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**DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT OF  
LAND OFF ORCHARD CLOSE,  
HELPRINGHAM,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(HOC00)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
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**DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT OF  
LAND OFF ORCHARD CLOSE,  
HELPRINGHAM,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(HOC00)**

Work Undertaken For  
Robert Doughty Consultancy

October 2000

Report Compiled by  
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## 1. SUMMARY

*A desk-based assessment was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of residential development on land to the east of Orchard Close, Helpringham, Lincolnshire. The site lies on the south side of the present village of Helpringham and is presently under pasture. Its northern boundary is situated c.80m south of the medieval parish church. Archaeological evidence dating from the prehistoric to modern periods has been identified within the 1km assessment area around the proposed development site. No archaeological remains have previously been recorded from the site itself.*

*The site appears to have lain at the limit of the medieval settlement of Helpringham. This location suggests that there is moderate potential for Saxon and medieval remains at the site. Three buildings of unknown function were indicated at the site on a plan dated 1774, providing evidence of some form of activity during the post-medieval period. The potential for prehistoric and Romano-British remains at the site is low.*

*A site visit was undertaken to assess ground conditions and the presence of archaeological remains. Although access to the site was not possible observations were made from its boundaries and public footpaths which cross the site. Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow and an undated pond were present on the western part of the site. Further earthworks of uncertain form were present on remainder of the site area.*

*The site would not be suitable for further evaluation by fieldwalking or geophysical surveys due to vegetation, overhead cable and metal fences. Earthworks survey would be possible and may help to clarify the surface remains at the site. No artefactual remains were observed during the site visit.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Planning Background

A planning application for residential development at land west of Orchard Close, Helpringham was submitted to North Kesteven District Council (Ref. N33/0702/00). Examination of records held by Heritage Lincolnshire, showed that the proposed development site lay within an area of archaeological potential. As a result, the North Kesteven Heritage Officer recommended that a desk-based assessment be carried out to establish the known and potential archaeology of the assessment area and allow appropriate mitigation measures to be implemented.

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

Helpringham village is situated in the North Kesteven district of Lincolnshire, approximately 8.5km southeast of Sleaford (Fig. 1). The site is located to the south of the centre of the village. It lies to the west of Orchard Close and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 1380 4055. The site is presently under rough pasture and lies on broadly level ground at a height of c.8m above OD.

Fine loamy over clayey soils of the Beccles 3 Association developed on chalky till are present at the site (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 121-122).



### 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.* 1km 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.* 1km 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. The results of the archival and field examinations were committed to scale plans of the area.

No geotechnical information relevant to the assessment site was available.

### 5. RESULTS

#### 5.1 Historical Data

Helpringham is first recorded as *Helprictune* in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The place-name is Old English in origin and refers to 'the homestead or estate of the *Helpricingas*', who would have been an Anglo-Saxon tribal group (Cameron 1998, 62).

At the time of the Domesday Survey land at Helpringham was divided between five landowners; Ivo Tallboys, Gilbert of Ghent, Kolsveinn, Robert of Tosny and Godfrey of Cambrai (Morris 1986). Prior to the Norman Conquest the manors had been held by Aelfric and Asturr, the latter of whom had a church there. Part of the holding of Kolsveinn was recorded as being 'almost waste' at the time of Domesday.



The medieval history of the village is poorly documented in published literature. A charter for a weekly market and an annual three day fair in July was granted to William de Latimer in 1259 (Platts 1985, 299). Further details of development of the manor were recorded by Trollope (1872, 397-398). By the 13<sup>th</sup> century Gilbert of Ghent's former manor was held by Simon de Kyme and in 1322 it passed to Thomas de Wyke. In 1436 the manor was partly seized by John Kevermond and was taken completely by Isabella Burgh in 1451 (*ibid.*). Later recorded owners of the manor were the Levesleys in the 16<sup>th</sup> century and the Cawdrons in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century.

Enclosure of the parish was by an Act of Parliament in 1773.

The Sleaford to Spalding section of the Great Northern and Great Eastern Railway was located just to the south of the village. This section was opened in 1882, with a station at Helpringham (Wright 1993, 113).

## 5.2 Cartographic Data

The proposed development site is located on the south side of Helpringham village, close to the Church. Appropriate maps of the vicinity were examined.

The enclosure map of Helpringham (Hudson 1774) was the earliest cartographic source available showing the proposed development area (Fig.3). Two areas of the site, in the north and west, were *Old Enclosures* at that time. The remaining two areas formed parts of two new fields (Fig. 3, Fields No. 36 & 37). In the attached enclosure award document these two fields were both recorded as, '*lying within the said Middle High Field*' (LAO Helpringham Par Co 5/1). No specific field-names were recorded for any of the fields within the proposed development site.

Two lanes or tracks were also indicated entering the site on the enclosure map. A lane existed from the churchyard along the eastern boundary of the northern part of the site. This became a track, and after a bend to the west continued southwards beyond the development area. The second lane entered the western side of the site along the route of the surviving School Lane. This alignment corresponded with the bend in the track on the east side of the site. It is possible that these two routes were formerly connected across the proposed development site. Three buildings were also present at the site in 1774.

Armstrong's '*Map of Lincoln-shire*', which dates from 1778, did not show any useful details for the assessment area and is not reproduced in this report. The 1815 surveyors' drawings for the first edition Ordnance Survey map were also examined but no clear details were visible for the site area.

Bryant's 1828 '*Map of the County of Lincoln*' showed the proposed development site lying to the south of the village (Fig. 4). No buildings were marked at the site itself, although not all of these would have been indicated on a map of this scale. A windmill was located immediately to the west of the site.

The first edition 25" to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map of 1889 showed the proposed development site as part of two fields (Fig. 5). Three public footpaths were indicated crossing the site and connecting to a further path along its eastern side. Two ponds were also shown within these two fields. The southernmost of these lay with the proposed development site. The windmill to the west of the site, and a second windmill, the school and the railway line to the southwest, were also marked on this map. The elongated strip plots indicated in the village, particularly to



the north of High Street, are typical of medieval development.

