

LAND OFF WESTCLIFFE ROAD AND LINCOLN ROAD

RUSKINGTON LINCOLNSHIRE



AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK TOP STUDY
BY
PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**Land off Westcliffe Road and Lincoln Road
Ruskington
Lincolnshire**

An Archaeological Desk Top Study

for

N. J. Allen (Builders)

by

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I.0 NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

N. J. Allen (Builders) Ltd. propose to develop an area of land situated behind Westcliffe Road and Lincoln Road, Ruskington (Fig. 1).

The Site, an area measuring approximately 7 acres in area, is bounded on its north side by a stream known as the "Beck", and on its west side by a north-south track. The east and south sides are delineated by the rears of properties fronting Lincoln and Westcliffe Roads, respectively. Housing development, the proposed scheme, will avoid the north-western section of the site due to the proximity of poultry houses north of the "Beck".

The archaeological potential of the site is considered to be high but environmental potential is considered to be moderately low. The proposal site lies within an area of cropmark and other sites and two cropmark features **may** be affected during construction procedures (note: the yellow area in Fig. 3 has already been granted outline planning consent).

There have been no borehole investigations on the site, though 8 small, random test pits were excavated by the Client as a means of assessing ground conditions. The Community Archaeologist was able to make a brief inspection of these cuttings before they were backfilled and the information is incorporated within this report.

The central National Grid Reference is TF 0755 5125.

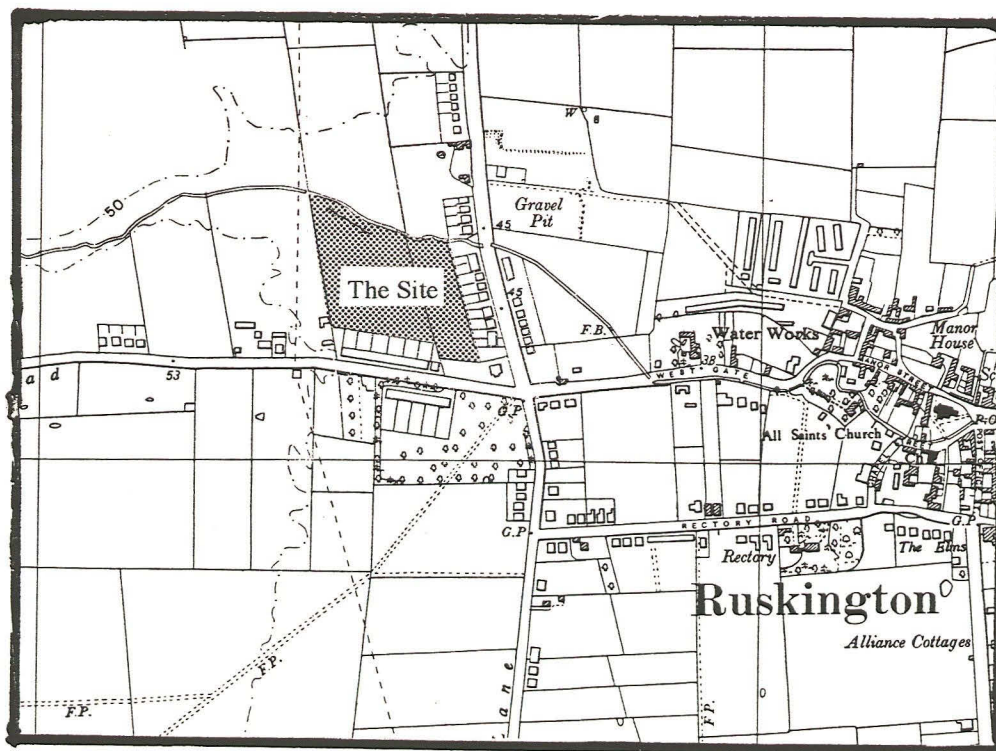
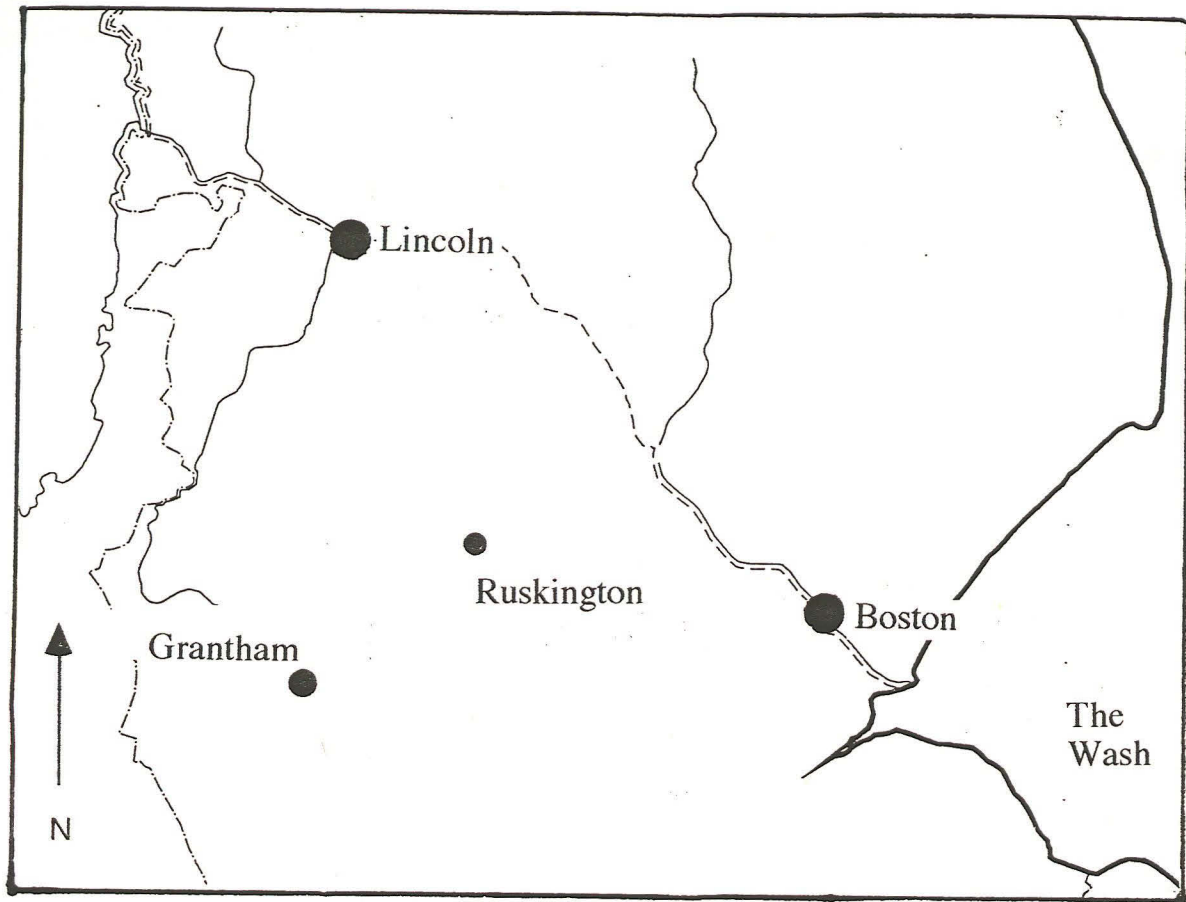


