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**DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT OF
LAND OFF HALL LANE,
STICKNEY,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SHL01)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

L16187
EVENTS 42315 42316
SOURCE L16987
41050 Medieval
40194 Late Medieval

**DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT OF
LAND OFF HALL LANE,
STICKNEY,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SHL01)**

Work Undertaken For
Robert Doughty Consultancy Limited,
on behalf of Syd Budge Limited

Report Compiled by
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May 2001

Planning Application No: S169/255/01
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1. SUMMARY

A desk-based assessment was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of residential development of land off Hall Lane, Stickney, Lincolnshire. The site is near the medieval centre of Stickney village close to the parish church which was built in the 13th century, probably on the site of a Late Saxon church recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086.

Prehistoric and Roman settlements have been identified in Stickney parish but there is limited possibility for such remains to be located at the investigation site.

Previous survey of the site has identified stone foundations of medieval and later buildings, probably representing domestic occupation. Additionally, a site visit to examine ground conditions identified an earthwork platform on the east side of the field. Such earthworks are characteristic, and probably signify the locations, of buried structures. Documentary and map evidence indicates that there have been no buildings on the site since at least as early as 1724, with the consequent inference that the structural remains in the area are earlier than, and were removed by, this date. Ponds were previously located in the area though have been filled in. These ponds may have impacted any earlier archaeological remains, though might contain environmental evidence preserved by waterlogging. The western part of the field was levelled during the early 1980s.

The site is presently under pasture and not suitable for fieldwalking. However, geophysical examination and earthwork survey are both possible, though the past bulldozing of the site would probably render earthwork survey uninformative.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

An Archaeological 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' (1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Planning application S169/255/01 was submitted to East Lindsey District Council for residential development off Hall Lane, Stickney. The Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section advised that the site contains the remains of a medieval or post-medieval structure and requested further information to assist the determination of the application. An archaeological evaluation was required to provide this information, with the first stage of this evaluation being a desk-based assessment.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Robert Doughty Consultancy, on behalf of Syd Budge Ltd, to undertake a desk-based assessment of the proposed development site. This archaeological assessment was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the Preparation of Desk-based Assessments* (IFA 1999).

2.3 Site Location

Stickney lies along the Northern Fen Edge, and is located 12km to the north of Boston, and 15km to the southeast of Horncastle, in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Figure 1). The investigation area consists of a field that lies on the north side of Hall Lane, 50m to the west of the Hall Lane-Main Road Junction, at the National Grid Reference point of TF 343 571 (Figure 2).

The field is an irregular rectangle measuring approximately 150m X 150m. The eastern side of the field is contiguous with the cemetery, the rear of the parish church of St. Luke, and a rest home; the southern side abuts Hall Lane, whereas the northern and western sides are adjacent to fields.

2.4 Topography, Geology, and Soils

The village of Stickney is situated on the Stickney Moraine, a feature which marks the maximum extent of ice-sheets through the Wash Gap during the Devensian glacial episode (Waller 1994, 8). This moraine juts out into the surrounding Fens, forming a promontory which at various points in the past was surrounded by the sea, or by salt-marshes. The portion of the moraine upon which Stickney lies forms a small 'fen island'. Such features are relatively common along the southern margin of the Fens, and are particularly abundant in Cambridgeshire. Nevertheless, they are quite unusual along the Northern Fen-Edge (Lane 1993, 30).

The highest point on the Stickney Moraine lies quite close to the site, where an elevation of 7.5m is attained at the church. The site itself is on a slight northwest-facing slope, dipping from 7.0m on the southern limit to 3.5m OD at the northwestern corner.

The soils of the moraine are Salop

Association stagnogley soils that have formed on reddish drift, derived from Permo-Triassic rocks (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 305). These drift deposits overlie a solid geology of Amphill Clay that was deposited during the Jurassic period (British Geological Survey 1995).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment is to collate information concerning sites and finds from the vicinity of the investigation area, so that the character, type, and extent of any archaeological remains present on the site might be established.

4. METHODS

The research undertaken in the compilation of this archaeological desk-based assessment involved the examination of all available primary and secondary sources relevant to Stickney and the immediately surrounding area. These sources consisted of:

- Historical documents held in the Lincolnshire Archives Office
- Enclosure, tithe, parish, and other maps and plans, held in the Lincolnshire Archives Office
- Ordnance Survey maps
- Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record
- Parish files held by Heritage Lincolnshire
- Aerial photographs
- Secondary sources, in the form of periodical articles and books, held at the Lincolnshire Archives Office, Lincolnshire Library, and Heritage Lincolnshire

This research was supplement by a walkover survey of the land, undertaken to assess the current ground conditions, land-use patterns, and to ascertain the presence of any surface finds of an archaeological

character, and of features that might indicate the presence of an archaeological remains. 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 Evidence

The earliest historic reference to Stickney occurs in the Domesday Book of c. 1086, wherein the village is named as *Stickenai*. This name probably derives from the Old English *Sticca* ('the stick'), with the suffix *eg* meaning 'island', hence, 'Stick Island'. This is probably a topographic reference to the moraine forming a narrow, elongated ridge between two streams (Cameron 1998, 117). At the time of the Domesday Survey the village belonged to Ivo Tallebois and contained a church and 40 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976).

In the 12th century Revesby Abbey received a grant of land in return for maintaining the causeway between Stickney and Sibsey (Hallam 1965, 93-4). Stickney Grange, on the southwest of the island, is referred to as early as the 14th century (Lane 1993, 63), but little more is known about it.

In the Poll Tax of 1377, 205 adult lay residents of Stickney were returned (Platts 1985, 307). A total of 90 households were recorded at Stickney in the Diocesan Return of 1563 (Hodgett 1975, 194).

It is recorded that in 1643, during the Civil War, some of Cromwell's troops were billeted at the Old Rose and Crown in the centre of Stickney, prior to going on to besiege Bolingbroke Castle (Dear and Taylor

1988, 37).

The earliest identified reference to the plot of land under consideration occurs in a Terrier of 1724, wherein it was remarked that the lands abutting the western side of the rectory grounds were owned by a Mr. Willingham. A Terrier from 1822 remarks that the land was owned by Reverend Robert Saxham. No other mention of the owner of this land was encountered in the historic documents consulted, although the plot was briefly described in the context of remarks concerning the church boundaries in a document from 1864 (LAO, Stickney Terrier Bundle).

Several blacksmiths, millers, shoe-makers and wheelwrights, in addition to farmers and other traders, were recorded in Stickney in the mid 19th century (White 1856, 795). Midville church, built in 1819, was constructed of brick perhaps brought from Stickney brickyard (Beastall 1978, 222), indicating the extraction of clay within the parish.

As might be expected, the historical evidence is indicative of a settled community occupying this restricted location probably continuously since at least the Late Saxon period.

5.2 Cartographic Evidence

The proposed development site is located in the centre of Stickney village, close to the church. Appropriate maps of the vicinity were examined.