No significant changes were indicated in the vicinity of the proposed development site on the second edition 6" to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map of 1906 (Fig. 6). A later, revised, edition of this map which dating to 1956 showed limited housing development immediately west of the site. No significant changes had occurred at the site itself (Fig. 7).

Further development had occurred around the site by 1976 and is shown on the 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey map (Fig.2). The only change to have occurred at the site by that time was the disappearance of the southern footpath crossing the area.

### 5.3 Photographic Data

Aerial photographs relevant to the assessment area were examined in the collections held by Heritage Lincolnshire and the Lincolnshire SMR.

A vertical aerial photograph, showing the western part of Helpringham village, was held by Heritage Lincolnshire (Ref. PF EAV). Although undated, comparison of this view with cartographic sources suggested that it was taken between 1956 and 1976. Earthworks of ridge and furrow were visible on the western part of the proposed development site. Further remains of this type were present to the south and west of the village (Fig. 2). No clear features were discernible on the eastern part of the site.

Further aerial photographs showing a rectangular enclosure cropmark were also held by Heritage Lincolnshire (PF PC & 32/31). This undated enclosure is located to the southeast of the village (Fig.2, No.8).

Only one aerial photograph showing

Helpringham village was held at the county SMR. This was an oblique view taken from the west in 1981. Although the proposed development site was visible on this photograph no clear features could be determined. Ridge and furrow earthworks were visible to the south and west of the village.

In addition to the aerial photographic data, a photocopy of a postcard showing the south side of the village was examined (HTL par. file). This view was apparently of early 20<sup>th</sup> century date and was taken from the railway bridge looking northeast. Only a small part of the proposed development site was included and no clear details were visible. The windmill to the west of the site was depicted. It appeared to be an octagonal structure and may have been of wooden construction.

### 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 the North Kesteven Heritage Officer, were also examined. Details of archaeological and historical remains falling within c.1km of the proposed development site are collated in Table 1 and located on Figure 2.

#### *Prehistoric Archaeology*

The earliest archaeological evidence identified within the assessment area was of Neolithic date. A polished flint axe of this period has been found to the south of the village (Fig.2, No.1).

The sites of two former round barrows are recorded to the northeast of the village in Little Hale parish (Fig.2, No.2). Monuments of this type usually date from the Bronze Age.



Map Code No.	SMR Ref.	NKHO Ref.	Description	National Grid Reference
1	----	33.5	Flint axe, originally polished	TF 140 395
2	60326		Site of two round barrows	TF 142 413
3	60011	----	Barbarous radiate coin of Tetricus II	TF 1343 3976
4	60028	33.3	Anglo-Saxon pottery spindle whorl	TF 138 402
5	60026	----	St Andrew's Church	TF 1387 4073
6	60027	33.37	Remains of medieval village cross	TF 1397 4074
7	60012 60013		Earthworks of medieval manor and village of Thorpe Latimer	TF 1336 3967
8	----	33.38	Undated rectangular cropmark	TF 149 406

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

#### ***Romano-British Archaeology***

Only one artefact of Romano-British date has previously been recorded within the assessment area. A single barbarous radiate coin of Tetricus II (271 - 273 AD) has been recorded for Thorpe Latimer to the south of the village (Fig.2, No.3).

The Car Dyke, an important Roman waterway passes through the parish to the southeast of the village beyond the limits of the assessment area. Evidence of contemporary salt-making has also been identified in Helpringham Fen.

#### ***Anglo-Saxon Archaeology***

Archaeological evidence of the Anglo-Saxon period (410 - 1066 AD) within the assessment area is limited. A pottery spindle whorl, identified as being of this date has been found to the south of the proposed development site at a depth of c.0.6m (Fig.2, No.4).

#### ***Medieval Archaeology***

The principal site of medieval date (1066-1500 AD) within the assessment area is St

Andrew's Church (Fig. 2, No. 5). The earliest surviving parts of this building are of Norman date with the majority dating from the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Remains of a village cross survive on the Green to the northeast of the proposed development site (Fig. 2, No.6). The base, comprising four stone steps, is of medieval date and now supports an early 20<sup>th</sup> century war memorial. The whole structure is a scheduled ancient monument (SAM 22640).

Approximately 500m south of the proposed development site are the earthwork remains of Thorpe Latimer manor and settlement (Fig. 2, No.7). These remains include a moat, house platforms and associated ridge and furrow (English Heritage 1995). The area of the earthworks is a scheduled ancient monument (SAM 22626).

#### ***Undated Archaeology***

An undated rectangular cropmark has been recorded to the east of the village (Fig.2, No. 8).



## 5.5 Historic Buildings Data

A number of listed historic buildings are recorded within Helpringham village (DoE 1988, 41-5).

St Andrew's Church is the only grade I listed structure in the village and is located *c.*40m north of the proposed development site. The earliest surviving element is a frieze of Norman date in the south wall. The west tower with a spire is of 14<sup>th</sup> century date and much of the remainder of the church is in the Decorated style. It is faced externally in ashlar and was restored in the early 1870s (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 379).

The medieval cross base and war memorial are located on the Green and are grade II listed as well as being a scheduled ancient monument. On the west side of the Green is an early 19<sup>th</sup> century brick pound. It is a circular structure with walls *c.*3m high.

Manor Farmhouse is situated to the east of the Green and is a grade II\* listed building. It is an L-shaped late 17<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse of 2 storeys with a 7 bay frontage. The walls are of ashlar and coursed limestone rubble and it has pantiled roofs.

To the north of the proposed development site is number 29 High Street. This house was formerly two cottages of late 18<sup>th</sup> century date. It is constructed in red brick with a pantile roof. Another listed house of this period is located at numbers 5 and 7 North Fen Road to the east of the village.

