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LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Lincolnshire County Council
Archaeology Section

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Land between 129-135 Station Street, Rippingale

NGR: TF 102 282
Site Code: RSS 00
LCNCC Museum Accn. No.: 2000.259
SKDC Planning Application S00/0817/64 *Skeat*

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

**Report prepared for
Stamford Homes Ltd**

by G. Tann

**LAS Report No. 477
October 2000**

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Errata

The South Kesteven Community Archaeologist has noted discrepancies in the extent of the site illustrated on Figures 1, 2 and 4-7 of the report. A corrected version of these figures has been supplied to her and to the Lincolnshire County SMR.

LAS notes that the Jurdon Cross site (SMR 32961) is not known, although documentary references and indications of nineteenth century field names suggest a location south of Station Street and east of the village, possibly close to the road to Billingborough. The NGR given in Appendix 1 is that used by the SMR, which seems to be a confusion with the extant cross base SMR 32936.

Rippingale parish church (SMR 32934) is immediately west of the village cross base. The 1985 Ordnance Survey map marks a church close to Dovecote, north of Station Street. This building is a Methodist place of worship, established 1869. A Wesleyan chapel (established 1832) was sited on the north side of Station Street, near the junction with East Street.

The caption 'clay pit' was omitted from the small plot west of 14 on Figure 5, traced from the 1806 Enclosure Award.

Lindsey Archaeological Services

2nd November 2000

Lincolnshire County Council
Archaeology Section

28 NOV 00

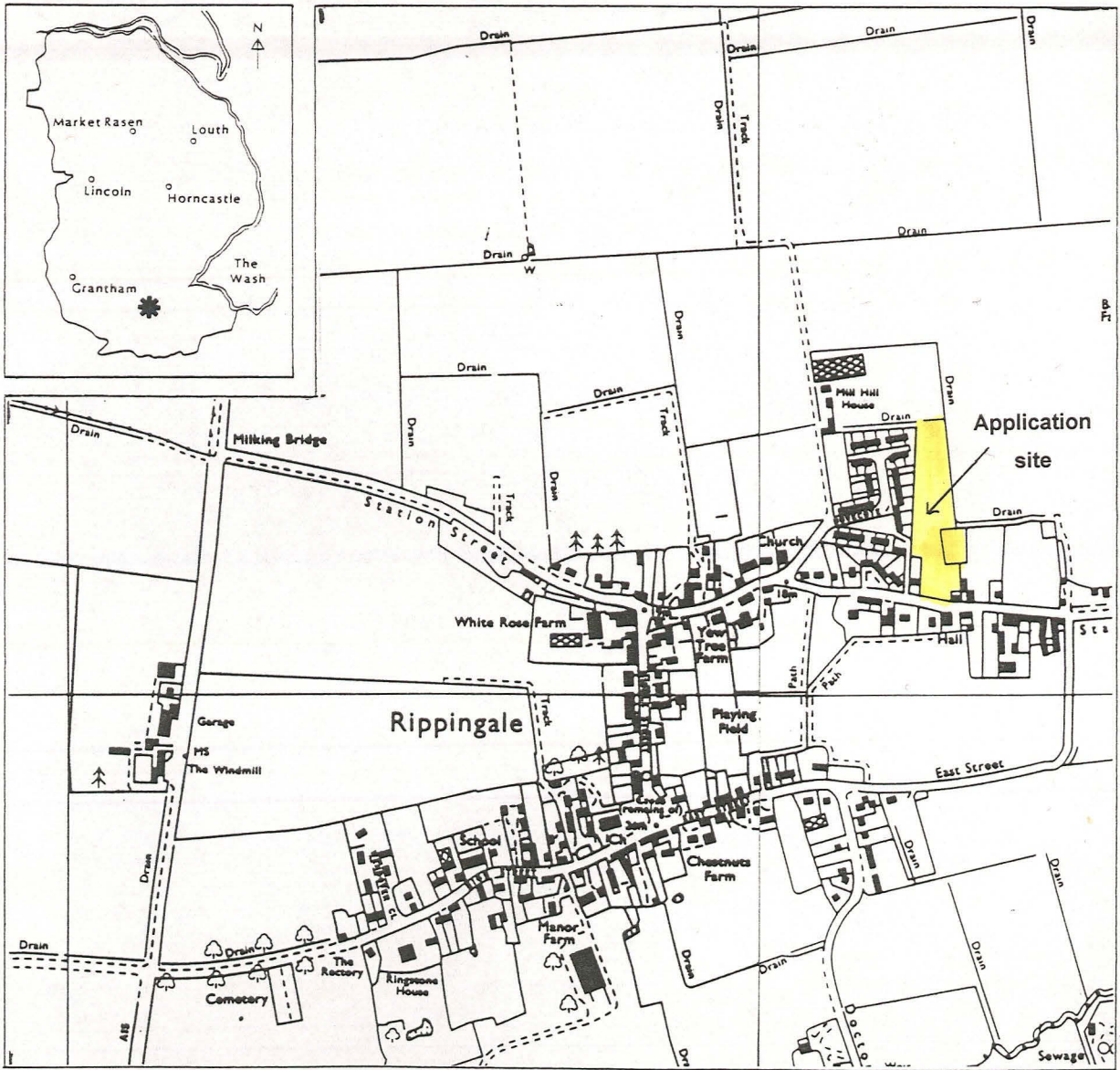
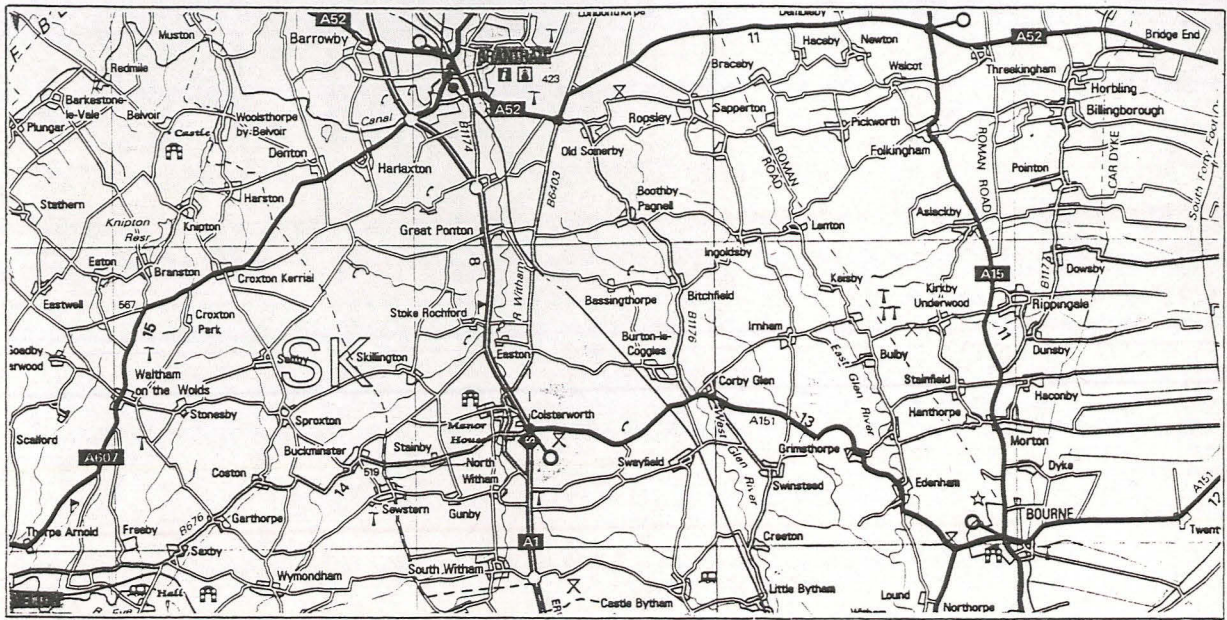
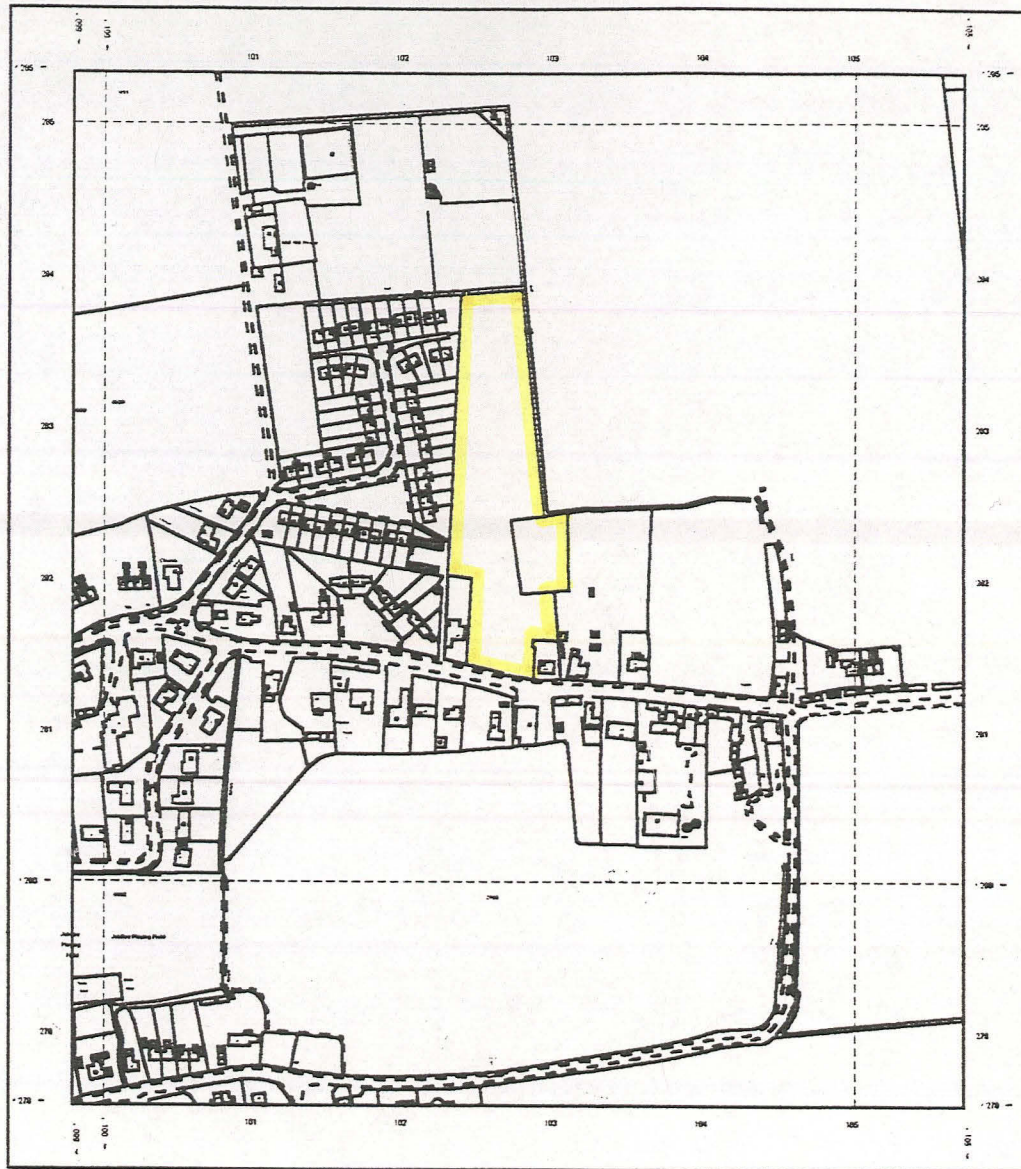


Fig. 1 Location of Rippingale, based on the 1985 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 maps, TF 02NE and TF 12NW © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 50424A).



