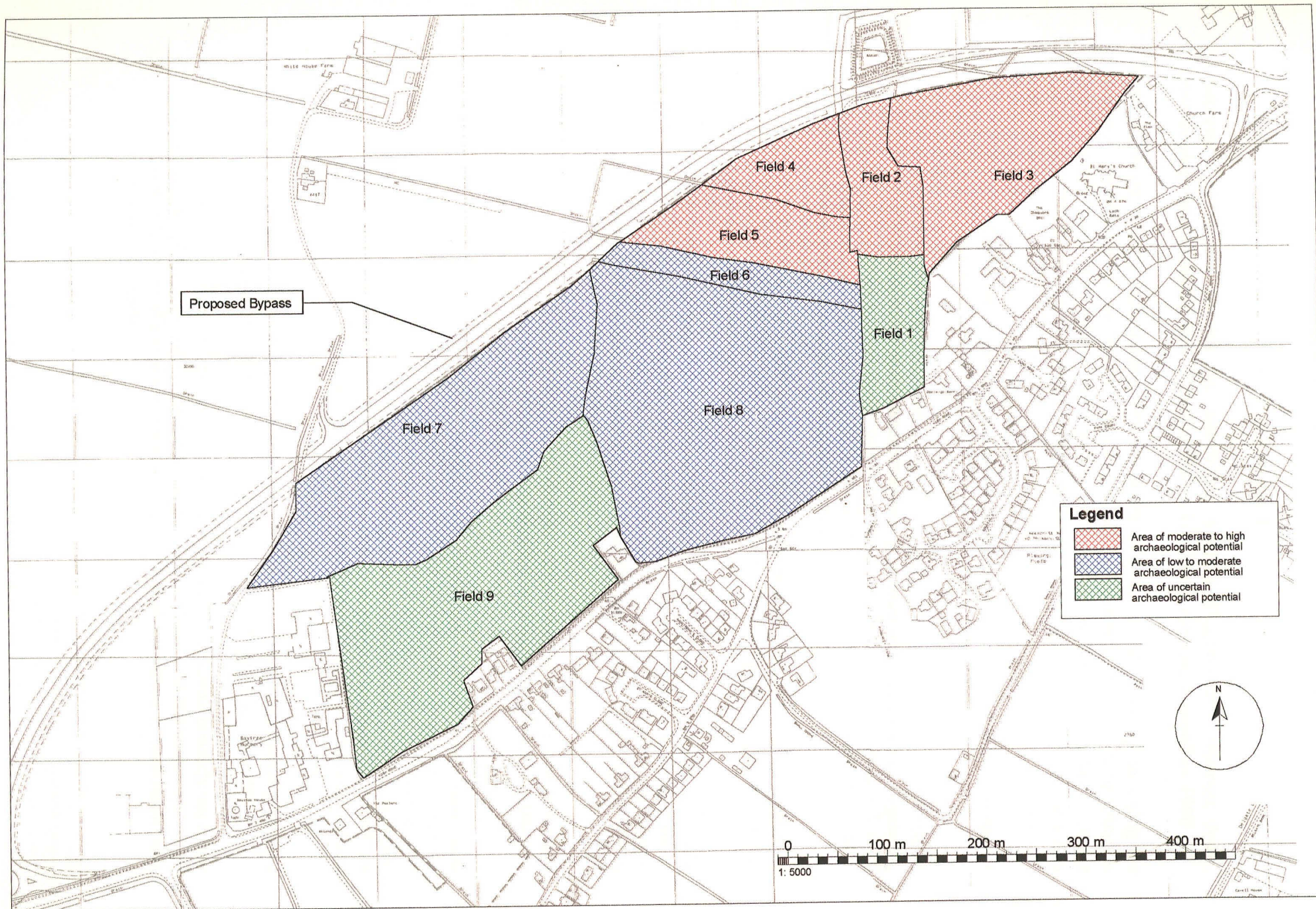


Figure 7. Site plan showing details of walkover survey and assessment of archaeological potential

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: Summary Report on Pottery and Other Artefacts from the Walkover Survey
by H. Healey and G. Taylor**

Pottery and other artefacts recovered during the walk-over survey were briefly examined. Much of the material is relatively local, made in nearby Bourne, and is predominantly of medieval date. A summary of the collection is given below.

- Field 1 1x Cistercian-type ware, 17th century
- Field 2 10x Bourne A/B ware, 12th-14th century
 - 2x Bourne D ware, 16th-17th century
 - 3x 18th-19th century pottery and clay pipe fragments
- Field 3 6x Bourne A/B ware, 12th-14th century
 - 2x 16th-17th century pottery types (Boston ware, Bourne D ware)
 - 10x 18th-20th century pottery, glass
- Field 5 5x 18th-19th century pottery, clay pipe
 - 1x Bourne D ware, 16th-17th century
 - 2x Bourne A/B ware, 12th-14th century
 - 1x South Lincs sandy ware, 10th-12th century
- Field 6 5x 17th-19th century pottery, brick
 - 2x Bourne A/B ware, 12th-14th century
- Field 7 4x Bourne A/B ware, 12th-14th century
 - 3x 18th-19th century pottery, tile
- Field 8 6x Bourne A/B ware, 12th-14th century
 - 2x Bourne D ware, 16th-17th century
 - 1x 17th century clay pipe
 - 2x 18th-19th century pot

Only one Saxo-Norman fragment, a small, abraded sherd of South Lincs. sandy ware from Field 5, was recovered. Concentrations of medieval pottery of 12th-14th century date were obtained from Fields 2, 3, 7 and 8. In addition, there was a thin, uniform scatter of 16th-17th century artefacts. More recent material, of 18th-20th century date, also occurred throughout the area, with concentrations in Fields 3 and 5. It is probable that all of the post-medieval material, of 16th-20th century date, is manuring scatter. However, the concentrations of medieval pottery may signify the locations of settlement, perhaps isolated habitations of the period.

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

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.
Early English	Division of English Gothic architecture dating from <i>c.</i> 1190-1250.
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.
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.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saltern	Site used for the manufacture of salt
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.