A brick tower windmill is located to the southwest of the proposed development site adjacent to the railway line. It was built in 1864 but was out of use by the 1930s.

Further buildings of historic interest, which are not listed, are also located within the assessment area. Knott Hall, which is located

on Station Road is reportedly of 16<sup>th</sup> century date, although this has not been confirmed (HTL par. file).

## 5.6 Walkover Survey

A walkover survey of the proposed development site was undertaken on 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2000. Permission for access to the site could not be obtained and it was inspected from its boundaries and the public footpath which crosses the site. The site consisted of two areas which are shown on Fig.8.

Area 1 formed the western part of the site and was under rough pasture. Earthworks of east to west ridge and furrow were observed across this area. Further earthwork remains, of uncertain form were present in the northwest corner of the site. The pond located at the southeast corner of this area was observed as a large earthwork feature. The relationship of this feature to the ridge and furrow was not clear. The eastern boundary of this area, adjoining Area 2, was an old hawthorn hedge with a ditch on its western side.

Area 2 was also rough pasture and was divided up into three fields. Irregular, low earthworks were observed on the southern part of this area. However, their form could not be determined from the footpaths across and around the site. No clear evidence of ridge and furrow was observed in Area 2 of the site.

Several areas of nettles were present in Area 2 of the site. The presence of nettles indicates a high level of phosphate in the soil. This can result from human occupation, refuse disposal, burial or livestock activity (Rackham 1976, 129-130).

As the site could not be fully accessed it was not possible to examine any areas of exposed



soil which may have been present. consequently no archaeological artefacts were observed. The site would not be suitable for further evaluation by geophysical survey due to the presence of overhead cables, barbed wire fences, metal gates and an animal shelter. The present land-use as pasture prevents further investigation by fieldwalking.

## 6. CONSTRAINTS

### 6.1 Heritage Constraints

#### *Statutory and Advisory Constraints*

Two scheduled ancient monuments protected by the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 (HMSO 1979) were located within the assessment area. These were the medieval cross on the Green at Helpringham and the earthwork remains at Thorpe Latimer. Neither of these sites would be directly affected by the proposed development at the site. All other archaeological remains within the assessment area are protected only through the implementation of PPG16 (DoE 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 cables were observed across part of the site during the walkover survey (Fig. 8).

## 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 prehistoric to modern periods has been recognised within the assessment area.

Prehistoric evidence from the assessment area is limited. A single artefact and the site of two barrows have previously been recorded. A single Romano-British coin provided the only evidence of this period from within the assessment area. However, the site lies close to the Car Dyke and a known saltern site of this period was excavated at Helpringham Fen.

Archaeological evidence of the Anglo-Saxon period from the assessment area is restricted to a single pottery spindle whorl. However, the Domesday Survey provides evidence that the settlement of Helpringham existed by the end of the Saxon period and that it had a church.

The principal medieval remains from Helpringham village are the church and cross remains. Further medieval remains include evidence of ridge and furrow and the site of Thorpe Latimer settlement.

Recorded archaeological evidence of post-medieval date is absent at Helpringham. However, surviving buildings, both listed and unlisted, provide evidence for this period.

### Rarity

The prehistoric remains identified within the assessment area are of a relatively common form. Isolated finds of artefacts, such as the axe from south of the village, are widespread throughout Lincolnshire (May 1993). Round barrows are equally widespread in many parts of the county. The location of those within the assessment area, close to the fen edge, can be paralleled further to the south at Dowsby.

Isolated artefacts of Romano-British date,



such as the coin from Thorpe Latimer are not particularly uncommon. Artefacts of Anglo-Saxon date like the spindle whorl are rare as isolated finds. It is probable that it may be associated with further evidence.

Medieval remains from within the assessment area, such as the church and ridge and furrow, are generally typical of the period. The surviving cross base and earthworks at Thorpe Latimer are significantly rarer, as is reflected by their scheduled status.

Post-medieval remains within the assessment area consist of standing building. Some of these are typical examples of their period and are listed buildings.

#### **Documentation**

Records of archaeological sites and finds made in the assessment area are kept in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and in parish files maintained by the North Kesteven Heritage Officer.

Published research into the history of Helpringham appears to have been limited. The only significant work encountered during the assessment was that by Trollope (1872). This lack of research restricts what can be interpreted about the medieval and post-medieval development of the village.

Only one previous archaeological investigation has been carried out within the assessment area, the results of which were negative (Hambly 1999). The present report provides the first detailed synopsis of the archaeological and historical evidence of the area.

#### **Group value**

The prehistoric remains within the assessment area have a relatively low group value. The isolated Romano-British artefact has no group value within the assessment area. Although the Anglo-Saxon spindle

whorl cannot be compared to other archaeological evidence, documentary sources confirm the existence of a settlement at Helpringham by the end of that period. When considered together, these sources have some group value.

The medieval remains within the assessment area have a moderate group value. The church and cross provide evidence of activity around the village core, which still possesses property boundaries typical of medieval date. The ridge and furrow provides evidence of the fields surrounding the settlement. The variety of post-medieval buildings surviving within the village have a moderate group value.

#### **Survival/Condition**

The survival and condition of archaeological remains within the assessment area will be variable. Any remains located beneath the present village are likely to have been affected by later activity. By contrast archaeological remains in areas of pasture around the village may be comparatively well preserved. The proposed development site lies in two areas of pasture. The western part of the site has earthwork remains of ridge and furrow and may not have been ploughed since enclosure. If this is the case any unidentified archaeological remains of pre-medieval date may be comparatively well-preserved. No evidence of any ridge and furrow was identified on the eastern part of the site, either surviving at present or on earlier aerial photographs. Consequently, it is impossible to assess the past land-use of this area. If the fields have remained as pasture since, or before, enclosure, any archaeological remains that may exist may be relatively well-preserved.