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Fig. 2 Location of the application site (based on plan supplied by the client. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 50424A).

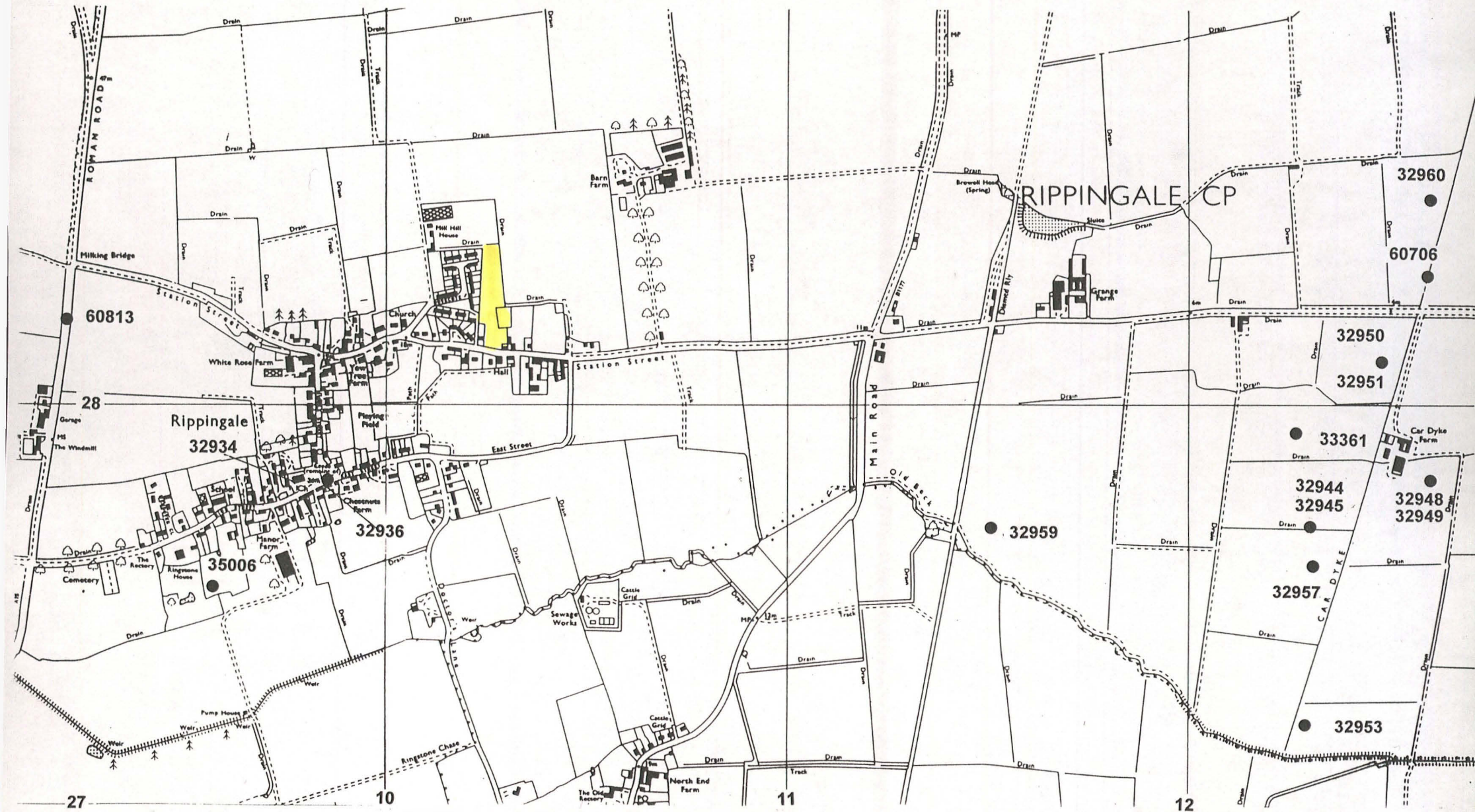


Fig. 4 Archaeological sites and monuments near the application site (information from Lincolnshire SMR; based on the 1985 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 maps, TF 02NE and TF 12NW © Crown Copyright, reproduced (at reduced scale) with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 50424A).

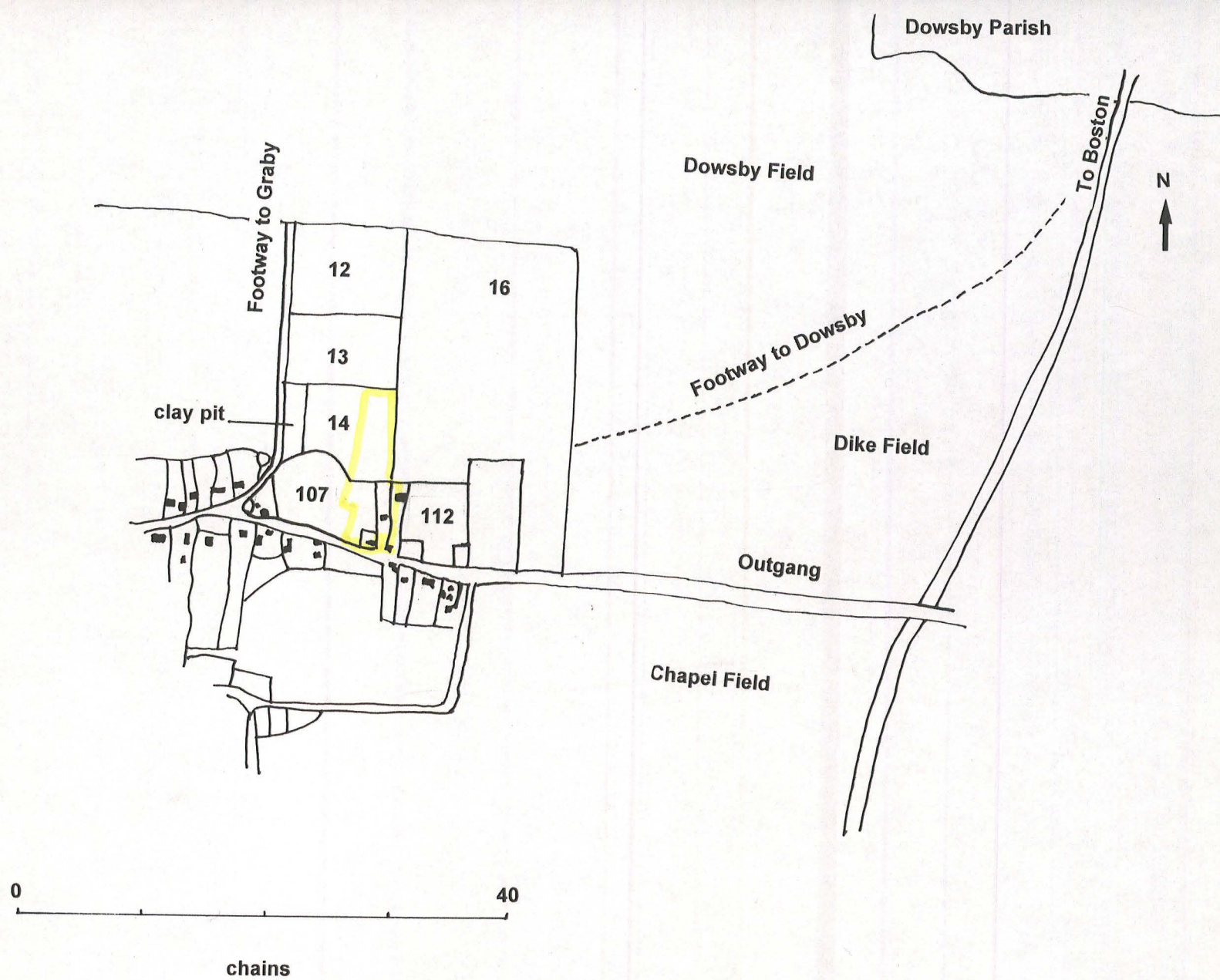


Fig. 5 Traced extract from the 1806 Rippingale Enclosure Award (LAO Rippingale parish, 17/2).