Armstrong's 1778 County Map is the earliest plan of the area. This map does not depict Hall Lane, with only the north-south Main Road marked. It is possible that this is a representational feature of the map, with only major routes depicted, and smaller roads and paths not shown.

The 1818 Ordnance Surveyor's drawing records Hall Lane and the investigation area is shown as enclosed fields with buildings along the street frontage generally. However, the map is of small scale and there is no other clear detail.

Bryant's *Map of the County of Lincoln* of 1828 is also of small scale and shows little detail. The general area of the site is shown on the north side of Hall Lane. The Parsonage and a public house are recorded in proximity and a windmill is shown a little to the north of the site (Fig. 3).

Dating from 1891, the first edition 6 Inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map depicts the investigation area as an open field with one pond in the south central area and two more on the northern boundary. The most southerly part of the site, accessing Hall Lane, was in a separate small field (Fig. 4). The second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1906 is largely identical, though the windmill to the north of the site had gained the epithet 'old' by this time (Fig. 5). None of these maps indicated the presence of buildings, or other structures, at the site.

The Ordnance Survey map of 1951 duplicates the 1906 plan, though the old mill to the north of the site is no longer recorded. The 1980 Ordnance Survey map is similar but does not depict the pond in the central part of the site (Fig. 2).

There were no available enclosure or tithe maps for Stickney at Lincolnshire Archives.

On a larger scale the 'island' location of Stickney and its relation to the local fenland is graphically indicated on regional maps such as those by Dugdale, surveyed in 1661, Stukeley in 1723 and Bower from 1811. These maps, summarized in Dear and Taylor (1988) do not, however, show the village in detail.

5.3 Aerial Photographic Evidence

Aerial photographs relevant to the assessment area held by the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record and in the collections of Heritage Lincolnshire were examined.

Vertical aerial photographs taken in 1971 (HSL UK 71 151 R33 6712; HSL UK 71 185 R35 0791 and 0782) held at the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record depicts the investigation site and vicinity. A series of three, broadly equidistant, east-west linear features, located in the western half of the site, are evident on the photograph. In the field to the west are earthworks of ditches. Ridge and furrow earthworks are evident in the field immediately northwest of the proposed development site. Cropmarks of ridge and furrow are also visible further west.

An oblique aerial photograph showing the site in detail is held in the parish files at Heritage Lincolnshire (Ref. 'TF 343 570 Stickney, Flight 2, Film 1'). Two sides of a vague, rectangular earthwork feature is located in the southeastern corner of the site. Also apparent in this photograph is a small hollow, situated at the northwestern extremity of the field. Earthwork ditches are visible in the field immediately west and ridge and furrow is evident in the field just to the northwest of the investigation site.

Two further aerial photographs, both oblique views, are held by Heritage Lincolnshire (Refs. M038, M039). These are both distant views of the whole village with little of archaeological interest discernable in the vicinity of the site. All the cropmarks and earthworks evident on these photographs in proximity to the investigation site are plotted on Figure 6.

Aerial photographs of the parish dating back

to 1946/7 and held by the National Monuments Record and the Cambridge University Committee on Aerial Photography were examined as part of the Fenland Survey in the mid 1980s. Nothing was visible on the development area.

5.4 Archaeological Evidence

The northern fen-edge region as a whole was surveyed as part of the Fenland Project (Lane 1993). Additionally, an overview of sites and finds occurring locally in Stickney was produced by a student in fulfilment of an 'A'-Level assignment, wherein artefacts recovered in the immediate vicinity of the church were enumerated and discussed (Rigall n.d.).

Evidence of settlement in the vicinity of Stickney extends back to at least the mesolithic period (8,000 - 4,000 BC). A scatter of mesolithic flintwork, including a core (Fig. 2, No. 5; SMR 41048), has been identified (Healy 1993: 102). On the fen edge to the northwest, some mesolithic material was also present in lithic scatters consisting chiefly of material from the Neolithic and the Bronze Age (SMR 41000, 41045).

Neolithic flint and stone axes have been recovered in the vicinity (Fig. 2, Nos. 9 and 11; SMR 41056, 41058). A lithic scatter of the Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age has also been identified on the western Fen Edge of the moraine (SMR 41000).

A Bronze Age palstave was recovered from the Fens adjoining Stickney (Lane 1993, 50) and a single whet-stone of possible Iron Age date (ST/001) has been found.

Two settlements of the Romano-British period (AD 43-410) have been identified in the vicinity. One lies roughly 700m north of the investigation area, and consists of a

scatter of pottery and tile (Fig. 2, No. 7; SMR 41051). The second is a kilometre to the south of the village (Lane 1993, fig. 60), and yielded pottery, some stone artefacts, and bronze material. An isolated find of a Romano-British spindle whorl was made slightly to the east of Stickney village centre (Fig. 2, No. 10; SMR 41057) and a whet-stone of the period was recovered just south of the village centre (Fig. 2, No. 23; ST/008). On the west side of the village, fieldwalking yielded an unusual terracotta head, probably from a Roman face flagon (Henig 1993, 108).

Artefacts reputedly of Saxon date have been found close to the investigation area. Investigations in Church Close (Rigall n.d.), yielded Late Saxon pottery, quern fragments, and a carved bone handle ostensibly of Viking Age date (SMR43365; Fig. 2, No. 14). However, these date ascriptions are unconfirmed. Saxon pottery has been found about 100m south of the investigation, at Stickney School (Cope-Faulkner 1997, 1) and about 200m to the south (ST/007; Fig. 2, No. 22).

The parish church of St. Luke (Fig. 2, No. 12) provides the most salient evidence of medieval settlement in Stickney (AD 1066-1500). Erected in the 13th century, the church was extensively rebuilt, with additions made as late as 1887 (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 718). The site of a medieval agricultural complex lies 1.2km south of Stickney at 'The Grange'. Only 150m to the southwest of the area under investigation is the site of a probable medieval hall (SMR41001 and 41061; Fig. 2, Nos. 3 and 13), which is associated with medieval and later pottery (White 1977, 71). Extensive remains of ridge and furrow ploughing occur around the village, and medieval pottery, including local Boston and Toynton All Saints wares, have been recovered adjacent to the church (Rigall n.d.).

Earthworks of medieval and post-medieval date, now ploughed out, are recorded in the eastern part of the field under investigation (SMR 41050 and 40194; Fig. 2, Nos. 1 and 6). Foundations of stone buildings, including large limestone blocks, have been ploughed up and are associated with pottery of mostly 16th century date, brick, tile, fragments of lava quern and bone (Lane 1993, 66). The site of one or more medieval or post-medieval buildings is located approximately 500m to the east of the investigation area. Pottery, animal bone and oyster shell has been found associated with these remains (SMR 41054; Fig. 2, No. 8).