#### **Fragility/Vulnerability**

Earthwork remains, such as the ridge and furrow in the western part of the proposed development site, are very susceptible to



damage. Any shallow buried remains which may exist at the site would also be susceptible to impact by groundworks associated with the proposed development.

### **Diversity**

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

### **Potential**

Limited prehistoric and Romano-British remains have been identified within the assessment area. Further evidence of these periods could exist at the proposed development site. However, the potential for remains of this period being present is low.

The Anglo-Saxon spindle whorl may relate to an unidentified settlement of this period to the south of the proposed development site. In view of this, and the proximity to the parish church, there is moderate potential for remains of Saxon date to be present at the site.

At least part of the site lay beyond the limits of the medieval settlement of Helpringham. The presence of ridge and furrow on the western part of the site indicates that this area lay within the open fields of the village during that period. As discussed above, the earlier land-use of the remainder of the site is not clear. The northern part was included within an area of old enclosures in 1774 and may have been part of the village during the medieval or early post-medieval periods. The position of the site adjacent to the known area of the medieval and early post-medieval settlement suggests a moderate potential for remains of these periods to be present at the site. Three buildings, of unknown function, were indicated at the proposed development

site on the 1774 map of the village. Remains associated with these buildings are likely to be present at the site.

## **8. CONCLUSIONS**

Archaeological remains of medieval and post-medieval date have been identified within the boundaries of the proposed development site. The broader assessment area contained evidence of archaeological activity dating from the prehistoric to modern periods.

Only limited evidence of prehistoric and Romano-British activity has been recorded in the vicinity of the proposed development site. There is low potential that unidentified remains of these periods will exist at the site. Although archaeological evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity is equally sparse within the assessment area, documentary evidence supports the existence of a settlement from, at least, the late Saxon period. These factors suggest a moderate potential that remains of this period could be located at the proposed development site.

Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow survive on the western part of the site indicating that it lay within the open fields of the settlement during the medieval period. A pond survives in the southeast part of this area and is known to have existed from at least 1889. Its relationship to the ridge and furrow was not established during the site visit.

No evidence of ridge and furrow was identified on the eastern part of the site and its land-use during the medieval and early post-medieval periods is unclear. However, property boundaries on either side of the High Street are typically medieval in form. This plot boundary pattern terminates on the northern edge of the proposed development



site, suggesting that it lay adjacent to, but outside, the occupation area of the medieval village. Although settlement remains of this period might not be expected, there is a moderate potential for evidence of other activities, perhaps industrial or agricultural, to be present at the site. Three buildings were indicated on the eastern part of the site on the 1774 map, although the form and function of these is unknown. The boundary separating the east and west parts of the site can also be shown to have existed from at least 1774. During the site visit, this boundary was observed to be an established hawthorn hedge.

Low and indistinct earthworks were observed on the eastern part of the site during the site visit. Problems of access and high vegetation prevented a clear understanding of their form and extent.

The proposed development site would not be suitable for further evaluation in the form of fieldwalking or geophysical surveys due to vegetation and other constraints. Earthworks survey could be carried out at the site and may enable the nature of the observed remains to be clarified.

## 9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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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

APS	Archaeological Project Services
DoE	Department of the Environment
HMSO	Her Majesties' Stationery Office
HTL	Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists