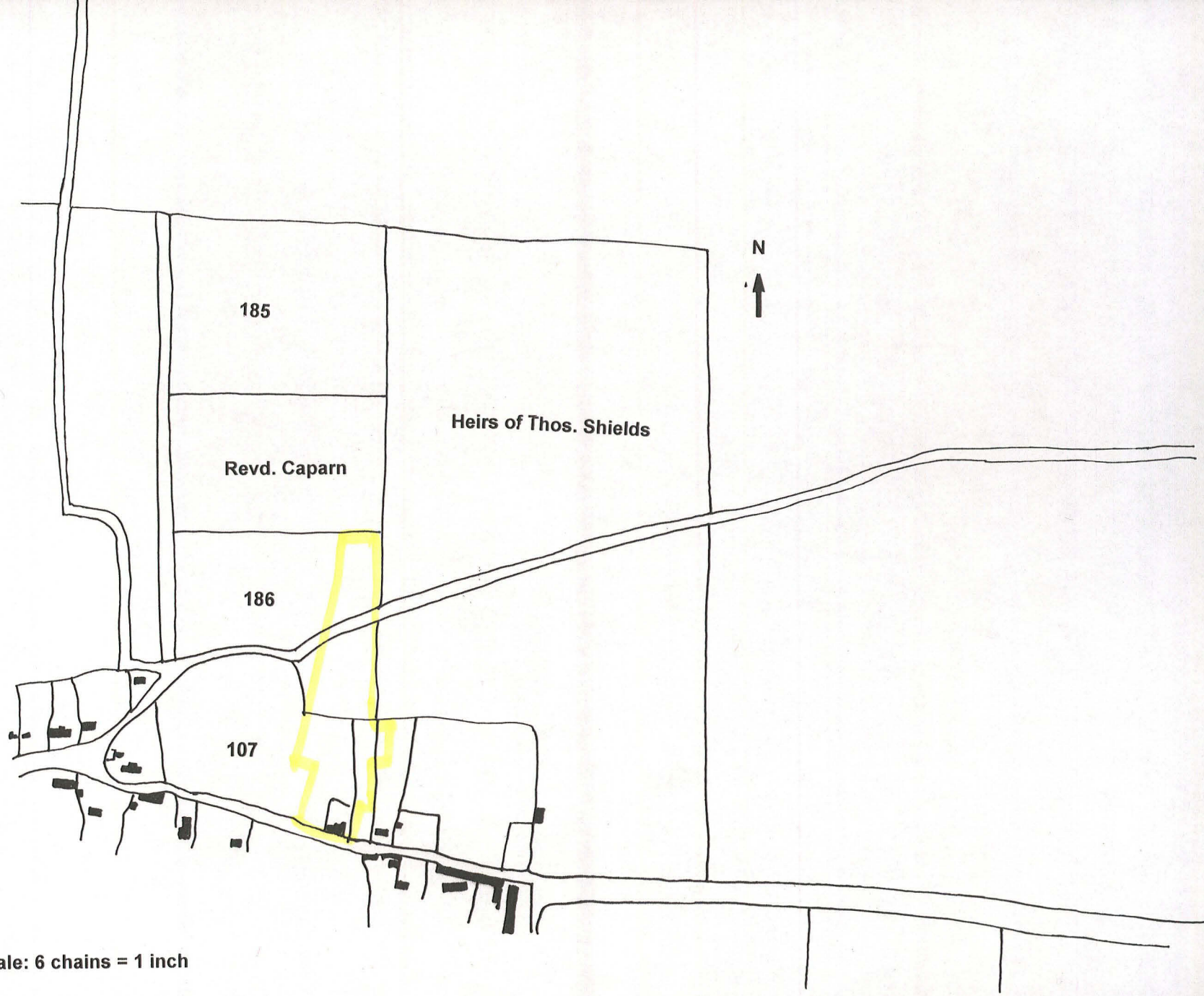


Fig. 6 Traced extract from an undated late nineteenth century plan of Rippingale (LAO 5Anc/5/B/1/8/1).

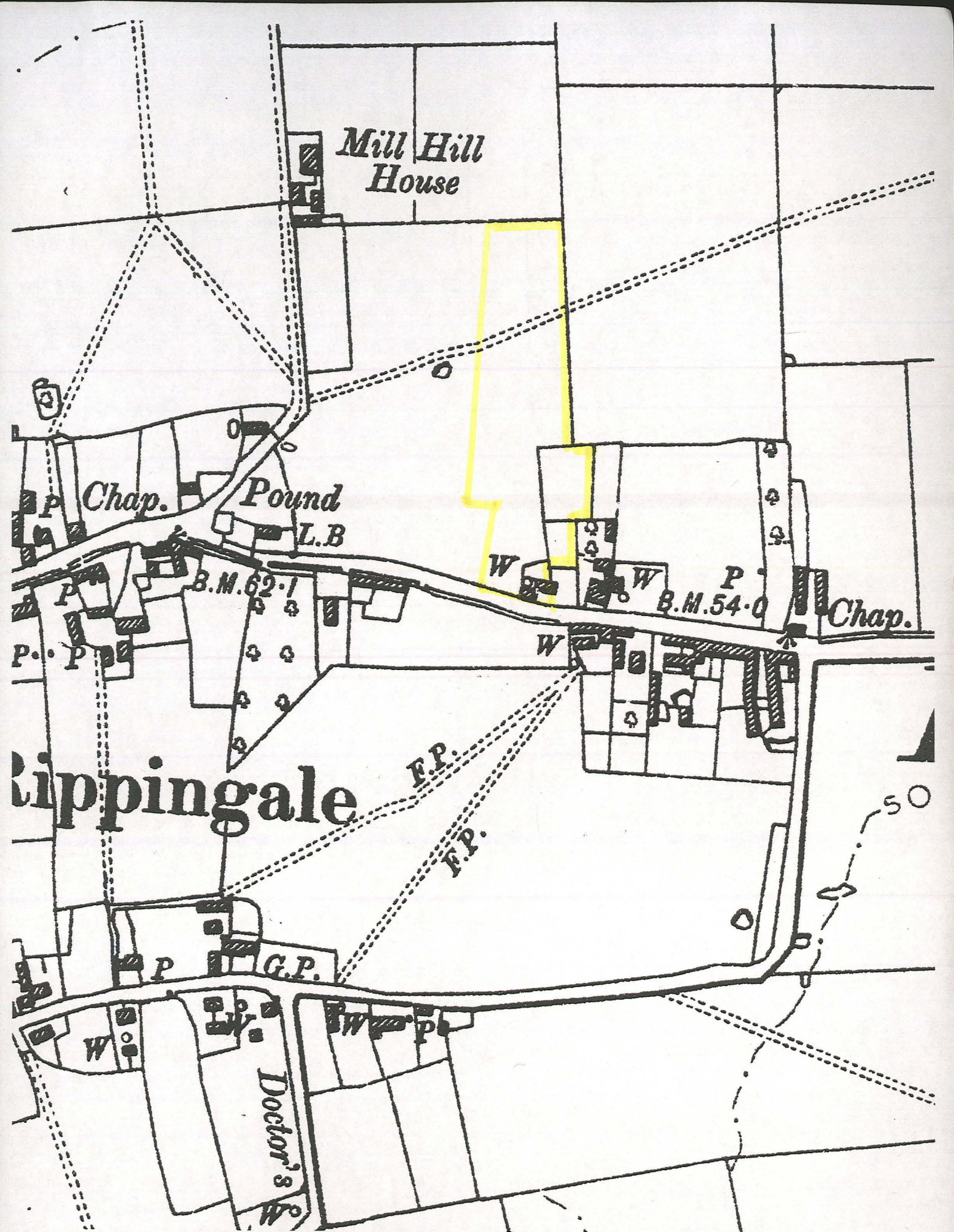


Fig. 7 Extract from the 1905 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map, Sheet Lincs. 132 NE. Reproduced at enlarged scale.

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- Fig. 2** Location of the application site (based on plan supplied by the client. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 50424A).
- Fig. 3** Position of geotechnical test pits on the application site (reproduced from plan supplied by Abatech International. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 50424A).
- Fig. 4** Archaeological sites and monuments near the application site (information from Lincolnshire SMR; based on the 1985 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 maps, TF 02NE and TF 12NW © Crown Copyright, reproduced (at reduced scale) with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 50424A).
- Fig. 5** Traced extract from the 1806 Rippingale Enclosure Award (LAO Rippingale parish, 17/2).
- Fig. 6** Traced extract from an undated ?late nineteenth century plan of Rippingale (LAO 5Anc/5/B/1/8/1).
- Fig. 7** Extract from the 1905 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map, Sheet Lincs. 132 NE. Reproduced at enlarged scale.

Plates

- PI. 1 The application site, looking north from Station Street. Note the dropped kerb and the gap in the hedge.
- PI. 2 The application site, showing the hedged field to the right, and the possible house platform beside the backfilled ditch and levelled bank beyond it. The ridge in the foreground may be medieval house platforms or the sites of more recent structures (looking north).
- PI. 3 Station Street, looking west.
- PI. 4 Station Street, looking east.
- PI. 5 The ground rises either side of Station Street, possibly marking a former stream course (looking south through the site gateway).
- PI. 6 Rough vegetation in the small attached field to the east. The rear boundary is the back of the block of old enclosures. Looking north).
- PI. 7 Rough grass in the northern part of the application site (looking north).

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Summary

The application site is rough grassland on a south-facing slope on the outskirts of the modern village. No archaeological remains have previously been reported from the site, but a sherd of inconclusively dated Roman pottery was recovered from beside a backfilled geotechnical pit during the site visit.

Early nineteenth century maps show an area of early enclosures flanking this part of Station Street, and the site may have been partly within an area of medieval settlement that declined at a slightly later date. A building is shown at the front of the site in the nineteenth century. Ridge and furrow traces are detectable on air photographs of the southern part of the site.

The anticipated impact of the proposed works is likely to be considerable, but the highest anticipated archaeological potential of the site is restricted to the street frontage and to either side of the line of a former thoroughfare crossing the centre of the plot. The modern frontage onto Station Street has visible evidence of twentieth century structures but no earlier pottery, and the potential here is lower than would be expected. There is unquantified potential for prehistoric and Roman occupation or other activity in this area because of the proximity of the fen-edge which was densely occupied from the Bronze Age to the Roman periods.

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS) was commissioned in October 2000 by Stamford Homes Ltd to prepare an archaeological desk-based assessment of a site in Station Street, Rippingale, Lincs. (Figs. 1 and 2). The assessment was undertaken in accordance with general requirements set out in the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* published by the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council (1998), the Project Brief prepared by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, and her Comments (dated August 17th 2000).

Site Description

Rippingale parish is a thin linear parish, extending from fenland westwards to off the fen-edge. The Car Dyke, at about 4m OD, is 2km east of the village; to the west of the village, the land rises to 50m OD.

The 1.5ha application site is located on the north side of Station Street, on a road leading eastwards out of the village towards Rippingale Fen (Fig. 2). The lowest end of the site is at about 16.5m OD. The land is currently rough grassland.

Planning Background

Planning permission was granted by South Kesteven District Council in May 1994 for a residential development of 30 houses on the site (Sleaford Standard 15/4/1999). The present application is for a similar number of dwellings. Full details of the application were not available to LAS.

The District Council has requested an archaeological evaluation of the site prior to determination of the application, as advised by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist. The purpose of the evaluation is to enable an informed decision to be made. This evaluation is to take a staged approach; the first element is this desk-based assessment.