Fig. 1 Site Location

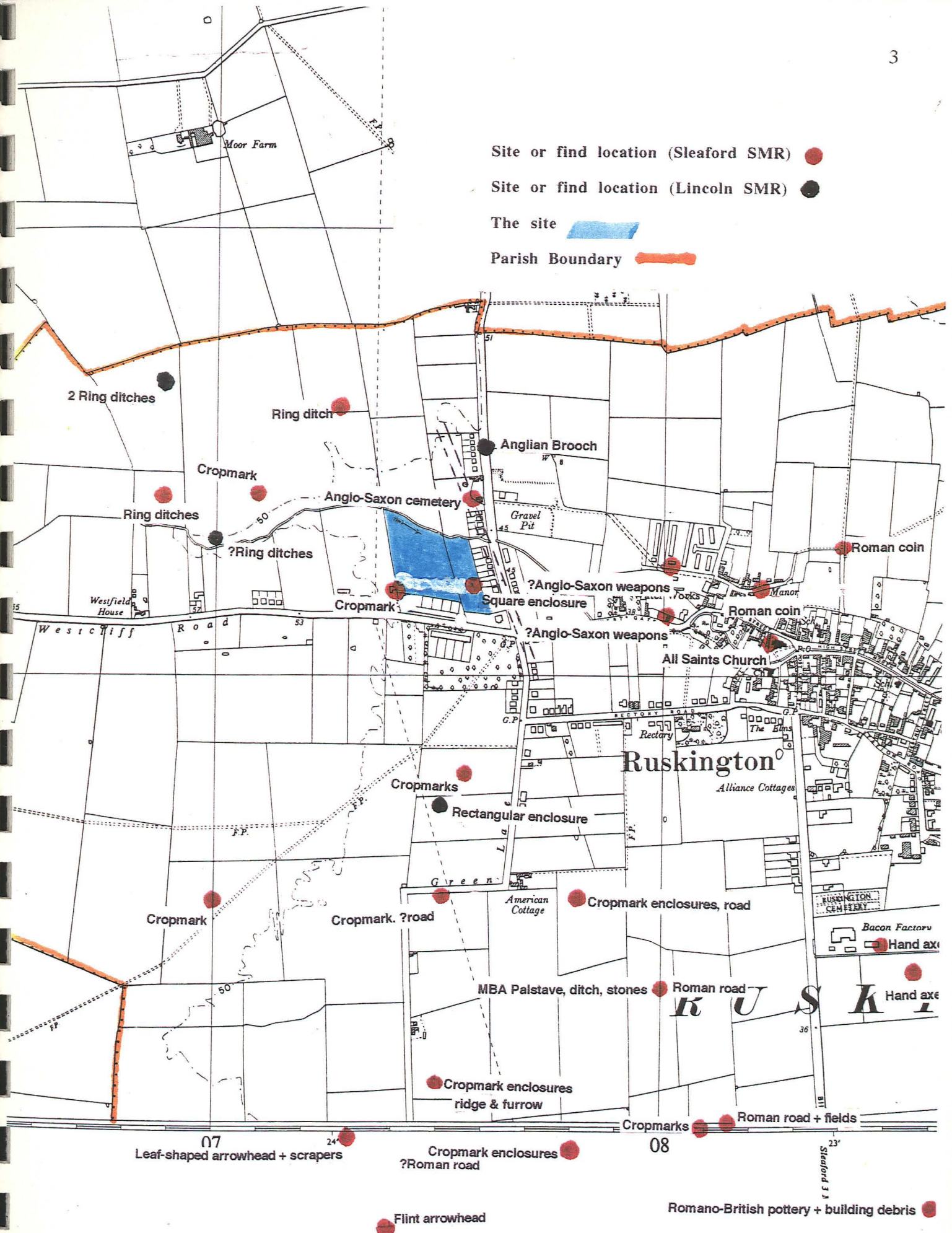


Fig. 2 Sites and artefacts recorded in the Sites & Monuments Record

2.0. INTRODUCTION

This Desk Top Study was commissioned by N. J. Allen (Builders) Ltd. in advance of possible housing development on land to the rear of Lincoln Road and Westcliffe Road, Ruskington. (Fig. 1). The commission was requested by the Client on a voluntary basis before a formal application is made to North Kesteven District Council to seek full planning consent.

During the compilation of this report, arrangements were made for preliminary field investigations: namely field walking (Appendix, 12.1) and geophysical survey (results not yet available). These investigations were restricted to areas west of a paddock which lies immediately west of properties fronting Lincoln Road (yellow area, Fig. 3). The geophysical survey was restricted to the blue area in Fig. 3 and, although there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may survive within any part of the proposed development area, it is acknowledged that outline planning consent within the yellow zone has already been approved.

The report was researched and written between February 21st and March 2nd, 1994 by Colin Palmer- Brown of Pre-Construct Archaeology.

Research included a visual inspection of the site; inspection of the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) held at the City & County Museum, Lincoln; the SMR held by Heritage Lincolnshire; the Local Studies Library, Sleaford; the Local Studies Library, Lincoln and the Lincolnshire Archives Office. Aerial photographic cover-searches were requested from Cambridge University Dept. of Aerial Photography and the National Monuments Record Aerial Photographic Library.

3.0. THE PROPOSED SCHEME.

3.1 Location

The Site is located on the west side of the village of Ruskington and lies within the north-west angle of the junctions between Lincoln Road and Westcliffe Road. Its overall area measures approximately 7 acres, divided into two unequal sections by a north-south hedge, separating a paddock, which lies immediately behind properties fronting Lincoln Road, and a larger field, currently under a sparse blanket of stubble and weed vegetation. Of this larger land parcel, much of its northern side is to remain fallow due to the proximity of a poultry farm north of the "Beck". Development will avoid the north-western part of the proposal site. (Fig. 3).

3.2 The Proposed Scheme

Pre-Construct Archaeology has not received specific construction details concerning development at the site, but information supplied by N. J. Allen suggests that approximately 60 houses will be built.

Given that, in its superficial form, this is a high density housing scheme, impacts to buried archaeological resources, if present, would be significant: principal impacts would be occasioned by the excavation of foundation and service trenches and soil truncation during road construction. A full impact assessment is not possible, however, not before all evaluation procedures have been fully implemented and detailed plans and construction designs formulated and integrated within a scheme of mutual agreement between all interested parties.