The field abutting the north side of the site was walked in April 1990, though only a collection of modern artefacts was recovered (ST/010; Fig. 2, No. 24). A coin from the reign of George III or IV (ST/004), an undated but probably post-medieval token (ST/005), and a fragment of a pottery from the Civil War period (ST/006) have been found about 500m to the west of the investigation area (Fig. 2, Nos. 19-21). Post-medieval pottery has also been found immediately southeast and just to the southwest of the investigation site (Fig. 2, Nos. 3 and 25) and also 1km to the southwest (Fig. 2, No. 18).

In 1997, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken approximately 100m to the south of the site, during the construction of extensions to the existing Victorian school on the southern side of Hall Lane. Remains of late medieval date were observed. Several pits, a ditch, a posthole and a cobble pathway were identified but were undated, though may be medieval. Evidence of the demolition of a probable 18th century building, pre-dating the construction of the mid 19th century school, was also identified. In addition to a quantity of medieval pottery, a single fragment of possible Early Saxon pottery was recovered (Cope-Faulkner 1997).

Several mud and stud buildings were previously located in Stickney but are now demolished. These include the Rose and Crown public house (Cousins 2000, 46), depicted on Bryant's map of 1828 and recorded as being used as a billet in the Civil War (see above).

About 300m north of the investigation area is the site of Stickney Old Mill. A post mill that was depicted on Bryant's 1828 map (see above), this was demolished in 1908 (Dear and Taylor 1988, 120).

Approximately 400m southeast of the investigation site, Stickney mill was constructed for William Balderston in 1842. This windmill was dismantled and fitted with modern electrical machinery in 1952, but the structure was last used in the 1960s and only the tower remains standing (Dolman 1985, 26). A World War II pillbox is located approximately 5km to the southeast (SMR43376).

5.5 Historic Buildings Evidence

There are few listed structures in Stickney. Located just to the east of the investigation site is the parish church of St. Luke, a grade II* listed building of 13th century and later date. A little to the southeast is Stickney Mill, a grade II tower windmill, built in 1842 and now used as a store. To the southwest of the village, on Pinfold Lane, is grade II listed Stickney Grange, a brick-built house of early 19th century date (DoE 1988, 31-3).

In addition to the listed structures is Kirkby House, on Main Road. A late 17th century mud and stud building, this contains a beam inscribed with the date 1690 (Cousins 2000, 31).

5.6 Walkover Survey

On 25 April, 2001, a walkover examination of the site was undertaken. A sunken, slightly irregular rectangular area, was noted (Fig. 7). A second site visit revealed another slight depression to the north, formerly a pond and visible on Plate 3. A sub-rectangular platform was located in the southeastern corner of the site. In general, the land dipped toward the northwest, though slightly embanked areas were evident along the western boundary of the site.

Grass coverage limited the visibility of the ground surface but mole hills were examined for artefacts. However, none were observed.

A vertical pipe, inserted by the current owner (C. Budge, *pers comm*) was encountered in the southern half of the field, towards Hall Lane, in the area of the pond shown on Ordnance Survey maps between 1891 and 1951 and probably on the line of an earlier field boundary. This pond was infilled but still evident as a slightly low-lying area.

6. CONSTRAINTS

6.1 Heritage Constraints

No Scheduled Ancient Monuments protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 (HMSO 1979) are present within the assessment area. All archaeological remains within the assessment area are therefore only protected through the implementation of PPG16 (DoE 1990). Stickney is not a Conservation Area (Pearce *et al.* 1990; Williamson 1995).

6.2 Other Constraints

No specific checks were carried out to determine the presence of services (gas, water, electricity, *etc.*) An examination was

made for such services during the site reconnaissance, though none were observed.

7. DISCUSSION

Prehistoric remains have been identified at various locations in Stickney parish. However, most of these sites, recognized through intensive and extensive field survey, have been identified close to the fen edge of the moraine. It therefore appears likely that there is limited potential for any prehistoric remains at the investigation site, which is near the crest of the moraine.

Two Romano-British settlements have also been identified on the Stickney moraine. Although these are located near the moraine crest they appear to share the ridge equally, one located in the northern half and the other in the southern part of the high ground. It thus seems unlikely that there are further settlements of this period in the proximity of the investigation site.

Saxon and Viking artefacts have been reported from the proximity of the proposed development site. However, the identifications of some of these, particularly a Viking bone comb, are unconfirmed. Nonetheless, the site is in the core of the medieval settlement and Stickney is documented as in existence in the Late Saxon period. Moreover, although the present parish church just to the east of the investigation area is of 13th century date, it is almost certainly on the site of the church of probable Late Saxon origin referred to in the Domesday Book of c. 1086. This church would have provided the focus for settlement from the Late Saxon period onward.

Remains of stone building foundations have previously been identified on the eastern part of the site. Medieval and early post-

medieval artefacts associated with these foundations indicate the date period of the remains. The presence of animal bone suggests the structures served an habitation function.

The western side of the development area had been ridge and furrow prior to the early 1980s when that part of the field was levelled by machine, prior to conversion of the land to arable use (C. Budge, *pers comm*)

Additionally, there are platform earthworks, probably also signifying the locations of medieval or post-medieval structures, evident on site. Although some of these structural remains have clearly been disturbed by ploughing, there appears to be no later post-medieval development at the site. Documentary evidence from as early as 1724 suggests the site was just a field at that time and until 1864. Maps of the area show the site free of buildings from at least as early as 1891.

There is evidence of late post-medieval industrial remains, including windmills and smithies, being located in the proximity of the site, though none of these actually occupied the proposed development area.

Investigations near the site indicate that archaeological remains of medieval date are present at 0.5m below the surface (Cope-Faulkner 1997). Several ponds, now filled in, were previously located on or immediately adjacent to the site. The creation of these ponds may have impacted earlier archaeological remains, though it is possible that the ponds may themselves be ancient. Additionally, the infilled ponds might contain environmental evidence preserved by waterlogging.

No artefacts were observed during the walk-over survey, though there was very limited soil exposure. However, earthworks of

apparent archaeological nature were evident on the eastern side. Conditions were not appropriate for fieldwalking, though were suitable for both geophysical and earthwork survey, providing the long vegetation is cut.

8. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The criteria used to assess the significance of the remains present on the site were adopted from the *Secretary of State's Criteria for Scheduling Ancient Monuments* (Department of the Environment 1990, Annex 4; see Appendix 1).

Period

Prehistoric lithic scatters have been identified at several locations on the Stickney moraine. Such sites are typical of the mesolithic to Bronze Age periods. Two Romano-British settlements have also been revealed as artefact scatters. Small settlements of this nature are typical of the Romano-British era. Earthworks of probable medieval date have been identified on the east side of the investigation area. Such sites are characteristic of the medieval and early post-medieval periods.

Rarity

Prehistoric flint scatters, as identified in the area, are not uncommon but often have rare or unusual characteristics. Small Romano-British settlements as identified on the Stickney moraine are scarce and also often contain unusual or rare forms of evidence. Saxon and (reputedly) Viking evidence, as found in the vicinity, is rare at local, regional and national levels. Medieval and early post-medieval structural remains, as identified on the site and elsewhere in the Stickney area, are moderately rare in general terms, particularly when, as in this case, they are undisturbed by later development, and may have rare traits or associations.