Aims and Objectives

In general terms the aims of this assessment are to

- identify the recorded chronology of landuse of the site
- establish the potential for archaeological remains and their location within the application site
- gather sufficient information to enable an assessment of the potential significance of any archaeological remains to be made and the impact which the proposed development may have upon them
- enable an informed decision to be made regarding the future treatment of any archaeological remains and consider any appropriate mitigatory measures either in advance of and/or during development

Methods and Sources

A desk-based assessment of the application site in the context of its immediate environs (a radius of 0.5km) was undertaken in order to identify archaeological potential. Research for the assessment was conducted by G. Tann between October 25th and 27th 2000. The following sources were consulted and available information researched:

- Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Section (Sites and Monuments Record), Lincoln: SMR, OS record cards, parish file, 1971 vertical air photographs, NMR National Mapping Project (Lincolnshire Survey) air photograph plot (sheet TF 02 NE only)
- South Kesteven Community Archaeologist's records, and HTL copy of NMR National Mapping Project (Lincolnshire Survey) air photograph plot (sheets TF 02 NE and TF 12 NW)
- Lincolnshire Archives Office (Enclosure map, Ordnance Survey maps, manuscript maps and other documentary and published sources)
- Lincoln Central Library Reference Library, Local Studies Collection
- Geotechnical information (Abatech International Ltd test pits logs)
- A site visit to verify site conditions and assess any modern disturbance to the site was undertaken on October 26th.

Topography and Geology

The application site lies on a south-facing slope, with a stream course flowing west-east immediately to its south. The ground appears to be poorly drained, with small amounts of surface standing water seen across the site.

Ten geotechnical pits were excavated by machine across the site in late September 2000 (Fig. 3; Abatech 2000). The test pit logs indicate that topsoil thickness is fairly constant at about 0.3m, fluctuating by no more than 0.05m. They give no indication of archaeological features, and the only extraneous material noted was bricks in TPs 1 and 2 at the southern end. The topsoil covers a firm clay with limestone gravel, darker in TP1 at the SW corner of the site. The clay covered 0.3m -0.5m of intervening limestone in TP1 and TP3 (at about 1.1m - 1.4m deep), but elsewhere the upper clay directly overlies dark grey Lias clay at about the same depth. The limestone seems to have been too ephemeral to have had an effect on land use.

Archaeological and Historical Background (Fig. 4)

(Numbers in bold are the Primary Record Numbers of the County Sites and Monuments Record)

Prehistoric

Little archaeological investigation has taken place in Rippingale, but the work of the Fenland Survey in Rippingale Fen in 1982-3 has provided a wider context for past activity in the area (Hayes and Lane 1992, 72-85). The presence of sites in the Fen does not necessarily indicate similar unrecorded sites on the higher land, but it does show that the Fen-edge lay close to Bronze Age and Iron age occupation sites. Early prehistoric sites within the Fenland Survey's fieldwalked area were masked by marine clays, but a small number of Late Neolithic flints were found on a fen island. Iron Age saltern sites were identified on the fen-edge

Roman

Rippingale village lies to the east of Mareham Lane, the Roman road from Bourne to Sleaford (Margary ref. 260), and is west of the Car Dyke, a watercourse apparently adapted or constructed during the Roman period (Margary 1973, 234). Roman salterns have been recorded within the fen, and small numbers of pottery sherds have been recorded 1.5km east of the application site (Hayes and Lane 1992, 83-4).

Saxon and Medieval

Deposition of freshwater silt across Rippingale Fen in the Saxon period seems to have marked the end of habitation east of the present village site, and the higher land (although not well drained because of its clay soils) became more attractive.

The 1086 Domesday Survey records six landholders after the Norman Conquest, in the two communities of Rippingale (*Repinghale*) and Ringstone (*Ringesdune*) in Aveland wapentake (Foster

and Longley 1921). The entries describe arable, meadow and woodland, and record a church liable for assessment at Rippingale. Relative values of the various holdings had fluctuated since the Anglo-Saxon period, with some flourishing and others declining (but not drastically).

The Domesday Survey place-name is thought to derive from elements denoting 'the hall on the nook of land of the Hrepingas family group' (Cameron 1998, 102). A mid-twelfth century charter, purporting to be a copy of a late seventh century version (and suspected to have an authentic origin), refers to the same family group, and this may be an indication of Saxon settlement in the village site in the seventh century. This would be significant, as the names of surrounding parishes suggest they were settled by Scandinavian groups, and the distinction might be identifiable in the archaeological record.

The village layout is complex, and this may reflect the Norman tenurial arrangements. The Ringstone settlement shrank until only a hall remained; now the site of this is a cropmark (SMR **34359**) to the SW of Rippingale. The medieval church (SMR **32934**), dedicated to St. Andrew, is on High Street towards the south of the village, near Manor Farm and the base of a village cross (SMR **32936**). The site of a second cross (SMR **32961**) is also known in the parish; the Jurdon cross was wooden and marked a fourteenth/fifteenth century pilgrimage site with a shrine and chapel. Old Beck flowed to the south of that focus, separating it from Ringstone (and still partly remaining the parish boundary). The only previously reported archaeological investigation in the village was in advance of construction of a housing estate east of Middle Street, in 1996-7 (Buckley 1997, not in SMR). The desk-based assessment and geophysical survey identified low earthworks, interpreted as produced by quarrying or ridge and furrow.

A second focus seems to have developed at a later date along the present Station Street (formerly Water Street) (Pls. 3 and 4). To the west of the A15 Bourne-Sleaford road (and its Roman predecessor) the alignment of Station Street is projected by a watercourse flowing towards the fen. This stream forms the parish boundary between Rippingale and Aslackby-with-Laughton. The parish boundary turns to the north along the main road. The 1904 and 1905 Ordnance Survey maps mark a stream along the southern edge of Station Street, crossing to the north near the junction with East Street (OS 1904; OS 1905). The stream now joins Old Beck after a managed section alongside the B1177 Billingborough Road. Nineteenth century maps and plans show a cluster of old enclosures extending from White Rose Farm to the junction of East Street, with the road through the centre. The application site includes land within this cluster, but at this point the pattern of the early enclosures has been broken by subsequent amalgamation of fields.

The reason for this apparently secondary settlement is difficult to identify. It occupies land at about 18m - 19m OD, slightly lower than the High Street site, but the stream must have created as many problems as advantages. The village pound, a dovecote and a watermill were all associated with this part of the settlement, but they seem related to the former lane to Dowsby which leads off Station

Street across the application site. The Dowsby lane does not apparently lead directly to High Street, but there is no obvious alternative route for an earlier connection.

It is conceivable that, as with examples to the south of High Street and to the south of Ringstone, the west-east stream acted as a boundary between settlements, and that the land north of Station Street has been absorbed from a former additional settlement. It would not explain the development of a settlement both sides of the former boundary.

The earliest available depiction of the application site is the 1806 Enclosure Award (Fig. 5; LAO Award 17/2).

The application site has been formed from an amalgamation of part of three plots, marked on the Award as Plots 13, 14 and 107. Plot 107, despite being on the street frontage, was entirely undeveloped, with a single dwelling marked at the front of the application site.

It appears that Plot 14 had lain within Dowsby Open Field, but Plot 107 was within the area of older enclosure. The plan shows a 'footway to Dowsby' leading from the northern edge of the old enclosures, and crossing a field in a NE direction towards Dowsby village. This path explains the map's distinction between Dowsby Field and Dike Field, both labelled within a single area north of the Outgang road to Rippingale Fen. The path represents an old lane linking Rippingale with Dowsby, and formerly created a division between open fields. A glebe terrier for 1671 mentions 'the north field to Dowsby', and this could give a late seventeenth century date for the lane, predating the open fields division into two (Hall 1992, 24). The field to the east of the old lane was Dike Field. This probably referred to the Station Street stream, but possibly to the Car Dyke 220m to the east; the land immediately west of the Car Dyke was meadow land that may have been reclaimed from the fen (Hall 1992, 25).

The 1806 plan shows that the footpath to Dowsby had its origins in a path along the northern edge of the old enclosures, probably serving as access to the open field. A curiously rounded northern boundary to Plot 107 appears to reflect some feature previously within that field, protruding north of the back of the plots. The rounded boundary post-dates the footpath (as shown in 1806) but was responsible for the route of the footpath altering during the nineteenth century, when it headed off further to the north, and up to Glebe Farm. It may be related to the 1806 clay pit shown to the north, possibly reflecting a brick kiln site (a brick kiln is marked south of the village on Bryant's map of 1828).

An undated, but late nineteenth century, plan of the village shows a similar picture, except for the lane to Dowsby no longer following the rear of the old enclosures (Fig. 6; LAO 5Anc 5/B/1/8/1). Plot 14 has become renumbered as 186, and the clay pit is not marked. The southern part of the application site lay within the tenure of J. Atkinson, jnr., with a third field to the north held by the vicar.

The First Edition 1:2,500 and 1:10,560 maps of Rippingale were not located during the research for this assessment. The Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:2,500 map studied was too annotated for useful copying, but showed nothing different from the slightly later 1:10,560 map (Fig. 7; OS 1904; OS 1905). The internal division had disappeared, and a track crossed the site on the line of the late nineteenth century path to Dowsby. To the south of this path was a small pond.

Later Ordnance Survey maps were also elusive. An undated extract from a subsequent revision of the 1:10,560 map (Sheet Lincs. 132 NE, seen in the HTL parish folder) shows that the plot had been subdivided from the earlier field, and had acquired much of its present shape. A further building plot had been taken from the western side, and a spot height of 54m [16.5m] in Station Street beside the site. This may be from the 1930s or 1940s, but a smaller scale map of 1955 shows the same arrangement (OS 1955).

Air photographs taken during the 1970s and early 1980s added some detail to the available map progression. The most informative was one from August 1979 which marks the completed Dovecote housing estate on the NW edge of the application site, and shows the house to the west, and bungalow to the east, at the site's frontage (NMR TF1028-3). The northern part of the site was under crop, but the area within the early enclosures had been harvested. A series of parallel linear cropmarks are visible in the stubble, apparently indicating levelled west-east aligned ridge and furrow. An area at the front of the site had not been harvested, and may not have been under crop; slight indications of sheds or building foundations are visible against the hedge, east of the gateway. The smaller plot to the NW was apparently rough ground.

The 1983 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 revision adds nothing further to the development of the application site (OS 1985).