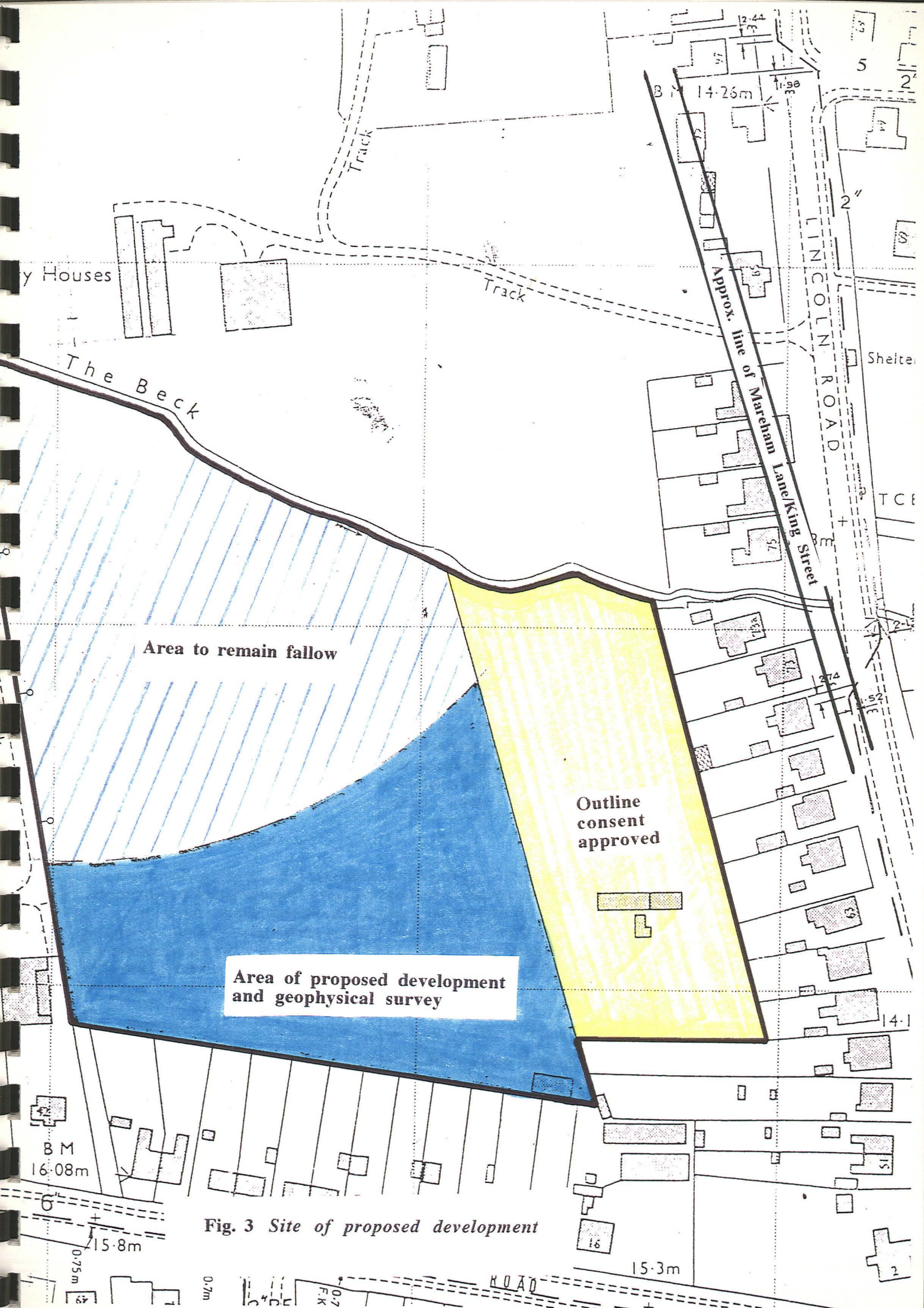


Fig. 3 Site of proposed development

4.0. PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 Archaeology in North Kesteven and the Local Plan

North Kesteven District Council recognises the importance of buried archaeological resources and has included within the Local Plan (1992) various conditions regarding the protection or otherwise of buried deposits prior to planning permission being granted (Sections C4 - C6).

Policy C4

Development proposals which are likely to adversely affect a Scheduled Ancient Monument will not normally be approved.

Policy C5

Development proposals which are likely to adversely affect a site of archaeological interest will normally be subject to a condition of planning permission requiring archaeological investigations to take place before and/or during development.

Policy C6

Development proposals which are likely to adversely affect a site of potential archaeological interest will normally be subject to a condition of planning permission allowing a watching brief to be maintained during development.