Documentation

Archaeological investigations in close proximity to the proposed development site have previously been undertaken and reported. Additionally, the specific investigation area was examined as part of the Fenland Survey (Lane 1993). Details of archaeological sites and finds in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and the files of Heritage Lincolnshire.

Historical documentation pertaining to the site was identified and examined. The present report provides the first detailed synopsis of the archaeological and historical evidence of the site.

Group Value

The prehistoric and Romano-British remains within the assessment area have moderate group value.

Sites and finds of the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods cluster around the investigation area, which is located in the centre of the village, close to the parish church. These have moderate-high group value.

Survival/Condition

Archaeological remains have previously been ploughed up at the site, indicating that the survival of medieval or other deposits may be poor due to agricultural disturbance. Additionally, the western half of the site was reportedly bulldozed in the early 1980s. There is no cartographic evidence of any late post-medieval development, which may indicate that any buried archaeological remains of medieval or early post medieval date, on the east side, at least, are not extensively disturbed.

Fragility/Vulnerability

All archaeological deposits present on the site would be vulnerable to disturbance from

development. Earthworks remains are susceptible to damage from development groundwork.

Diversity

Moderate period diversity is represented by archaeological remains of Saxon, medieval and post-medieval remains occurring on or in close proximity to the investigation area. This is enhanced by prehistoric and Roman remains elsewhere on the Stickney moraine. Moderately high functional diversity is provided by sites and remains relating to settlement, religion, agriculture and industry in the vicinity.

Potential

Prehistoric remains have been found at various locations on the Stickney moraine, though mostly near the fen edge. However, as the investigation site is near the crest of the moraine, the potential for such prehistoric remains to occur in the area is probably low. Romano-British sites occur close to the moraine ridge but the potential for further settlements of the period in the investigation area is probably low.

Limited, and in some cases unconfirmed, evidence of Saxon and Viking activity has previously been identified in proximity to the investigation site. As a result, there is some potential for remains of similar date to occur in the area.

Medieval and early post-medieval structural remains and artefacts have previously been identified on the east of the site and elsewhere in close proximity. However, the western part of the site was reportedly bulldozed, though the depth and extent of this disturbance is not known. Overall, there is potential that medieval and post-medieval remains survive at the site, though the degree of this survival is not known. There is some potential that environmental evidence survives due to waterlogging in

the backfilled ponds in the area.

8.1 Site Importance

Some of the earthworks and partially ploughed-up remains on the east side of the site represent medieval and early post-medieval structures. Though affected by ploughing, the earthworks are undisturbed by later (post 1724) development. As such, these earthworks can be regarded as of high local importance. Remains on the west side may have been extensively damaged, or removed, by past bulldozing of the site.

9. CONCLUSION

An archaeological desk-based assessment of land off Hall Lane, Stickney, was undertaken because of known medieval and later remains at the site, and the presence of other archaeological remains of prehistoric to recent date elsewhere in the area.

The assessment confirmed that prehistoric and Romano-British remains occur in the parish but not at the site itself. Additionally, the assessment suggested low potential for such remains to be located in the proposed development area.

Archaeological remains of medieval and early post-medieval date have been identified within the boundaries of the proposed development site, with other medieval and Saxon remains occurring in proximity. At least some of the medieval and early post-medieval remains at the site represent apparent occupation in stone-founded buildings. Other remains of probable comparable date and nature are evident in the general area. However, although there is no evidence of them having been disturbed by later development, some of these remains have been affected by agricultural activity and the western part of the area has been

bulldozed. It is therefore probable that the bulldozing has disturbed or destroyed most of the medieval and later remains, though some may survive. For instance, on the area of ridge and furrow, the ridges will have been destroyed and the furrows protected. Ponds were located in the area and although now infilled may contain environmental material preserved by waterlogging.

Ground conditions were inappropriate for field-walking, though would be suitable for geophysical survey if the vegetation was cut back. Earthwork survey is also possible on the east but previous bulldozing of the site may negate the usefulness of this technique in the western part of the site.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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HMSO Her Majesties' Stationery
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IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

LAO Lincolnshire Archives Office

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OD Ordnance Datum (height above sea level at Newlyn, Cornwall)

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12. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

DoE Department of the Environment

Table 1: Sites and Finds Recovered Near the Investigation Area

SMR Number	HTL Number	Map Reference	Type of Site	Dating	NGR Reference
40194	—	1	Ploughed out earthwork	Post-Medieval	TF 34255707
41000	—	2	Lithic scatter	Late Neolithic or Bronze Age	TF 33475757
41001	—	3	Pottery sherds	Post-Medieval	TF 34155697
41045	—	4	Flint scatter	Mesolithic	TF 33475757
41048	—	5	Blade core	Mesolithic	TF 33835781
41050	—	6	Ploughed out earthwork	Medieval	TF 34255707
41051	—	7	Scatter of pottery, tile, and burnt stone	Romano-British	TF 34295791
41054	—	8	Site of one or possibly more buildings	Medieval or post-Medieval	TF 34855569
41056	—	9	Fragment of a polished flint axe	Neolithic	TF 34605700
41057	—	10	Isolated find of a spindle whorl	Romano-British	TF 34605700
41058	—	11	Stone axe	Neolithic	TF 34105620
41060	—	12	St. Luke's Church	Medieval	TF 34345707
41061	—	13	Building debris, brick, and stone. The remains of a hall	Medieval	TF 34155697
43365	ST/009	14	Pottery, quern, and bone knife handle	Saxon	TF 34305710
—	ST/003	15	17 th -18 th Century pottery	Post-Medieval	TF 34795820
—	ST/004	16	George III or George IV farthing	Post-Medieval	TF 33695714
—	ST/005	17	Token	Undated, Post-Medieval ?	TF 33695709
—	ST/006	18	Bowl	Post-Medieval	TF 33725698
—	ST/007	19	Pottery	Saxon	TF 34255689
—	ST/008	20	Whet-stone	Romano-British	TF 34245676
—	ST/010	21	Pottery, brick	Modern	TF 34155716
—	ST/011	22	Pottery, nails, animal bone, teeth, roof tile	Saxon, Medieval, and Post-Medieval	TF 34305703
43376	—	—	Lades Bank Lock Pill Box	Modern	TF 37954800
—	ST/001	—	Whet-stone	Iron Age?	TF 34795832
—	ST/002	—	17 th -18 th century pottery	Post-medieval	TF 34785829