Site Visit

A site visit was made on 26th October 2000 in moderate light conditions. It comprises a large field extending from Station Street northwards to the rear of the site, and a small, almost fully enclosed, field on the western side. The site extends around the north side of dwellings on both sides. Flint gravel was seen across much of the site, but no struck or worked flints were identified.

The main part of the application site is under rough grass, which appears to be vegetation growth in a stubble field that has not been cultivated for several years. A small pile of cut hay on the western side of the site may have been mown from the large field. The small field is under taller rough vegetation, with brambles and some scrub. Although the vegetation in the large field may still be suitable for geophysical survey, this technique could not be used in the small field in its present condition. The entire site was wet when visited, with water close to the surface or standing in machine ruts.

The site slopes down from the northern limit towards Station Street, which runs along a sunken course. The ground rises again to the south of the road within about 15m (Pl. 5). Although this could be a medieval road hollowed by use, the close proximity to the east of a west-east aligned watercourse (The Beck) may indicate that Station Street/Water Street uses the line of a diverted stream.

Within the general north to south downward slope are various variations. The most pronounced is behind the house to the west, where a broad ridge crosses the entire site from east to west. This appears to be the effect of a bank breaking the slope, and it coincides with the projected line at the rear of old enclosures fronting onto Station Street. At the western side of the site, a damp area beside this ridge reflects a relatively recently backfilled section of ditch, but most of the line is only visible as a crop mark (greener vegetation) alongside the ridge. The courses of the nineteenth century lane to Dowsby are not evident on a separate alignment, but may have used the same boundary at this point.

Beside the most recently backfilled section of ditch, the ground to the south seems to be level and slightly raised within a roughly square area. It was suspected that this might represent a house platform. A backfilled geotechnical pit beside this area had much darker subsoil than elsewhere on the site, and an unstratified sherd of pottery was recovered from the surface of the disturbed ground beside TP 4 (Context 1). The sherd has been examined by Jane Young and Barbara Precious, and both suspect it to be of Roman date. The interior fabric is grey, sandy and wheel-thrown, but the outer surface is absent. Ms Precious has suggested a date after the second century AD but before the fourth century. This is the first reported find from the site.

Alongside the site entrance off Station Street, the ground is raised to either side of the gateway. Although at first sight this looks like two further house platforms, the nearby geotechnical pits have disturbed modern brick rubble, and concrete rubble or foundations are detectable within the thick grass. These two features are probably associated with twentieth century structures or localised dumping, rather than medieval settlement. A section of dropped kerb was seen outside the site, possible related to that landuse.

The small field is hedged along its western boundary with conifers. A single conifer is present at the western side of the large field, closer to the road. This link may reflect a traditional common ownership of the two plots. The small plot is the size of a house and garden, or a paddock, but there was no clue as to what purpose it had served (Pl. 6).

The application site boundary to the north is a ditch (Pl. 7). A deep but not especially wide drainage ditch flows along the upper western boundary, joining the east-west ditch above the small field. The other boundaries are defined by hedges or fences.

Overhead cables, supported on telegraph poles, run above the southern boundary hedge, crossing the site entrance from Station Street. This entrance is through a narrow vehicular gate, up a steeply inclined cutting. There appears to be a possible alternative entrance past garages belonging to housing on the centre eastern boundary. Higher voltage electricity cables cross above the NW corner of the site, and special care would need to be exercised during mechanical or other work in their vicinity; they could prevent geophysical survey of that end of the site. The supporting pole bears a plate marked East Midlands Electricity Board, North 2399.

Archaeological Potential of the Application Site

The disturbed soil around ten backfilled geotechnical pits was examined closely for artefacts, and only one sherd was recovered. The distribution of the pits around the site leaves little likelihood of major finds scatters having been missed; there was certainly no evidence of a late eighteenth/nineteenth century brick kiln in the vicinity.

Medieval habitation sites would usually be expected at the front of the early enclosures, and because of the symmetry of enclosures to the south of Station Street, they would be expected along the present road frontage. The possible platforms either side of the present site access might be of medieval origin, but they have contained structures during the twentieth century and test pits within them have only produced twentieth century finds. The access in from the gate is up a narrow cutting, which could be a medieval path between tofts, but is probably modern in origin.

The air photograph indications of ridge and furrow in the lower part of the site mean that any medieval tofts on the site were abandoned by the later medieval period. After that date, this part of the site may have remained open, but a building is shown on nineteenth century plans.

The rear of the block of early enclosure, about 100m from the modern road, represents the zone of highest archaeological potential. The block was defined by a ditch, which although backfilled by the early twentieth century remains visible as a cropmark. The date of this ditch would give useful information as to the date of the Station Street settlement focus. The ditch was alongside an early path to the open field and to Dowsby. Some evidence of this path or lane might survive, but it is less likely that its later course could be detected further to the north. The possible house platform identified during the site visit immediately south of the ditch (and from where the Roman pot sherd came) is an anomaly.

There is no reason, on available information, for any other archaeological potential on the northern part of the site.

Environmental Potential

The apparent dampness of the site suggests that organic material might be preserved in waterlogged conditions in deep features such as pits or ditches, but the geotechnical logs note the absence of groundwater in trench depths up to 2.6m deep.

Relative Importance

The significance of any surviving archaeological remains on the application site would reflect their rarity, preservation and the quality of available information. The Roman sherd, in isolation, is of minimal significance.

A well-stratified pottery assemblage, evidence of an early settlement on the site, or dating evidence for the block of early enclosures, might be considered of regional importance because, despite detailed examination of Rippingale Fen by the Fenland Survey, no previous archaeological field investigation has been reported from Rippingale village.

Potential Impact of the Development Proposals on the Archaeological Resource

Detail of the proposed development was not obtained in the limited available time. LAS understands that the proposed development will be accessed from Station Street, with an estate road leading to the north of the site. Houses will be built either side of the road, probably using 1m deep trench foundations (subject to ground conditions). A surface water storage lagoon has been mentioned, thought to be to the south of the site.

The development is likely to remove or disturb any archaeological features and deposits that may survive on the site.

Conclusion

The site occupies a south-facing hillside, leading to the channel of a former watercourse along the line of Station Street, now partly culverted. A single Roman sherd from the site, derived from a geotechnical test pit, represents the only reported artefactual evidence for activity on the site prior to the twentieth century.

The apparent virtual archaeological sterility of this site contradicts the cartographic indications that the southern 100m lay within an area of land alongside Station Street (formerly Water Street) that had been enclosed long before formal enclosure in 1806. The enclosures are likely to represent medieval settlement expansion within Rippingale, and a twelfth century date is suggested. It is interesting that this plot was ploughed at some stage during the medieval or early post-medieval period, as if the expansion had faltered and could not be maintained. There is a very slight chance that the ridge and furrow cropmarks are from cultivation before the land was enclosed.

A curious curving land boundary just to the west of the site has not been explained, but could have historical significance for the development of this part of the village. A lane to Dowsby village skirted the back of the medieval enclosures before forming the division between two open fields. This lane crosses the application site beside a backfilled ditch. A nineteenth century course of this feature, no longer respecting strips within the open field, crosses the site further to the north, but is not evident on the ground.

A building marked on nineteenth century plans represents the only activity on the site during the post-medieval period. No post-medieval bricks were visible on the site. In the mid-twentieth century, land at the front of the site was apparently used for one or more minor structures, but the extent of this development could not be established. Concrete foundation rubble and brick fragments are present in that part of the site.

It is unfortunate that an opportunity for an archaeologist to inspect and record the ten geotechnical test pits was not used, because this could have contributed useful information for the archaeological evaluation. The proposed development is likely to have a considerable impact on any surviving archaeological remains within the application site, but the extent of survival is unclear.

Acknowledgements

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Illustrations were traced from original documents by Geoff Tann and produced by Jane Frost. The report was collated and produced by Jane Frost.

Geoff Tann
Lindsey Archaeological Services
30th October 2000

References and Background Sources

Documents at Lincolnshire Archives

- LAO 5Anc 5/B/1/8/9 Enlarged plan of Rippingale village (pencil).
- LAO Award 17/2 Rippingale and Kirkby Underwood Enclosure Award 1806.
- LAO Smith 9/2/1/9 Plans and Surveys of the Low Lands between Bourn and Boston, 1771 (Black Sluice tax).
- LAO 5Anc 5/B/1/7/7 Plan of allotments in Rippingale 1914-18.
- LAO 5Anc 5/B/1/8/2 Plan of Rippingale Fen, 1892.
- LAO 5Anc 5/B/1/8/4 Plan of Rippingale land transactions, 1914-1917.
- LAO 5Anc 5/B/1/8/3,5, 6, 8 Plans of Rippingale; late 19th century/early twentieth century.

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OS 1930s? *Ordnance Survey* 1: 10,560 map Sheet Lincs. 132NE. (HTL parish file).

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Archive Summary

Abbreviated notes from data collection

Copied extracts of historic maps and OS maps.

Correspondence

Developer's plans

Copies of trial pit logs (Abatech)

Photographs: colour prints, LAS film no. 00/88/6-25 (including those used in this report)

Photocopied text and illustrations from data collection

SMR printout sheets

Traced extracts from manuscript maps

Sites and Monuments Record Summary
(based on information from the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record)

HTL = Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire

SMR	NGR (all TF)	Description
30041	1550 2780	Roman settlement
30042	1550 2830	Romano-British settlement
32931	0940 2700	Ringstone Hall
32932	0940 2700	Ringstone deserted medieval village site
32933	0940 2700	Roman pottery
32934	0977 2781	St. Andrew's Church
32935	0940 2700	post-medieval pottery
32936	0985 2782	village cross base
32938	1280 2740	?Anglo-Saxon pottery
32939	1280 2740	flint scraper
32940	1250 2750	Roman pottery
32941	1270 2770	Roman remains
32942	1270 2770	stone implements
32943	1270 2770	medieval pottery
32944	1230 2770	Roman pottery
32945	1230 2770	flint implements
32946	1280 2820	Roman pottery
32947	1280 2820	flint implements
32948	1260 2780	?Roman settlement
32949	1260 2780	flint implements found
32950	1250 2820	Roman pottery
32951	1250 2820	flint implements, Car Dyke
32952	1250 2910	Iron Age saltern
32953	1230 2720	?Iron Age saltern
32954	1230 2990	late medieval pottery
32955	1230 2990	flint implements
32956	1290 2720	late medieval pottery
32957	1230 2760	flint implements
32958	1270 2910	flint implement
32959	1150 2770	cropmark of ?ring-ditch
32960	1260 2850	Roman artificial watercourse
32961	0980 2780	medieval Jurdon cross base; site of chapel and shrine
32973	1280 2740	Romano-British pottery
33099	1130 2670	cinerary urn, found pre 1877
33361	1230 2790	late medieval pottery
34359	0790 2610	Row and Ringstone Woods
35006	0958 2755	medieval ridge and furrow
60706		Car Dyke Roman artificial watercourse; ?canal/catchwater drain
60813		Mareham Lane, Roman road (course of)