The North Kesteven District Council Local Plan mirrors advice contained in a Department of the Environment document, *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology And Planning* (PPG16). This document identifies the need for early consultation in the planning process to determine the impact of construction schemes upon buried archaeological deposits.

This Desk Top Assessment forms the initial stage within what might reasonably be termed a logical process of elimination. Using the results of this Assessment and, where necessary, follow-up evaluation procedures, an informed decision on the requirement (or otherwise) for further archaeological intervention may be taken. Where archaeology remains a requirement, beyond Desk-Top stage, further management strategies for safeguarding the archaeological resource may be developed, including; preservation *in situ* (usually the preferred option by all interested parties), excavation (preservation by record), or watching brief.

4.2 Report Objectives

The report will aim to identify and assess archaeological deposits which may be threatened by construction works associated with development at the Ruskington site. It will, in essence, gather sufficient information to provide all interested parties with the data from which a reasoned judgement may be made regarding future archaeological resource management. Desk-Top Assessment is the first stage in the process of archaeological investigation and may be procedurally followed by further assessments, exploratory trial work or a watching brief within a defined development area.

4.3 Method

This survey has been largely based on data recorded in the North Kesteven Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), the SMR held at the City & County Museum, Lincoln; published, unpublished and cartographic sources and the Draft Local Development Plan for North Kesteven. Other sources relating to the geological, historical, and archaeological heritage of Ruskington have also been consulted in order to supplement the above.

5.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The British Geological Survey 1: 50,000 survey sheet 127 records widespread drift deposits of Fen sand and gravel, these being largely of Pleistocene origin. The older geological formation which underlies these deposits is Jurassic clay, which outcrops on the eastern side of the village.

Soils around Ruskington are usually light, comprising coarse sandy topsoils which overlie sand and gravel containing cornbrash and quartzite pebbles; these forming the drift deposits mentioned above, an attractive source of raw material since at least the Roman period.

No borehole surveys have taken place on the site of the proposed development, so detailed local deposit descriptions are not available. Although 8 small test pits were excavated by the Client and inspected by the Community Archaeologist, no more than a brief assessment was possible at that time.

6.0 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

6.1 Introduction

Like many settlements sited over free-draining gravels, what now forms Ruskington parish was an area of occupation by at least the later prehistoric period and has been settled, in various forms, until the present day. The western side of the village abounds with cropmarks, most of which, it is inferred, belong to the later prehistoric or Romano-British periods (Fig. 2). Romano-British occupation and industrial features have been sampled by excavation, as has a proportion of a rich Anglo-Saxon cemetery.

6.2 Pre-Roman

Information contained within Sites & Monuments Records held at Lincoln and Sleaford indicate a potentially dense pattern of settlement evidence associated with the later prehistoric and early historical periods. Although few artefactual discoveries have been reported, it is clear from the number of cropmark sites which cluster on the west side of Lincoln Road, and in other parts of the parish, that settlement (certainly from the later Iron Age) was probably dense (it is not always possible to date cropmarks on the basis of shape alone, however, and enclosure-type features seen as cropmarks from the air could date to almost anywhere within the later Iron Age and Romano-British periods).

It is possible that the enclosures recorded as cropmarks on the west side of Ruskington are all of Romano-British origin, influenced perhaps by the close proximity of a major Roman road, King Street/Mareham Lane. On the other hand, it is equally possible that some, if not all, are pre-Roman and betray the proximity of a native precursor to the Roman road itself (Whitwell, 1982).

Two sets of cropmarks have been recorded which fall within the proposed areas of development: one on the south side of the paddock at TF 0757 5119; the other on the south-west side of the proposal site at TF 074512 (Fig. 2). In both the Lincoln and Sleaford SMR's, these sites are noted, though photographs are not held. In the Lincoln SMR, the site on the south side of the paddock area is labelled a 'square enclosure'.

Within a broad arc north and west of the proposal area are at least six well-defined circular cropmarks. It is likely that these 'ring ditches' are the remains of features which encircled (now ploughed-out) burial mounds dating to within a culturally earlier period, the Bronze Age (broadly speaking, the second millennium BC). A Middle Bronze Age palstave, found on the south side of the village and a socketed axe (unfortunately, not located) demonstrate further evidence of settlement during this period.

Finds of earlier periods are documented in the Sites & monuments Record, including flint and stone tools. A Palaeolithic (Early Stone Age) hand axe was recorded on the south-east side of the village,

though it may have been redeposited during the formation of natural gravels during the Pleistocene era, more than 10,000 years ago.

6.3 Roman

As noted above, settlement scars revealed as cropmarks on the west side of the Lincoln Road may date to anywhere within the later Iron Age or Romano-British periods.