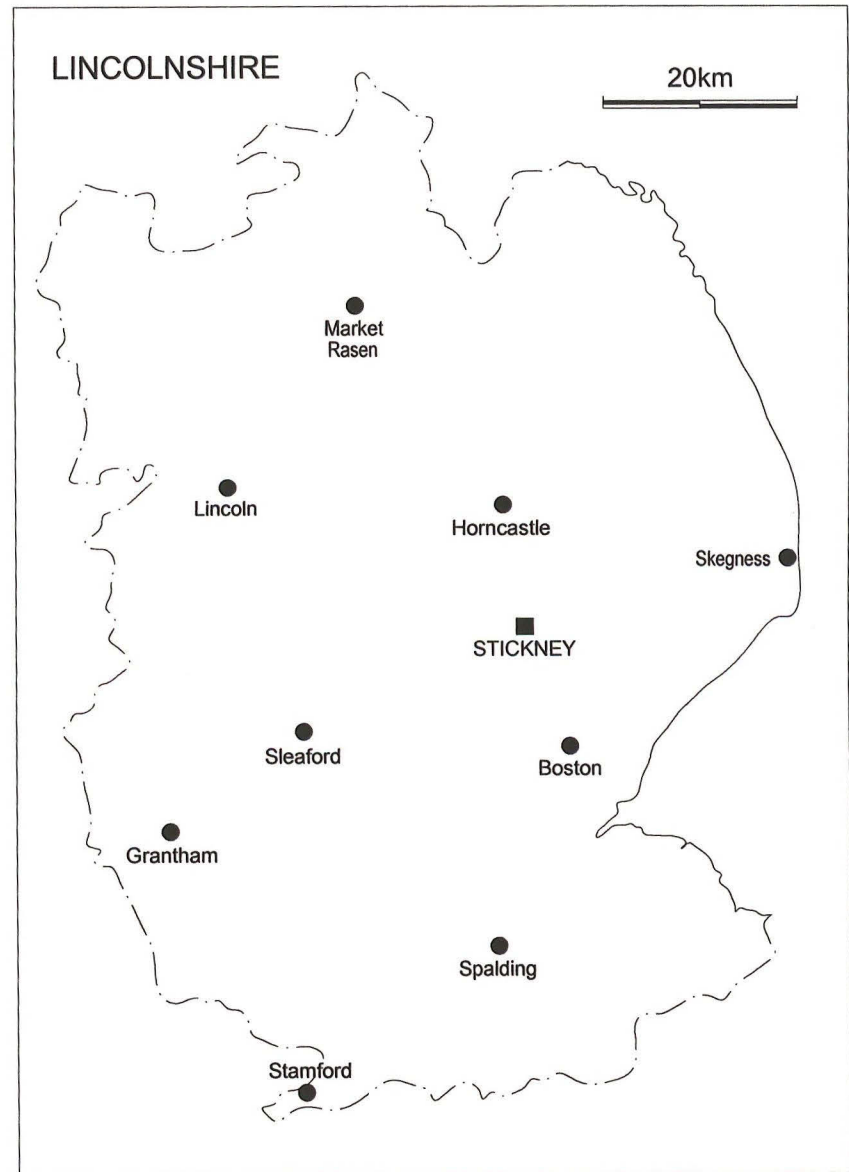


Figure 1: General Location Plan

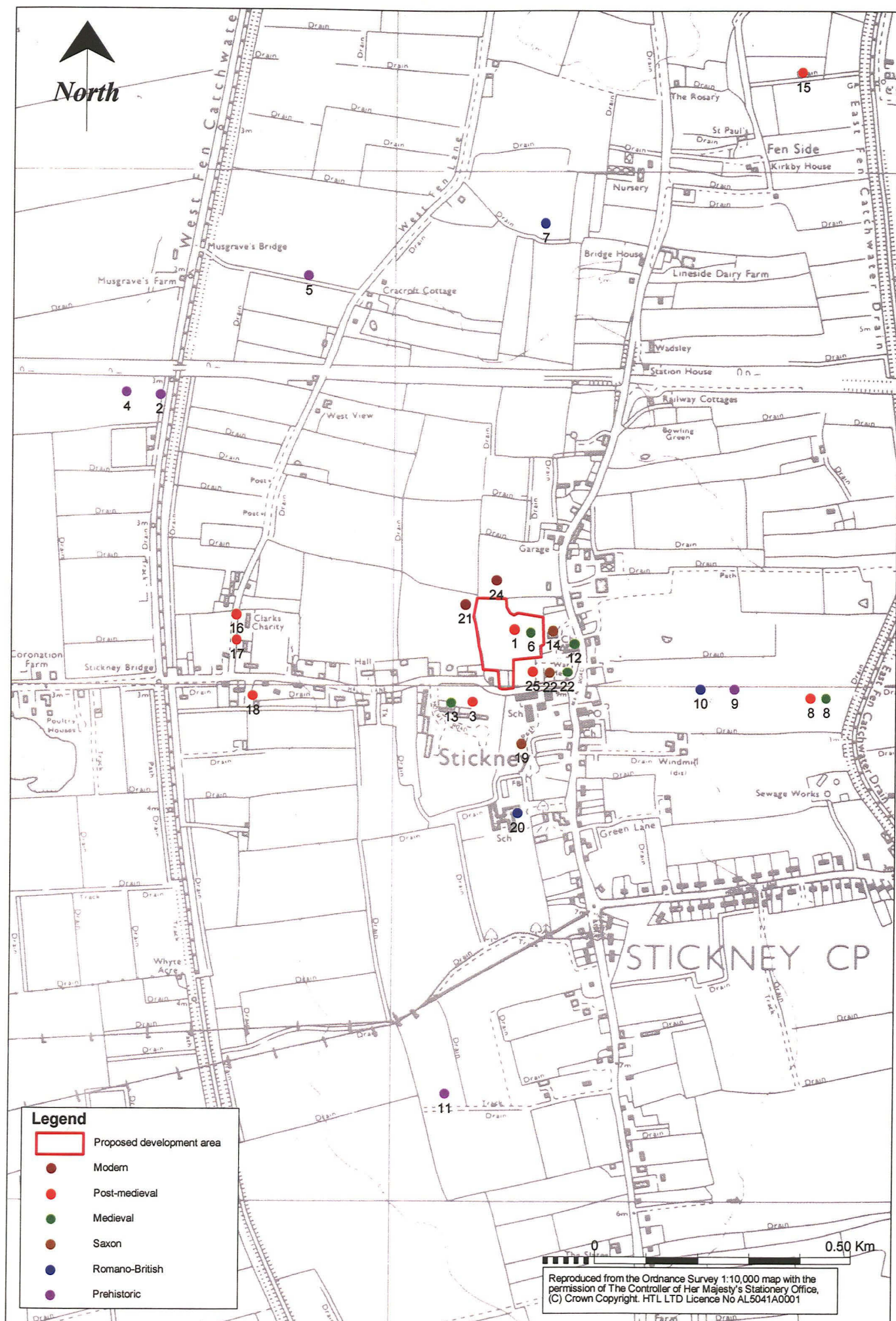


Figure 2: Plan showing archaeological sites and finds in vicinity of the proposed development site