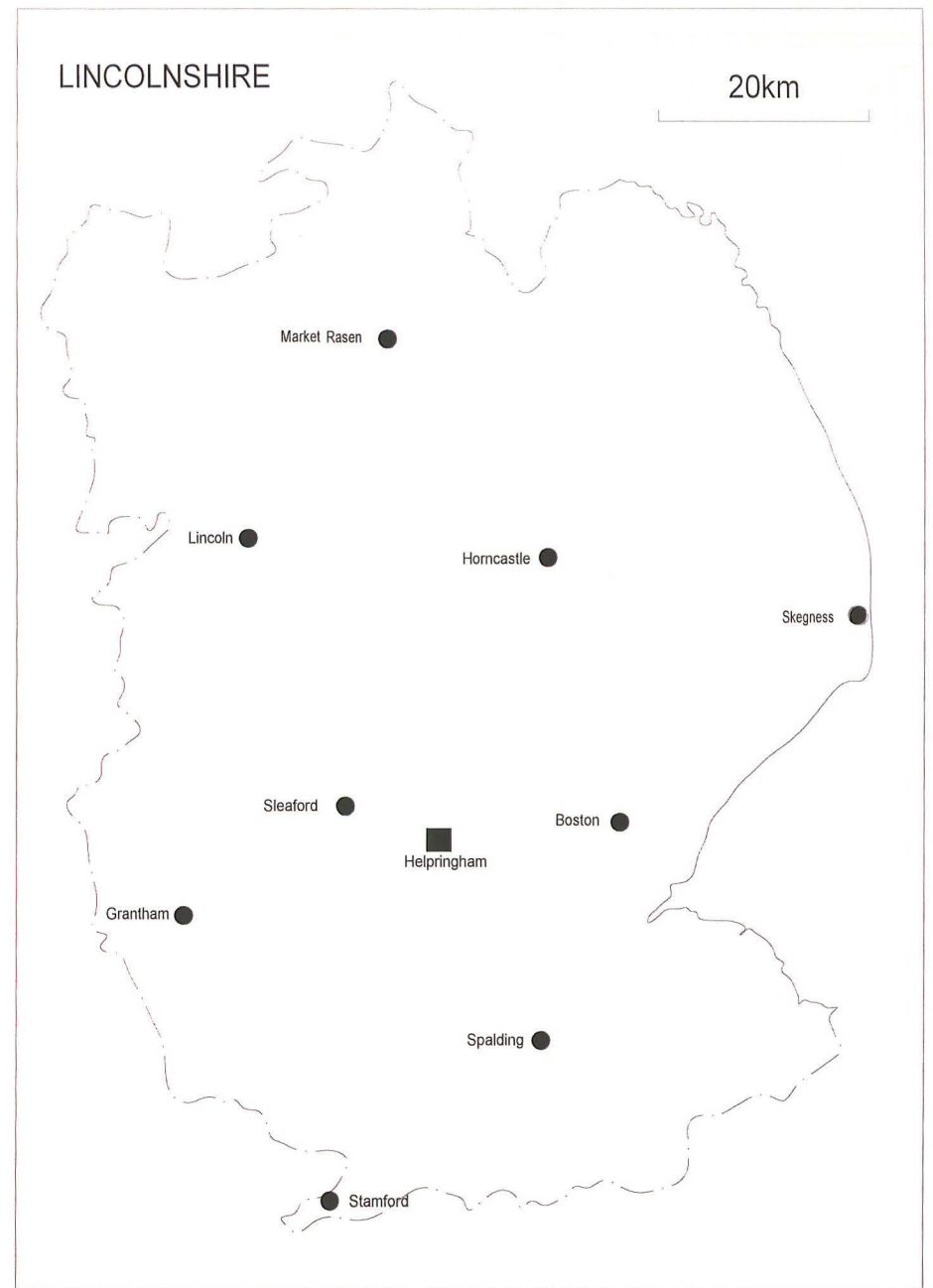


Figure 1 General Location Plan



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, (C) Crown Copyright. HTL LTD Licence No AL6041A0001

Figure 2 Site location plan showing archaeological setting





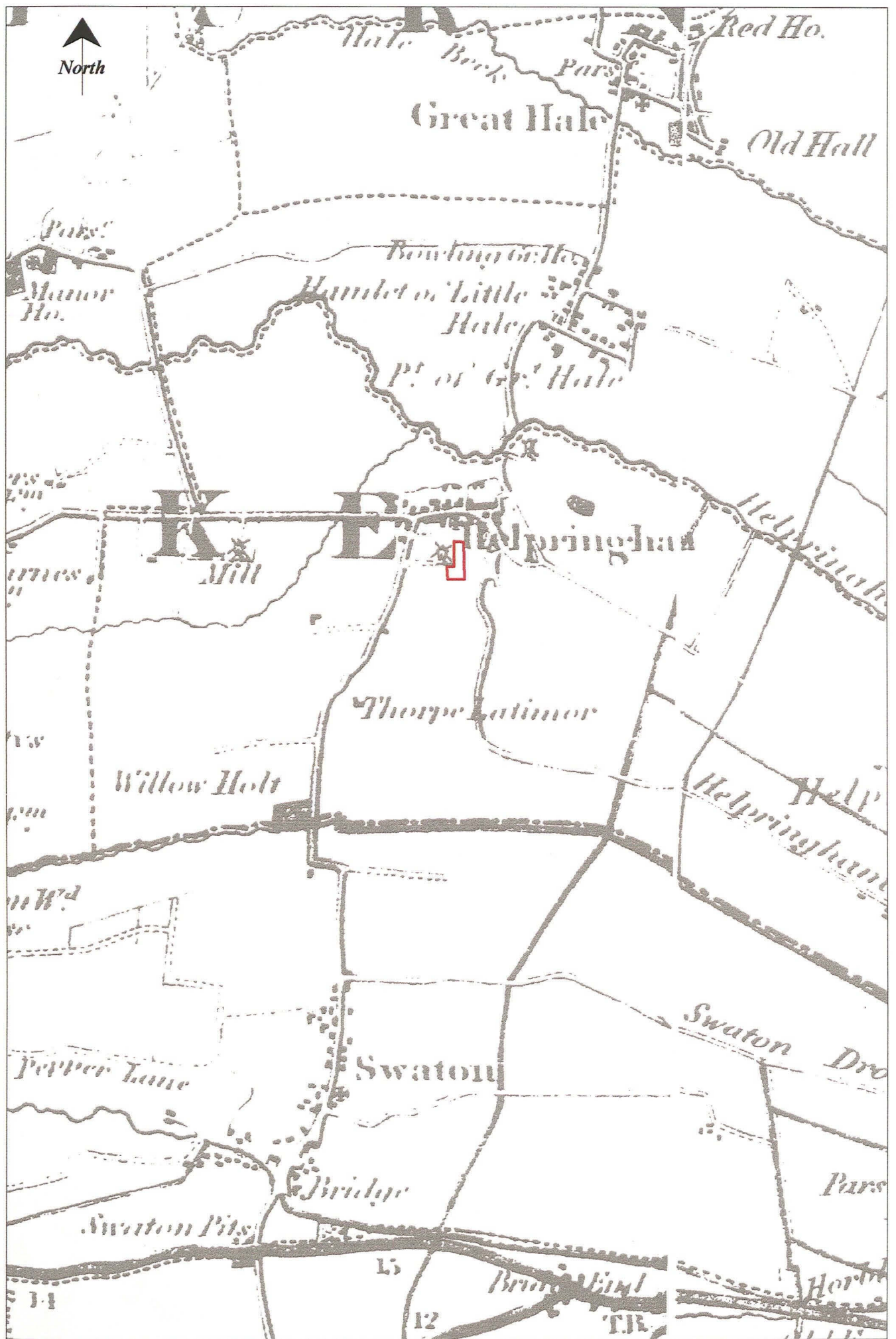


Figure 4 Extract from Bryant's 1828 'Map of the County of Lincoln' showing site location