Roman coins have been recorded in Ruskington and features of the period were securely dated during excavations on the site of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery, approximately 130m north-east of the proposed development area (Atkin & Healey, forthcoming). Some of the Saxon graves were dug through quarry pits and ditches which contained Romano-British pottery sherds in their lower fills.

A well-known and important north-south Roman road, Mareham Lane/King Street, passes through the west side of Ruskington and is crossed by the modern Lincoln Road somewhere close to the junctions between the latter and Westcliffe Road (Fig. 2). The road would have been an effective line of communication on the eastern edge of the limestone escarpment and may have featured during the initial military period of Roman occupation (Whitwell, 1992). It probably joined with Ermine Street close to the Legionary Fortress (and later, Colonia) at Lincoln, approximately 20km north-north-west of Ruskington. Interestingly, the two roads lie roughly parallel on either side of the limestone uplands and may have functioned as effective policing channels during the Conquest period (*ibid.*). Both routes run close to the only available sources of water on the spring lines.

As far as can be judged from the available cropmark and other data, the western edge of the Roman road may underlie properties fronting the west side of Lincoln Road, immediately east of the proposed development. The possibility exists, therefore, that building remains will be present along the early alignment, though this has not been demonstrated archaeologically.

6.4 Saxon and Medieval

The earliest historical reference to Ruskington is in the Domesday Book of 1086 where a settlement is recorded as *Reschintone*, translating to 'farmstead where rushes grow' (Mills, 1993). At the time of the survey, there were 38 families living within the settlement (8 of which were considered 'villains' who were little better than slaves) (Dauncey, 1950).

A church is recorded, lying within land owned by Geoffrey Halselin - probably one of the early lords of the manor. The Norman church at Ruskington, All Saints, which lies further east in the historic core of the village, south of the High Street, probably overlies the site of the smaller Saxon precursor which may have been of timber construction only.

The physical remains of a large Anglo-Saxon population have been archaeologically documented since the discovery, during gravel extraction, of a rich inhumation and cremation cemetery, as early as 1871 (Trollope, 1872).

The Saxon cemetery at Ruskington is the westernmost in a group of sites in Lincolnshire, the better-known examples being Loveden Hill, Seaford and Quarrington. The cemeteries at Sleaford, Quarrington and Ruskington all lie on spring lines at the junctions of cornbrash limestone and glaciofluvial gravels and all cemeteries within the region are sited on the margins of what became Christian parish boundaries - a pattern well-known in other parts of Lincolnshire and elsewhere (Atkin & Healey, forthcoming).

The full extent of the cemetery has not been documented archaeologically though, to date, all of the identified burials have been recorded on the north side of the "Beck", the majority of which lie on the west side of Lincoln Road. A total of 180 identifiable inhumation burials have been recorded since 1872, as well as a small number of cremations from what must have been a much larger cemetery (Leahy, 1993). They are believed to date from the later 5th/6th century AD.

It is not certain if the cemetery is restricted to land on the north side of the "Beck" or if it extends further south. In formal excavations, no burials have been discovered south of No. 85 Lincoln Road but unconfirmed observations suggest that burials (which have not been dated) exist as far south as the poultry houses which lie immediately north of the "Beck", close to the proposed development area (N. Nuttall, pers. comm.).

It is noteworthy that, to date, almost nothing is known regarding the distribution of early Saxon settlement sites in the area. It is important, therefore, that the status of archaeological deposits within the present area of proposed development are fully documented to demonstrate the presence (or non-presence) of domestic and other settlement evidence dating to within the Saxon and other periods.

7.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL POTENTIAL

It can be variously concluded that the area of proposed development lies within an historic landscape, modelled and re-modelled over more than 2000 years. It is essential that site-specific potential is defined so that, if necessary, mitigation strategies may be developed, following recommendations contained within the Department of the Environment's *Planning Policy Guidance 16*: preferably, if archaeological deposits are present, preservation *in situ* will be accommodated within the scheme of development but, where this is not possible, preservation by record may be the only viable option (i.e.. excavation or a watching brief).

This section will briefly assesses full site potential, based on various criteria outlined above.

7.1 Pre-Roman

Based on existing data, there is a reasonable possibility that archaeological deposits dating to within the later prehistoric period lie within the proposed area of development. The large number of cropmarks which surround the area would appear, in themselves, to justify further, site-specific, investigation. Added to this, records held within the SMR's at both Lincoln and Sleaford suggest that two sites, dating to the later prehistoric and/or Romano-British periods lie within the south-east and south-western sectors of the site. However, it is acknowledged that outline planning permission has already been granted with regard to land on the east side of the proposal area, an area which has not been included within a preliminary scheme of Evaluation. The status of a square enclosure, recorded as cropmarks, in the south-east corner of the site, may wish to be further discussed by the Community Archaeologist, the local Planning Department and the Client.