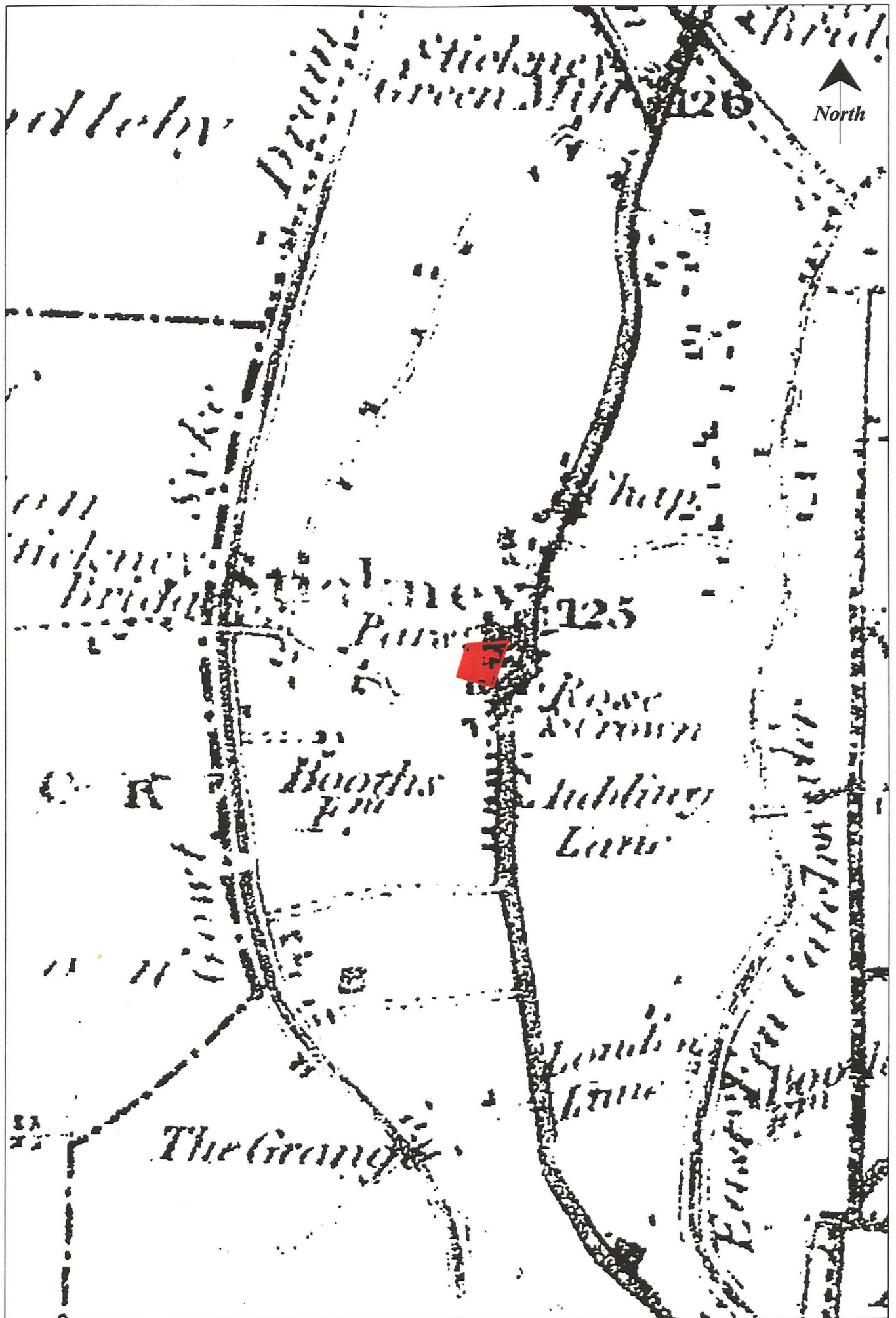


Figure 3: Extract from Bryant's 1828 County Map, showing the site

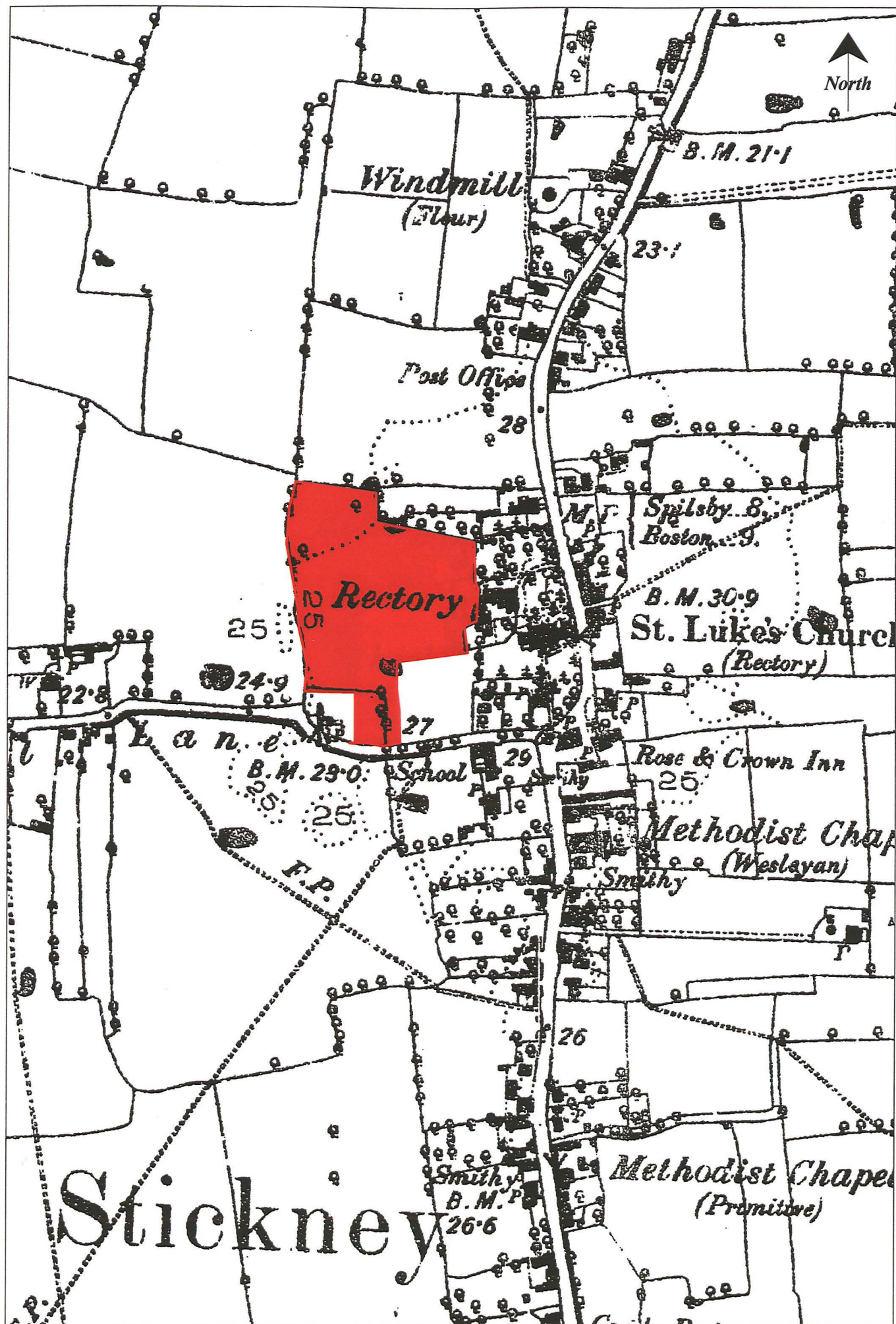


Figure 4: Area of Investigation, Extract from 6" Ordnance Survey Map, 1891

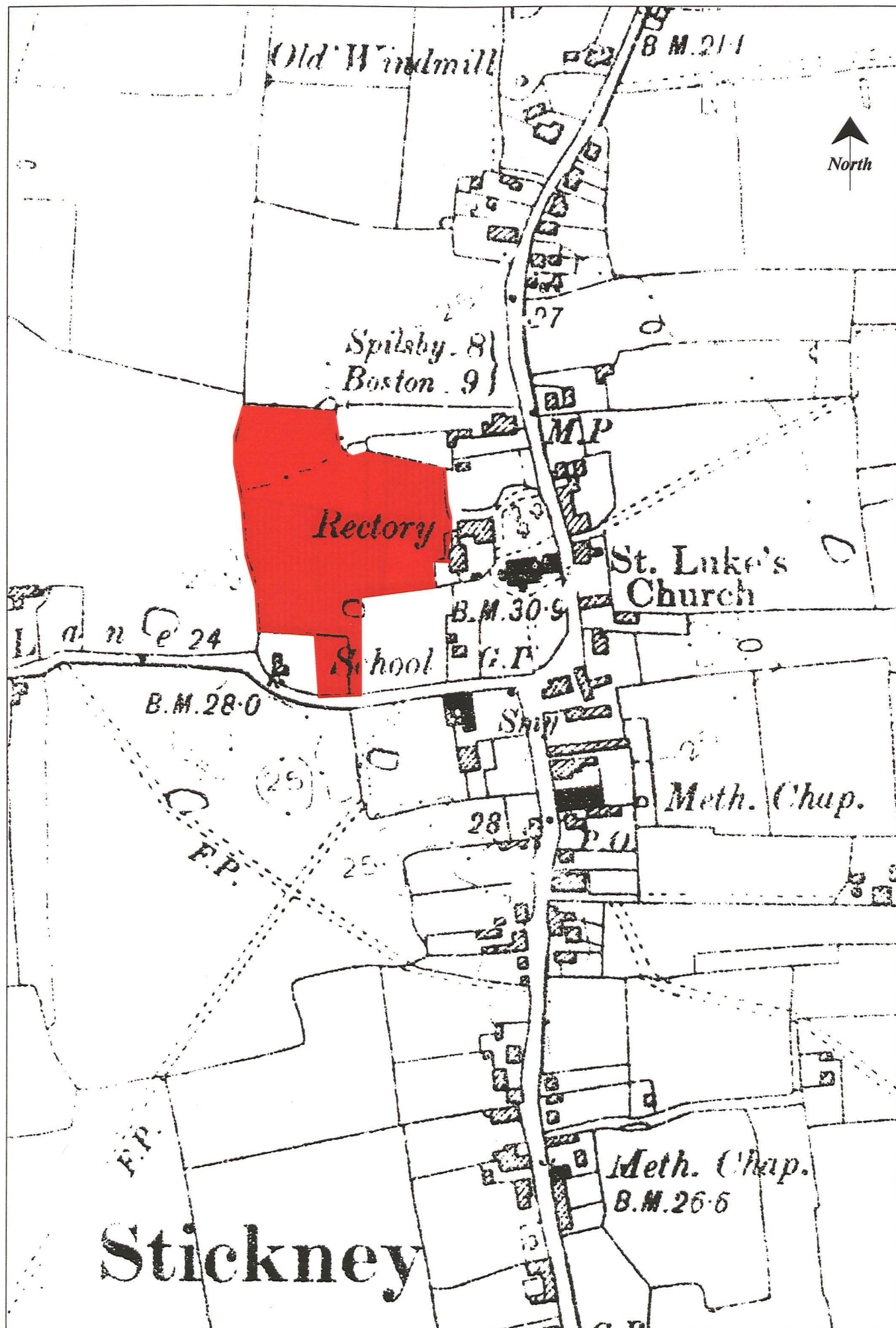


Figure 5: Area of Investigation, Extract from Ordnance Survey Map, 1906

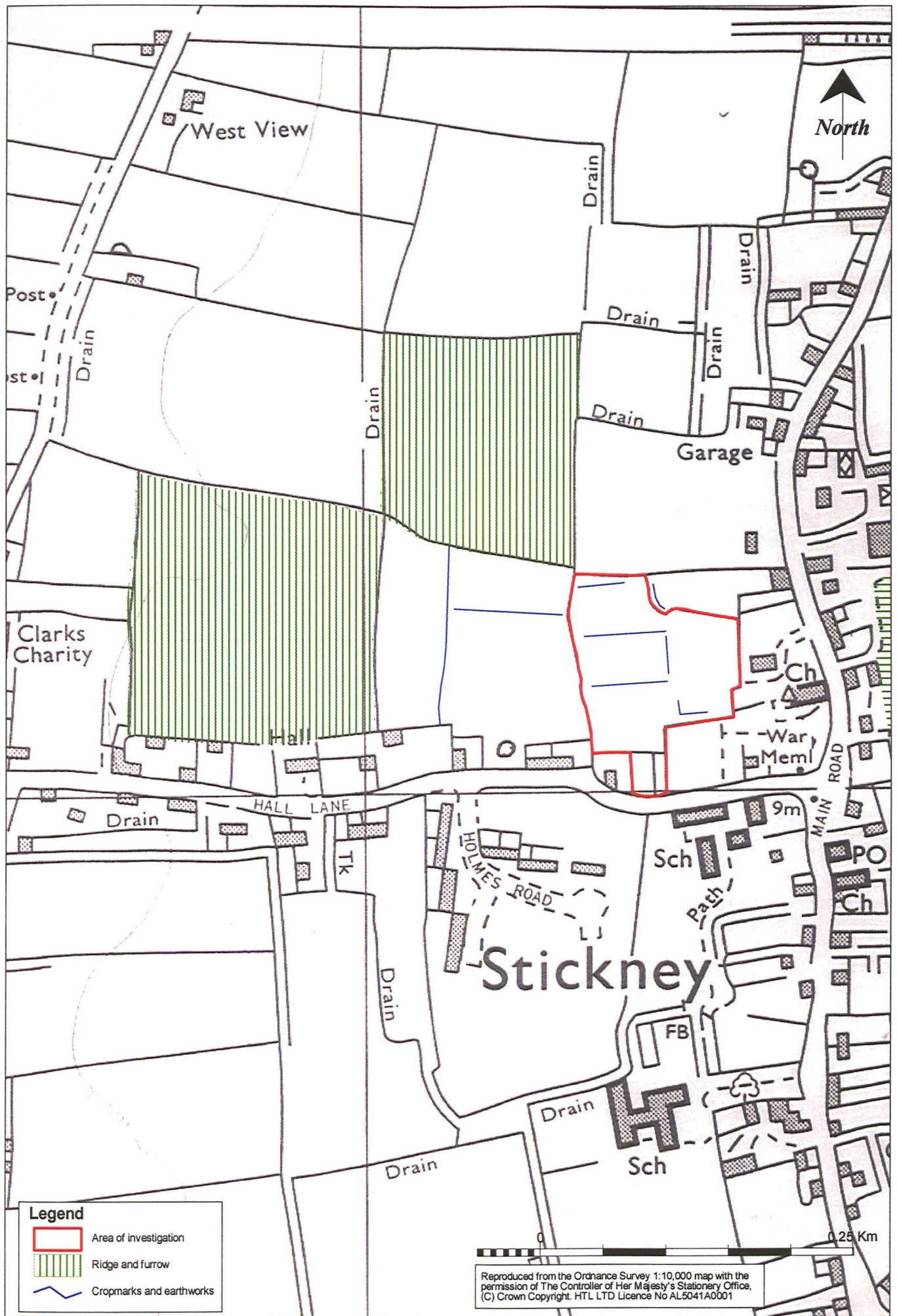


Figure 6: Cropmarks and earthworks evident on aerial photographs

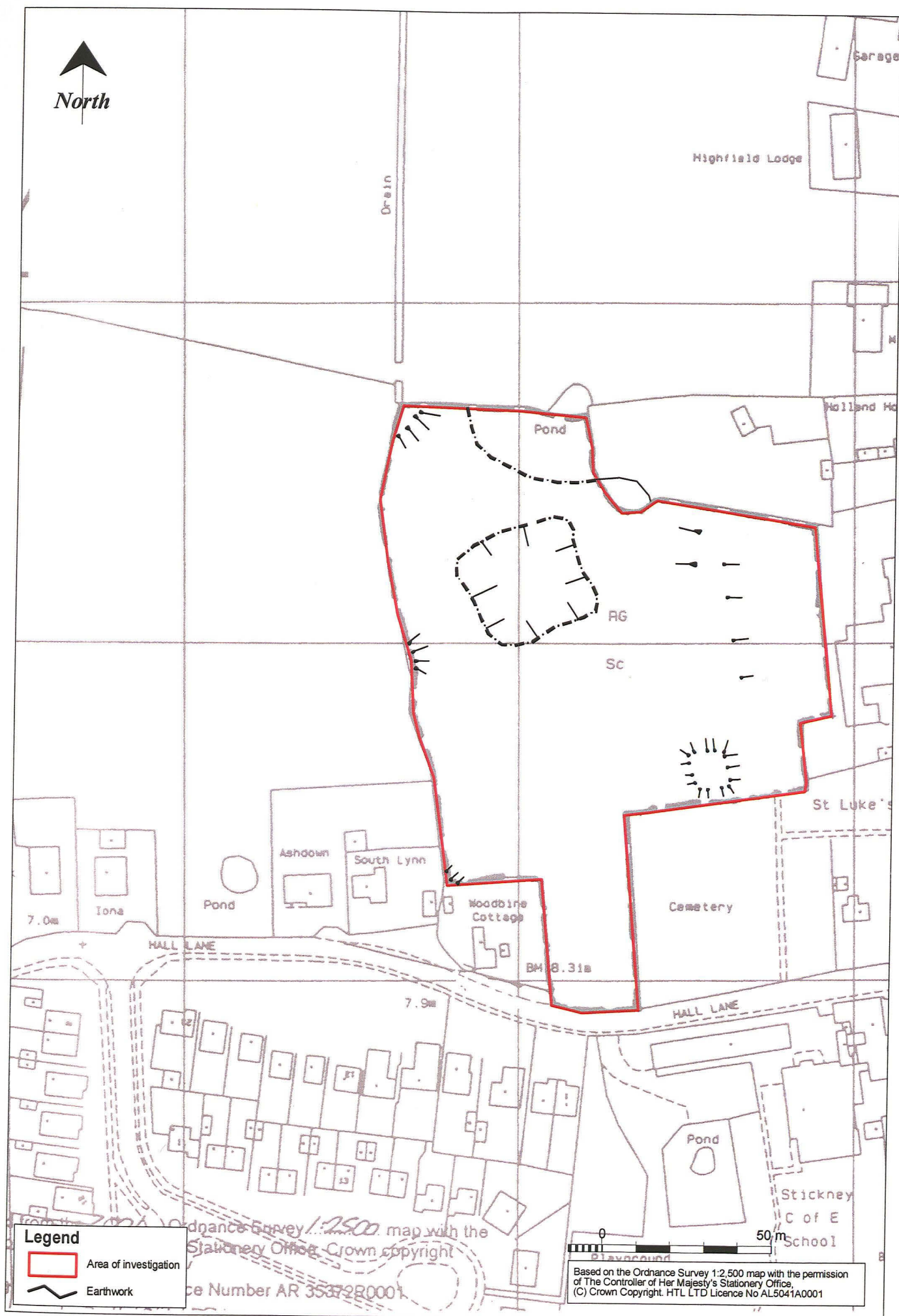


Figure 7: Earthworks evident on walkover survey



Plate 1: The Site, looking east toward St. Luke's Church



Plate 2: The Site, looking west



Plate 3: Aerial Photograph of the site

Appendix 1

Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling Ancient Monuments - Extract from *Archaeology and Planning* DoE Planning Policy Guidance note 16, November 1990

The following criteria (which are not in any order of ranking), are used for assessing the national importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. The criteria should not however be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case.

i *Period*: all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.

ii *Rarity*: there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context.

iii *Documentation*: the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records.

iv *Group value*: the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement or cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.

v *Survival/Condition*: the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.

vi *Fragility/Vulnerability*: highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection that scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed buildings.

vii *Diversity*: some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.

viii *Potential*: on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.

Appendix 2

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological 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 Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 410-650
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.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Late Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 850-1066
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Mesolithic	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
Middle Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 650-850
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (<i>q.v.</i>) occupants of Britain.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Ridge and Furrow	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany. Divided in to Early, Middle and Late periods (see above).
Viking	Relating to the period in the 8th-9th centuries AD when peoples from Scandinavia raided and settled in this country.

Appendix 3
List of Sources Consulted

Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record, parish of Stickney

Parish Files of Heritage Lincolnshire

Aerial Photographs held in the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record

Aerial Photographs held by Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire

Lincolnshire Archives: Cartographic Sources; Primary Sources (Terrier Bundle);
Secondary Sources (Books and Journals)

Lincoln Central Reference Library

Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire Library

Ordnance Survey Maps 1891, 1906, 1951, 1980

Information held by Archaeological Project Services

Sources Not Consulted and Reasons

Geotechnical information—not ascertained that the client possessed such information