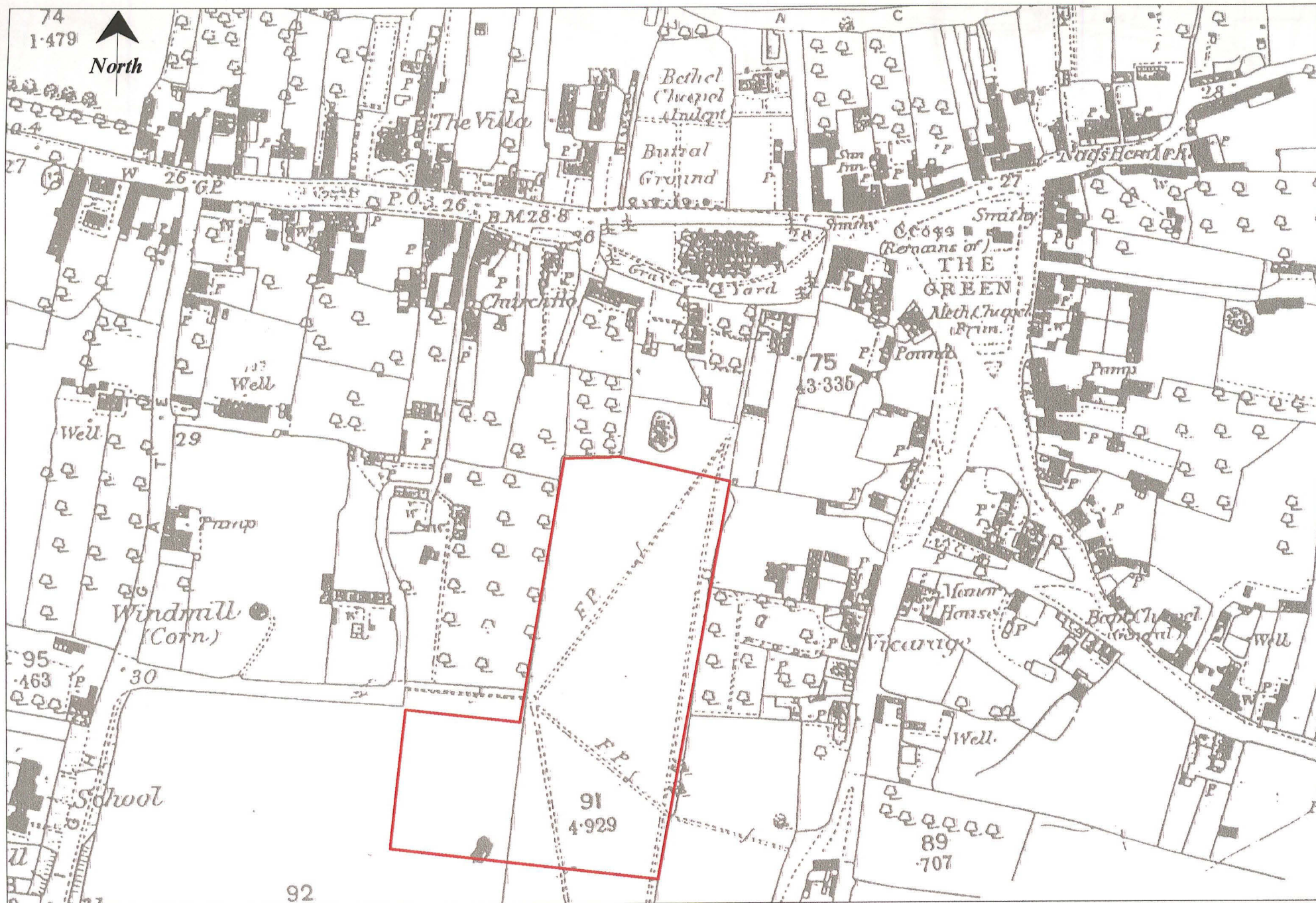


Figure 5 Extract from first edition 25" Ordnance Survey map (1889) showing site location