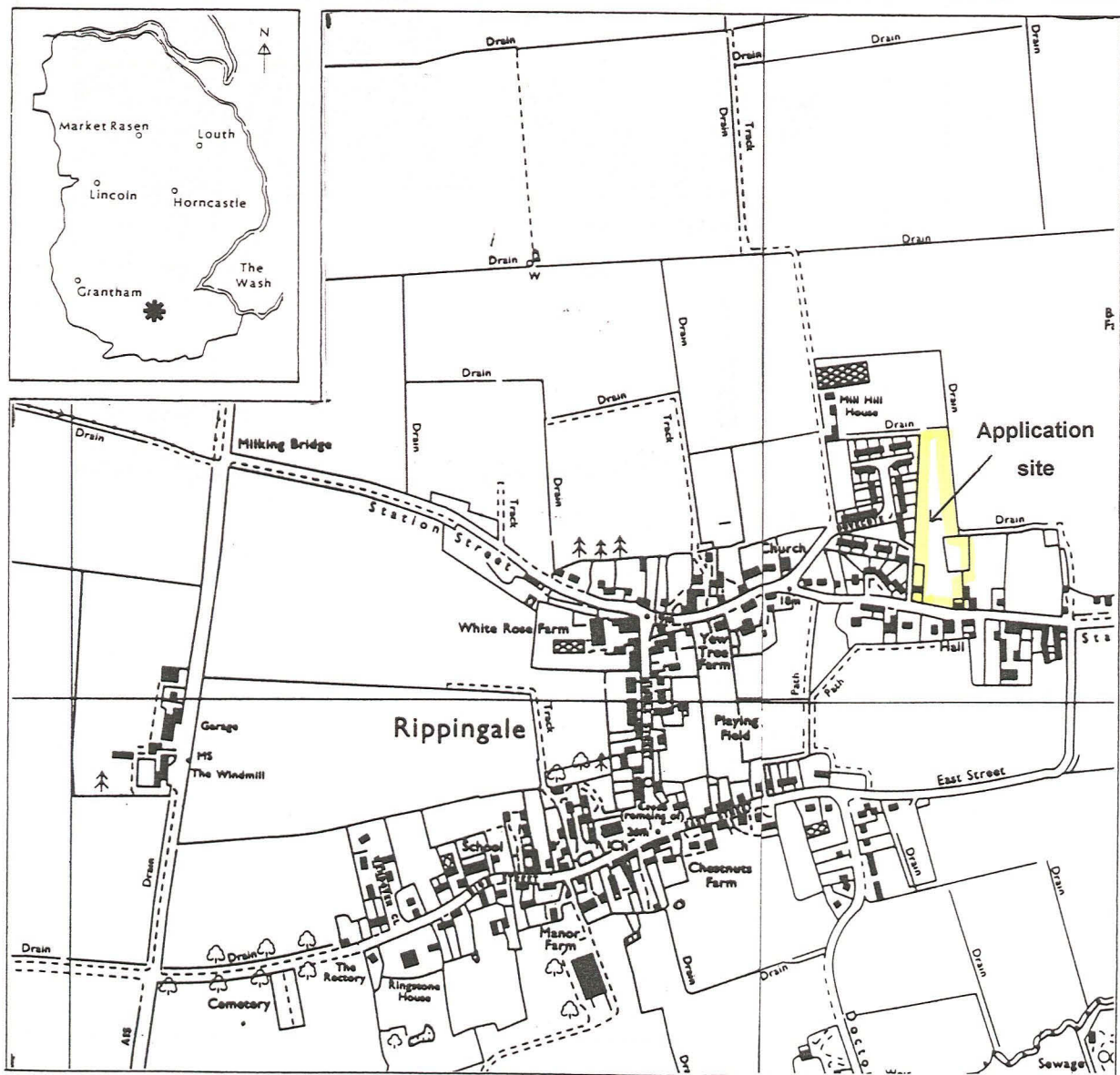
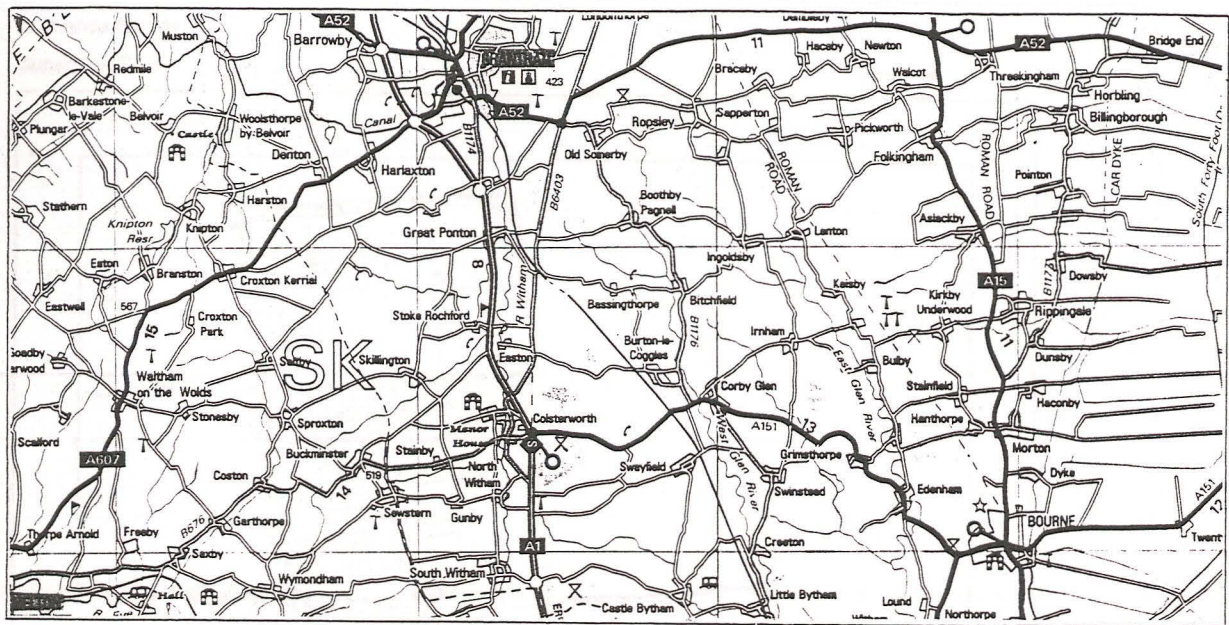
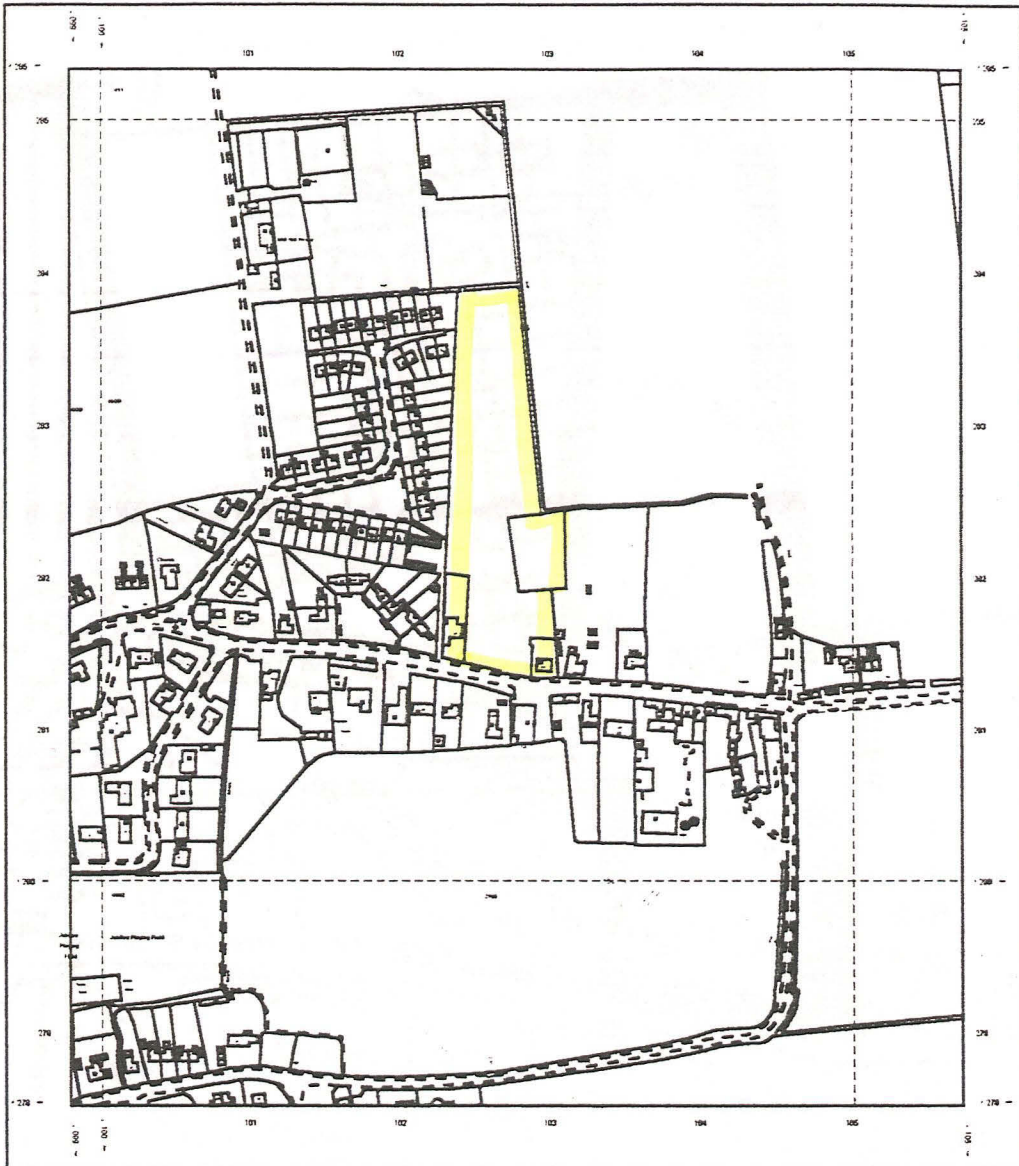


Fig. 1 Location of Rippingale, based on the 1985 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 maps, TF 02NE and TF 12NW © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 50424A).