The existence of a group of ring ditches (possibly the ploughed-out remains of Bronze Age round barrows) west of the proposed development raises the possibility that similar sites may lie within impact areas. It should be noted that the Client has already commissioned a programme of field walking and geophysical survey within the western area of development which will further clarify the status of deposits (below).

The status of two cropmark sites noted as lying within the south-east and south-western parts of the proposed development area has not been fully determined. Photographs are not held in either of the SMR's consulted and cover-searches requested at both Cambridge University and the National Monuments Record failed to verify the situation. However, it should be noted that some records derive from a personal collection held by a Mr John East (H. Healey, pers. comm.). At this time, the whereabouts of Mr East (and the photographs) is not known.

7.2 Romano-British

Avoiding repetition, it should be self-explanatory that much of Section 7.1, above, will apply to this section, given the morphological similarities that exist between some sites of cross-cultural duration. There is no conclusive (i.e.. datable) evidence drawn from existing records, and few finds of this

period were picked up during field walking (Appendix 12.1). Further information will be available when the results of the geophysical survey are known.

The Client has indicated that No. 63 Lincoln Road, a bungalow, may be demolished as a means of providing suitable access to the proposed area of housing development. Based on the evidence derived from cropmarks, the site of the bungalow lies close to (or on top of) the Roman road, Mareham Lane/King Street. It is possible, therefore, that deposits associated with the road (the road itself, its flanking ditches, structures to its west etc.) will be disturbed during development.

As noted, Roman features were excavated within the Anglo-Saxon cemetery, north of the Beck, so it is known that some kind of settlement took place during this period. However, the extent and influence of Roman culture has not been determined and is a point for consideration within this project. Again, it is anticipated that more information will be available following the geophysical survey.

7.3 Saxon and medieval.

A major consideration is the Saxon cemetery and its associated settlement. As noted, there have been no major discoveries made south of the "beck" and it is possible that the watercourse was a natural barrier to physical development. However, given the proximity of the cemetery, it is considered essential that measures are taken to ensure that further burials or settlement features are not unnecessarily disturbed during development at the proposed site.

7.4 Post-medieval

No information has been identified during the course of this study which suggests that significant archaeological deposits dating to within the post-medieval periods will be affected during the proposed development. An inspection was made of the relevant Tithe and Enclosure maps for Ruskington, as well as early issues of the Ordnance Survey (Appendix 12.2). The consistent role of the land during these periods appears to have been agricultural. In consequence, the archaeological potential of the proposal site for furthering the understanding of cultural development during the post-medieval periods is considered to be low.

7.5 Archaeo-environmental Potential

The environmental potential of the site at Ruskington is considered to be limited. The well-drained, gravel-based soils limit the possibilities for water-logging within archaeological deposits and the production of environments favourable to the preservation of wood, leather, pollen and other organic remains. However, there is a possibility that other material will be present: bone and possibly land snail shells.

Whilst the potential for studying human remains is apparent from excavations within the Saxon cemetery, animal bones can be used to provide an informative assessment of animal husbandry, butchery, diet, as well as provide more typical zoological data. The shells of land snails can provide material from which to assess climatic and micro-environmental evolution.

8.0 IMPACTS ON BURIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Impacts to buried archaeological deposits may already have been caused within this development site. There is little indication that disturbance has resulted from previous building development, except in the area where No. 63 Lincoln Road is now sited. However, some measure of impact will undoubtedly have occurred as a result of ploughing. Also, on the eastern side of the proposal site, within what is now a paddock, much of the ground surface appears to have been significantly reduced, probably the result of modern gravel quarrying. Only on the north and south sides are there apparently undisturbed areas which may preserve archaeological deposits.

The proposed housing development, with its associated access points, services and other features involving ground disturbance may threaten resources further. However, as detailed ground plans have not yet been provided, and as geophysical survey results are not yet available, it is not possible to precisely assess specific impact zones within the site of development (it is likely that this situation will soon be improved).

9.0 MITIGATIONS

As stated above, the North Kesteven Local Plan contains procedural details for dealing with archaeological heritage. These procedures are based on advice contained within the Department of the Environment's *Planning and Policy Guidance; Archaeology and Planning* . (PPG 16), November 1990.