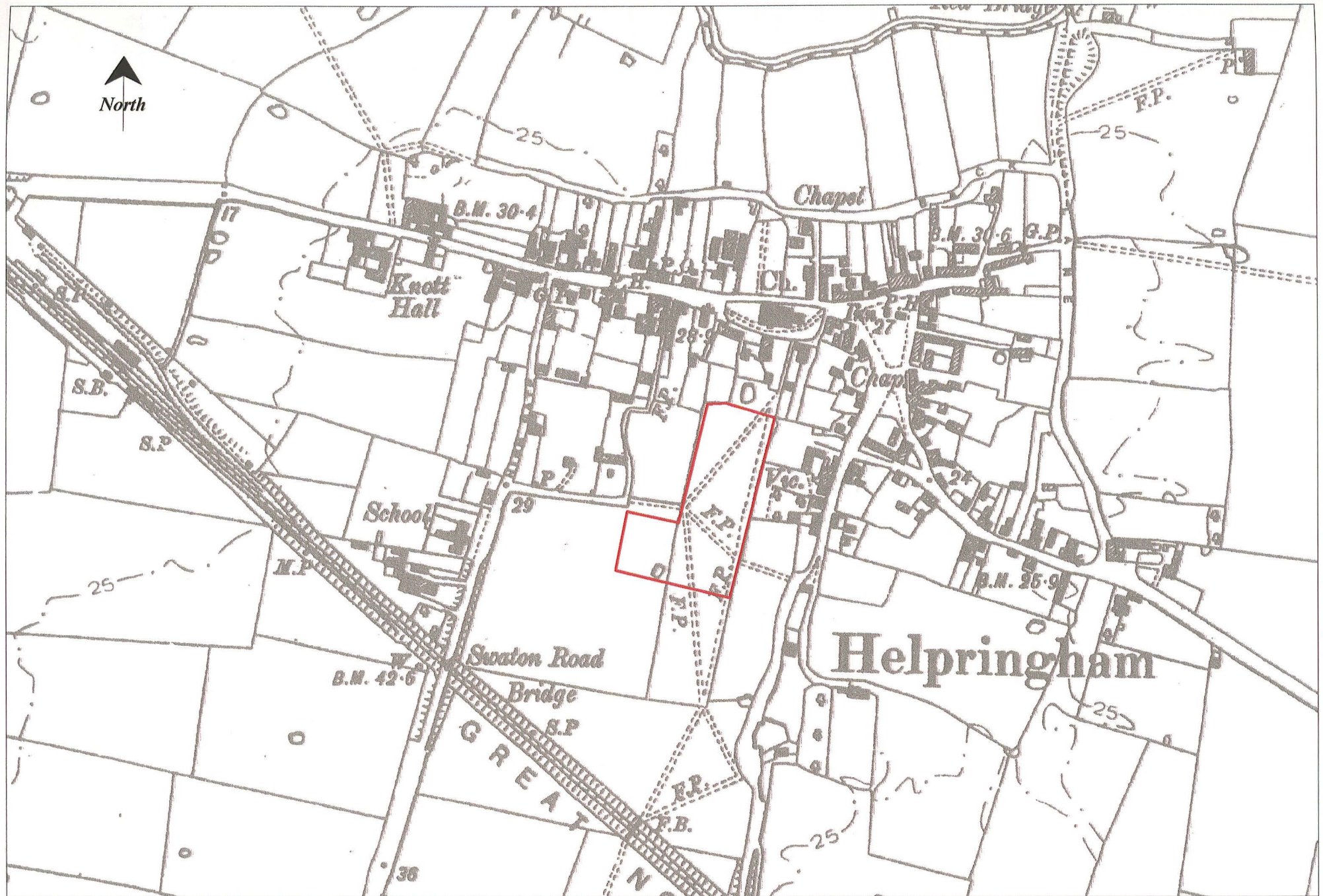


Figure 6 Extract from second edition 6" Ordnance Survey map (1906) showing site location



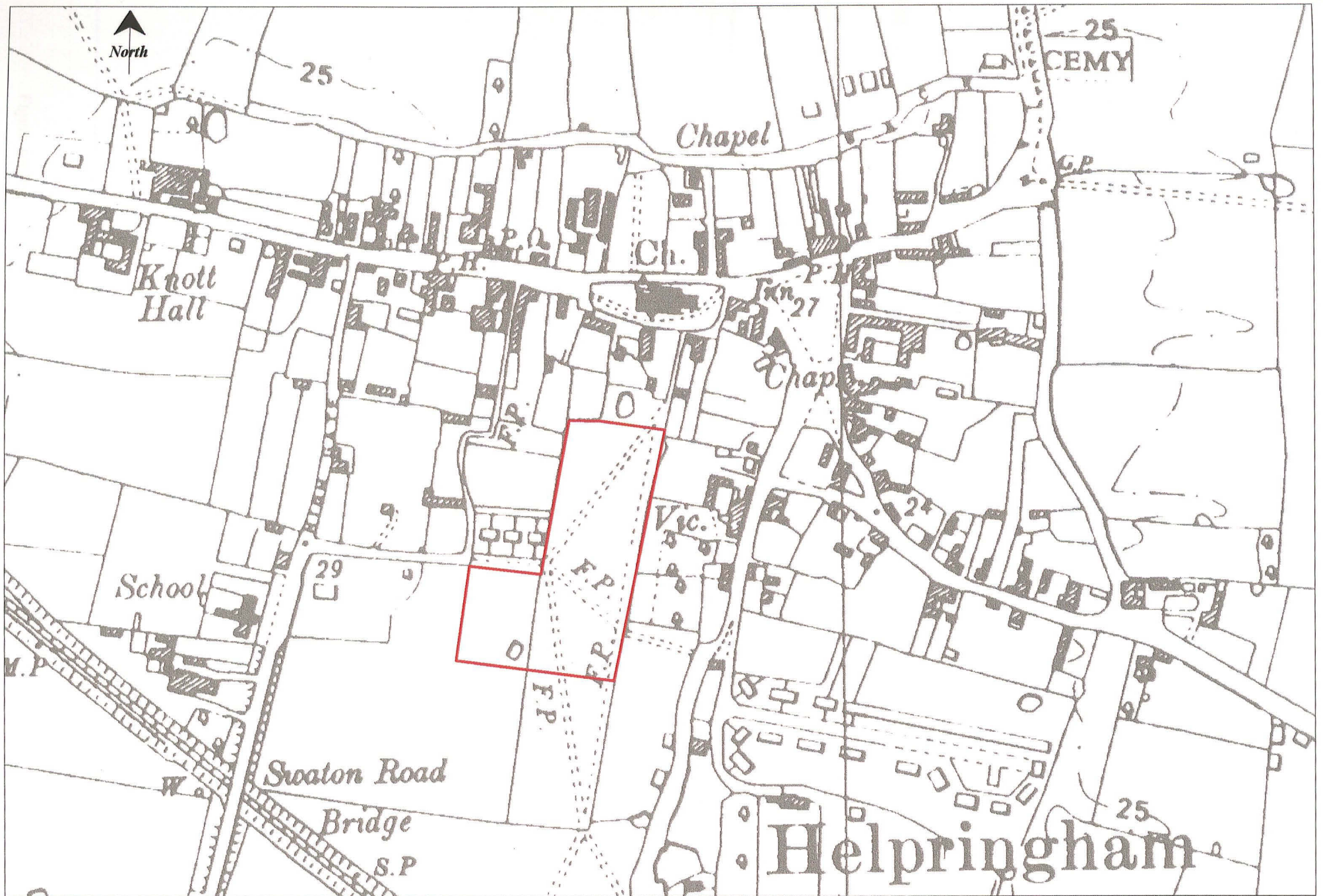


Figure 7 Extract from revised second edition 6" Ordnance Survey map (1956) showing site location