17 July 2000
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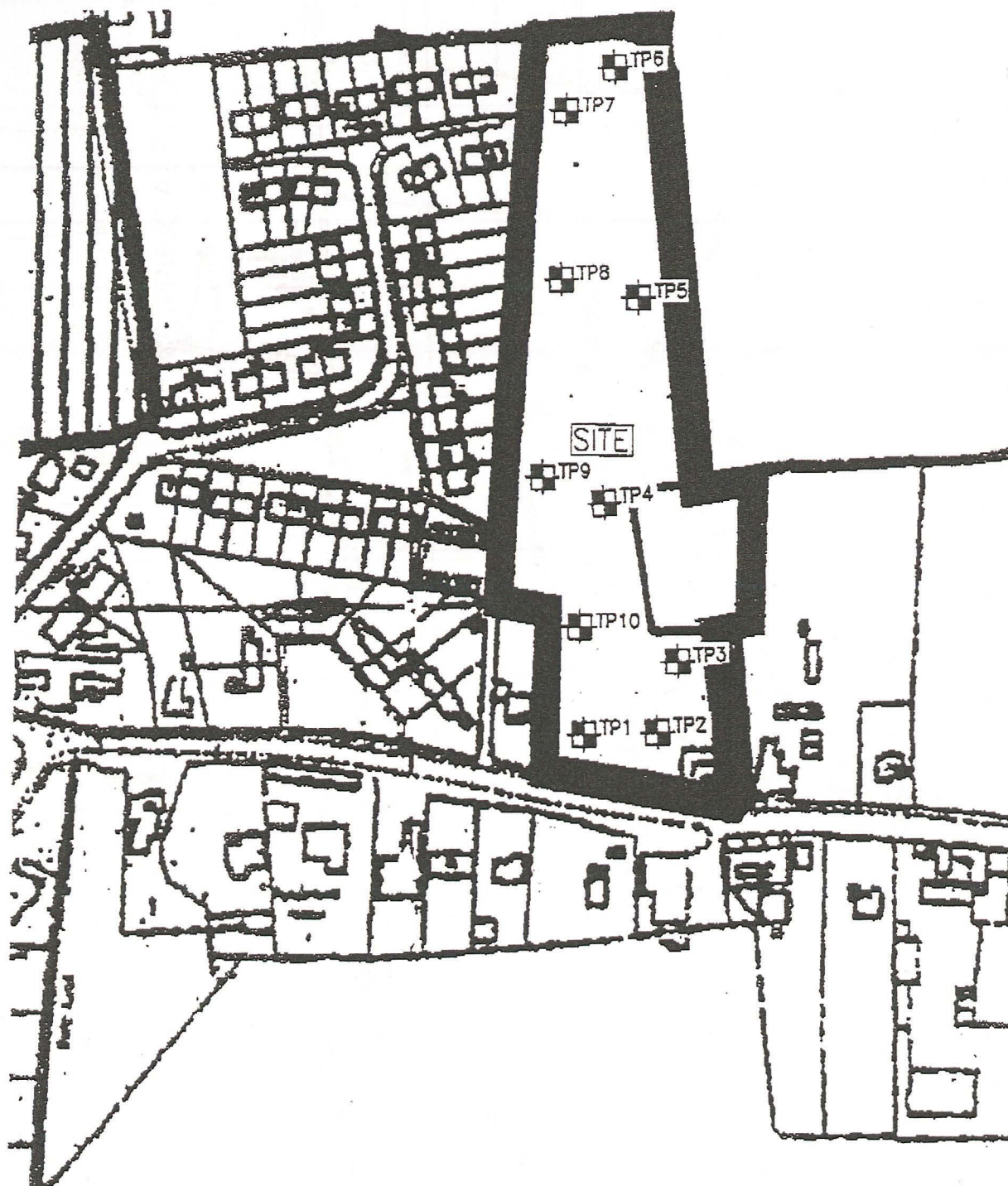


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Fig. 2 Location of the application site (based on plan supplied by the client. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 50424A).



Key

Trial Pit Location -

Fig. 3 Position of geotechnical test pits on the application site (reproduced from plan supplied by Abatech International. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 50424A).

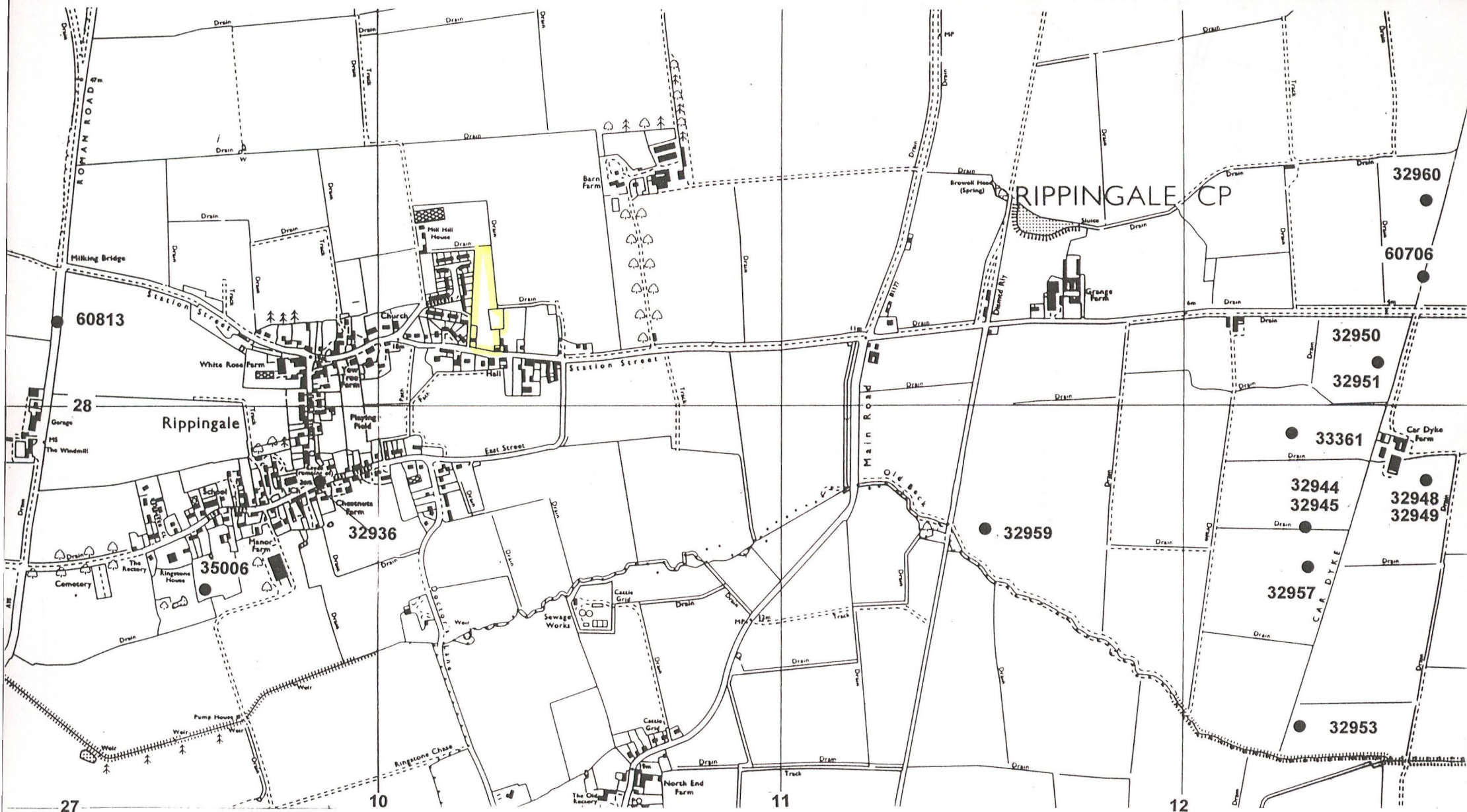


Fig. 4 Archaeological sites and monuments near the application site (information from Lincolnshire SMR; based on the 1985 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 maps, TF 02NE and TF 12NW © Crown Copyright, reproduced (at reduced scale) with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 50424A).

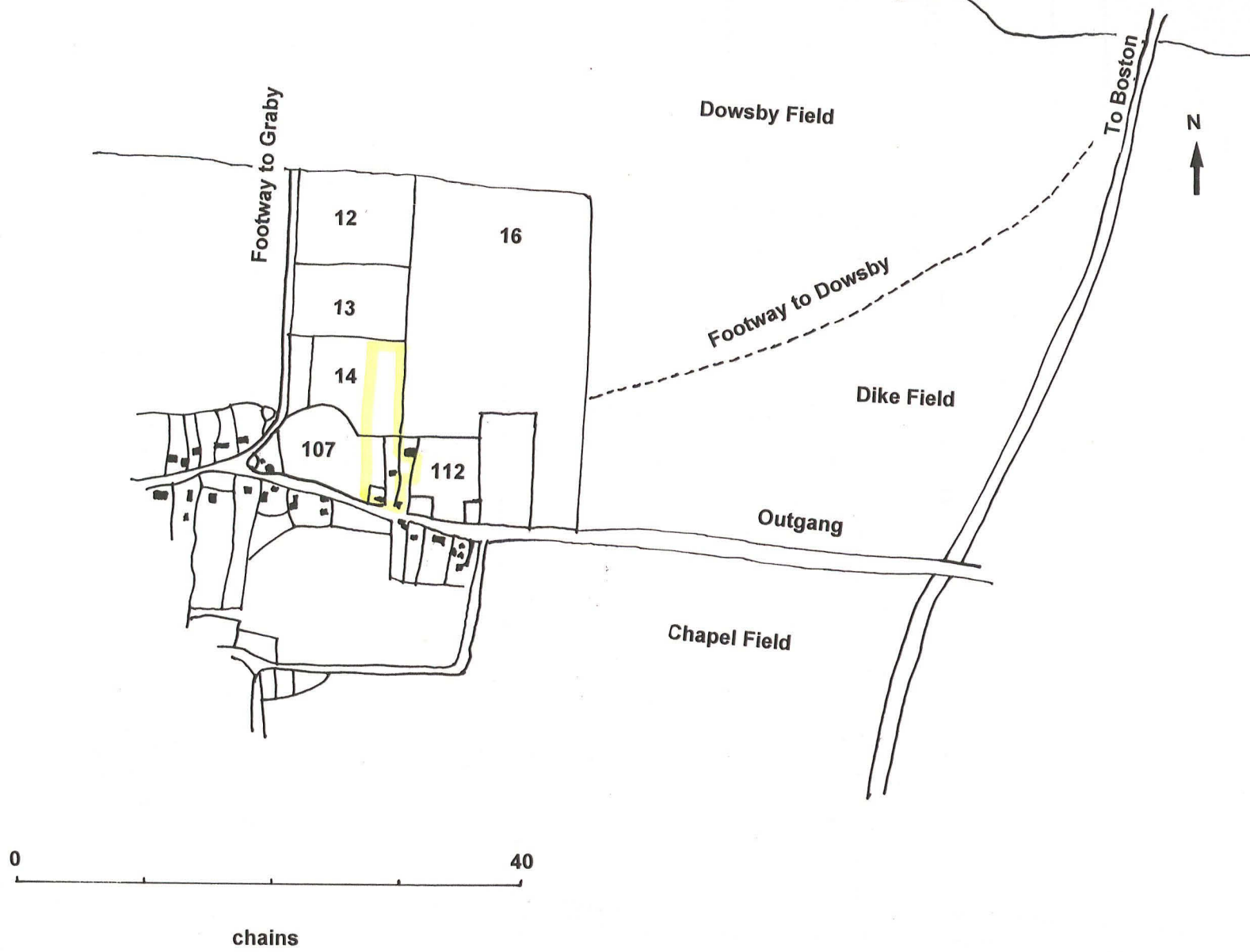
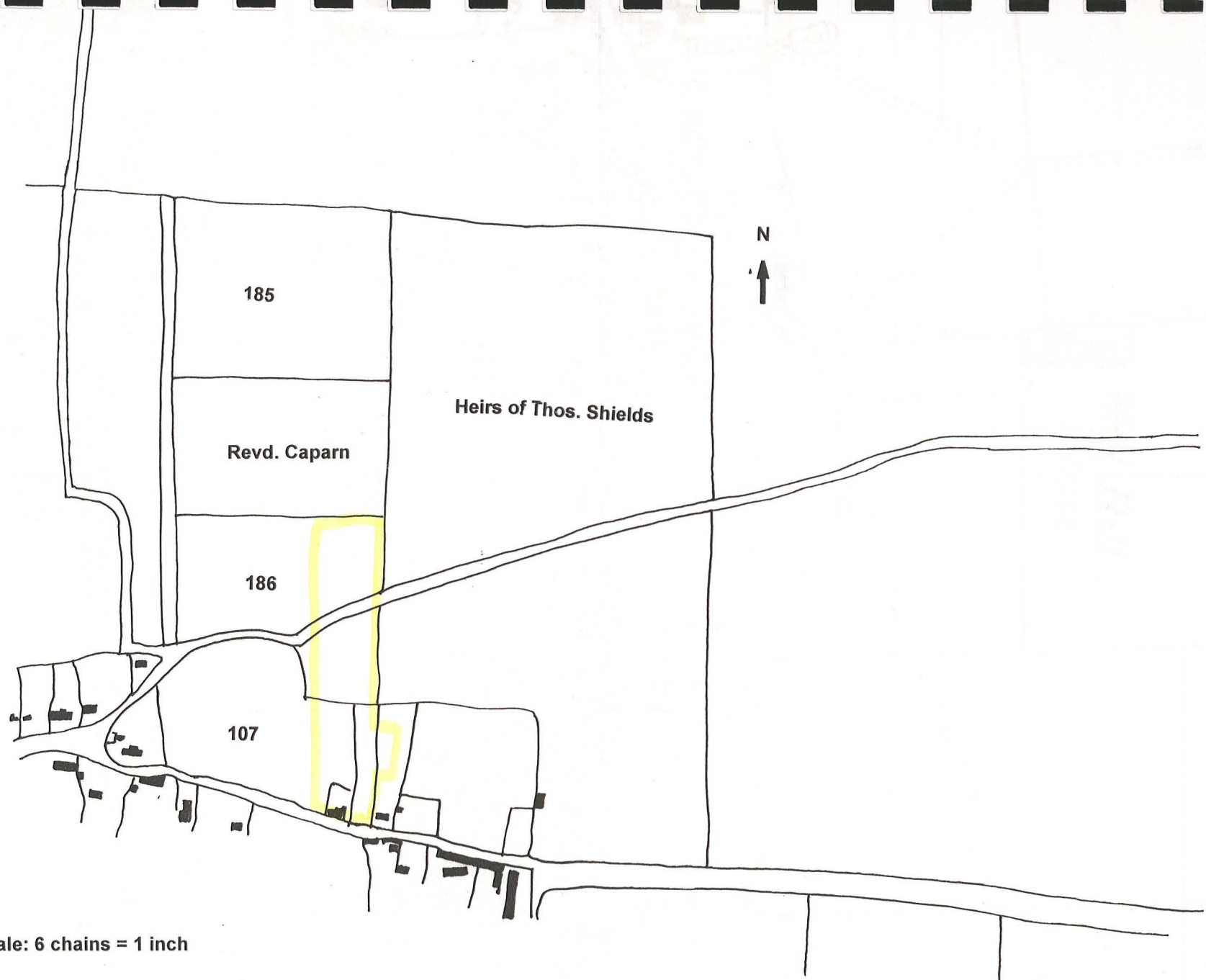


Fig. 5 Traced extract from the 1806 Rippingale Enclosure Award (LAO Rippingale parish, 17/2).



Scale: 6 chains = 1 inch

Fig. 6 Traced extract from an undated late nineteenth century plan of Ripplingale (LAO 5Anc/5/B/1/8/1).

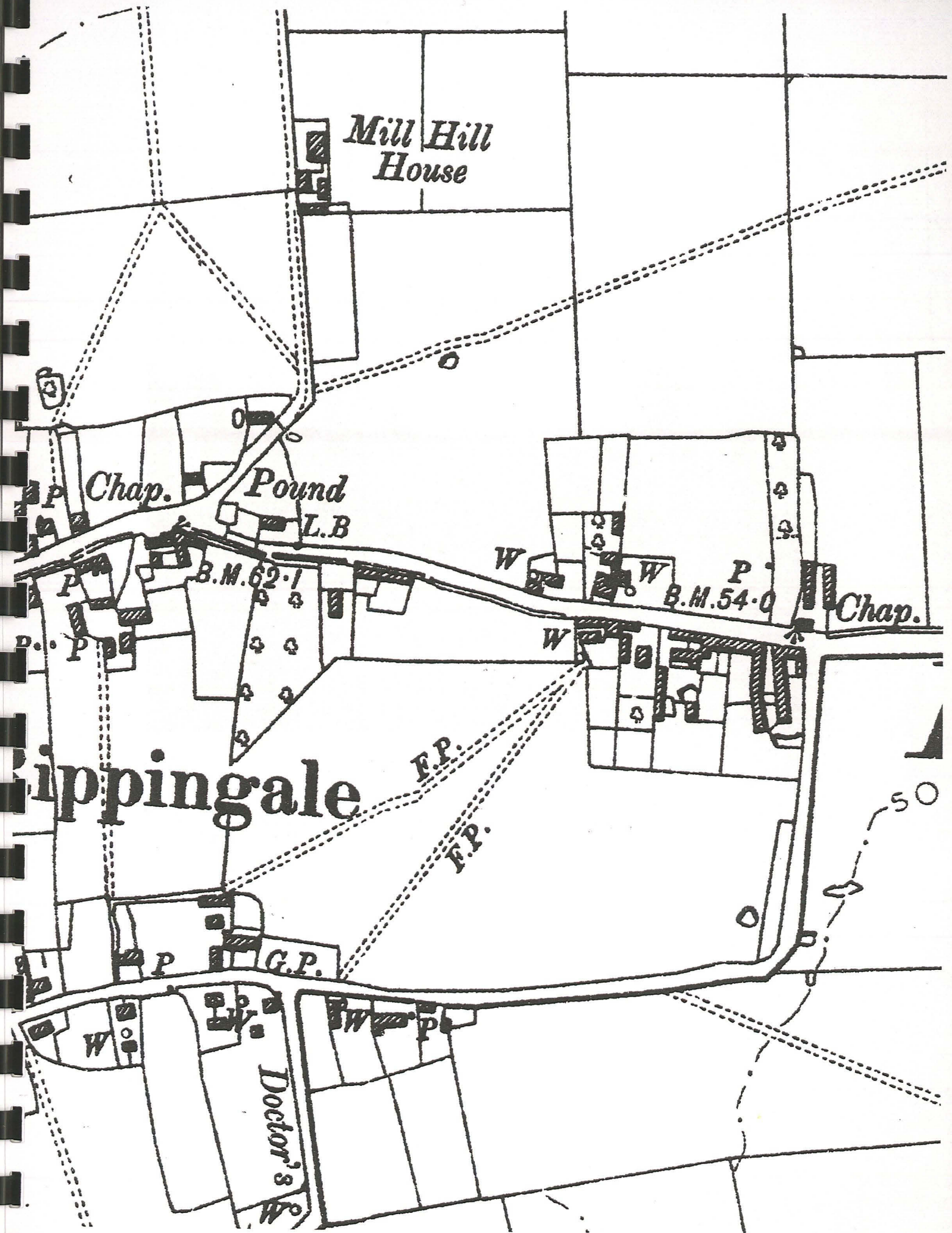


Fig. 7 Extract from the 1905 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map, Sheet Lincs. 132 NE. Reproduced at enlarged scale.



PI. 1 The application site, looking north from Station Street. Note the dropped kerb and the gap in the hedge.



Pl. 2 The application site, showing the hedged field to the right, and the possible house platform beside the backfilled ditch and levelled bank beyond it. The ridge in the foreground may be medieval house platforms or the sites of more recent structures (looking north).



PI. 3 Station Street, looking west.

PI. 4 Station Street, looking east.





Pl. 5 The ground rises either side of Station Street, possibly marking a former stream course (looking south through the site gateway).

Pl. 6 Rough vegetation in the small attached field to the east. The rear boundary is the back of the block of old enclosures. Looking north).





PI. 7 Rough grass in the northern part of the application site (looking north).