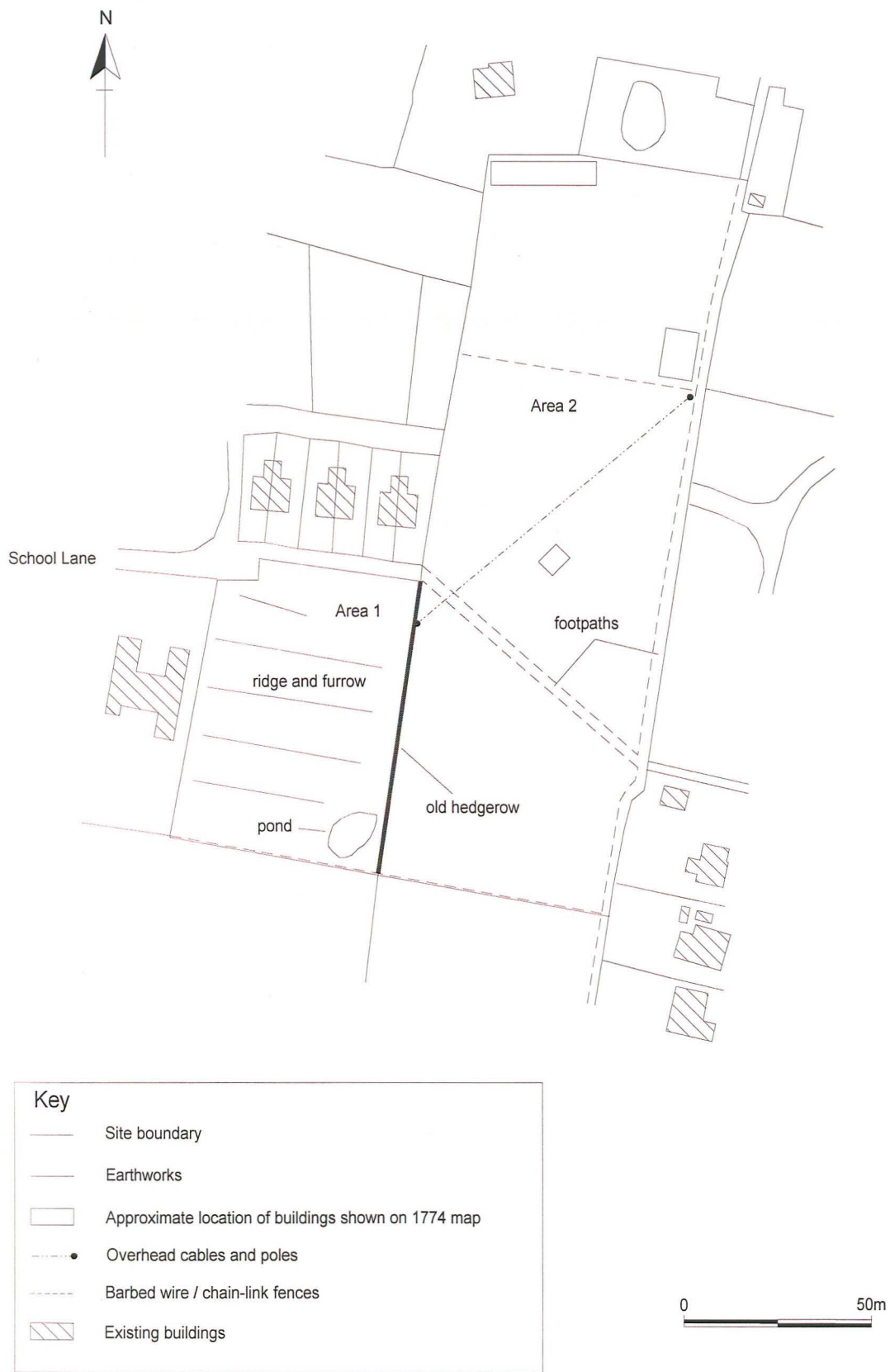


Figure 8 Present site layout showing details of the walkover survey and known archaeological features





Plate 1 General view of proposed development area looking north,  
showing Helpringham church in the distance



Plate 2 General view of the western part of the proposed development area  
looking southwest, showing ridge and furrow earthworks

## 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**

### **List of Consulted Sources**

Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record, parish of Helpringham

Files of the North Kesteven Heritage Officer, parish of Helpringham

Aerial Photographs held in the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record

Aerial Photographs held in the files of the North Kesteven Heritage Officer

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

Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire library

Lincoln Central Reference Library

OS Maps: 1889, 1906, 1956, 1976

Information held by Archaeological Project Services

### **Sources Not Consulted and Reasons**

Geotechnical information - none available for the site.

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.

### Appendix 3

#### List of Previously Unrecorded Archaeological Sites Identified during the Assessment

National Grid Reference	Description	Sources
TF 1367 4060	Site of a tower windmill. It was not marked on the 1774 enclosure map or the OS surveyors drawing of 1815. However, it is known to be present by 1828 and is still indicated on 1956 map. Photographic sources show it to be an ?octagonal structure.	Bryant's map 1828; OS 25" (1889); OS 6"(1906); OS 6" (1956); HTL parish file.
TF 1375 4054	Earthwork ridge and furrow	Site visit.
TF 1377 4050	Undated pond surviving as an earthwork	OS 25" (1889); OS 6"(1906); OS 6" (1956); Site visit.
TF 1347 4081	Knott Hall. Reportedly of 16 <sup>th</sup> century date. Not mentioned by Pevsner and apparently not a listed building.	HTL parish file.

Areas of ridge and furrow which were only noted on aerial photographs and not observed on the ground are not listed above. Listed buildings and structures not specifically recorded on the SMR or in HTL parish files are also excluded as they are described in detail elsewhere.



## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Cropmark</b>	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
<b>Decorated</b>	Division of English Gothic architecture dating from c.1290-1350.
<b>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
<b>Geophysical Survey</b>	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.
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Neolithic</b>	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
<b>Old English</b>	The language used by the Saxon ( <i>q.v.</i> ) occupants of Britain.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	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.
<b>Ridge and Furrow</b>	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.