English Heritage in their recent publication (Wainwright. et al. 1991) have summarised the key points of this document:

- i) "that archaeological remains should be seen as a finite, non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction;
- ii) that development plans should reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation including archaeology - and that detailed development plans should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and their settings;
- iii) that where nationally important remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings are affected by proposed development, there should be a presumption in favour of their preservation - and that in such cases preservation by record (excavation) should be regarded as the second best option after physical preservation *in situ*;
- iv) that the needs of archaeology can be reconciled, and potential conflict very much reduced, if developers discuss their preliminary plans for development with the planning authority at an early stage (the PPG gives detailed guidance on how this can be achieved);
- v) that decisions by planning authorities on whether to preserve archaeological remains *in situ* in the face of proposed development are to be taken on merit, taking account of development plan policies and all other material considerations - including the importance of the remains - and weighing these against the need for development;
- vi) that planning authorities, when they propose to allow development which is damaging to archaeological remains, must ensure that the developer has satisfactorily provided for excavation and recording, either through voluntary agreement with the archaeologists or, in the absence of agreement, by imposing an appropriate condition on the planning permission."

Where archaeological features, as identified by the Desk Top Study, are likely to be encountered, strategies should be developed to deal with them. These may include preservation *in situ*, by limiting the archaeological impact, redesigning building plans or raising floor levels, or preservation by record. If the latter is the favoured or apposite course for sub-surface deposits, archaeological trial excavations to assess the nature, depth, level of survival etc. may be conducted.

This would usually involve the cutting of archaeological trenches in one or more locations, usually not exceeding 10% of the area to be developed.

The Department of the Environment's Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 states that, where preliminary research suggests survival of important archaeological remains,

"it is reasonable for the planning authority to request the prospective developer to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out before any decision on the planning application is taken. This sort of evaluation is quite distinct from full archaeological excavation. It is normally a rapid and inexpensive operation, involving ground survey and small scale trial trenching, but it should be carried out by a professionally qualified archaeological organisation or archaeologist. Evaluations of this kind help to define the character and extent of the archaeological remains that exist in the area of a proposed development, and thus indicate the weight which ought to be attached to their preservation. They also provide information useful for identifying potential options for minimising or avoiding damage. On this basis, an informed and reasonable planning decision can be taken."

It continues,

"Local planning authorities can reasonably expect developers to provide this information as part of their application for sites where there is good reason to believe there are remains of archaeological importance. If developers are not prepared to do so, the planning authority may wish to consider whether it is appropriate to direct the applicant to supply further information under the provisions of Article 4 of the Town and Country Planning (Applications) Regulations 1988".

The results of trial work may lead to a redesign or realignment of the proposed scheme, further trial or survey work or open area archaeological excavations.

As stated above, the detailed construction design is not at present known though it is understood that a scheme involving high density housing is anticipated at the Ruskington site.

10.0 CONCLUSIONS

10.1 Summary of potential

This report has identified that the site at Ruskington is one of high archaeological potential, particularly with reference to prehistoric and Romano-British deposits, though it does not preclude the possibility that significant Anglo Saxon and early medieval deposits may also be present within the area of proposed development.

10.2 Damage to existing archaeological deposits

Previous impacts to archaeological deposits will include the long-term damage caused by ploughing (and resultant truncation of archaeological features), as well as impacts caused by quarrying - apparent on the eastern side of the proposal site. Also, properties fronting the west side of Lincoln Road (in the context of this scheme, No. 63 Lincoln Road) may have caused damage to sections of the Roman road, Mareham Lane/King Street and associated structures/features.

10.3 Further work.

As noted earlier, the Client has already commissioned a programme of field walking and geophysical survey, covering the western proportion of the proposed development site. Whilst the results of field walking have proved somewhat ambiguous (Appendix 12.1), it is expected that the geophysical survey will be more specific and provide a greater insight into the nature of resources identified through aerial observation and field walking and shed further light on the status of areas

which have proved hitherto blank. Certainly, it should help to clarify whether or not a programme of intrusive investigation (i.e.. Evaluation trenches) is necessary.

If further Field Evaluation is deemed appropriate by the Community Archaeologist, trenches will be strategically located across the site with due regard to earlier sources of information (aerial photographs, geophysical survey findings etc.).

11.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) would like to thank N. J. Allen (Builders) Ltd. for commissioning this report. The report was researched and written by Colin Palmer-Brown of PCA. Sincere thanks are expressed to Hilary Healey and Malcolm Atkin for allowing access to a draft version of the report currently being prepared on the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Ruskington and to Nicola Nuttall, the Community Archaeologist, for providing much help and assistance during the course of research. Special thanks are due to Padraicin Ni Mhurchu of Cambridge University Dept. of Aerial Photography and also the RCHME Aerial photography Library. Thanks are also given to Mark Bennett and Julia Wise, both of the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section for allowing access to the Sites & Monuments Record held at Lincoln.

12.0 APPENDICES

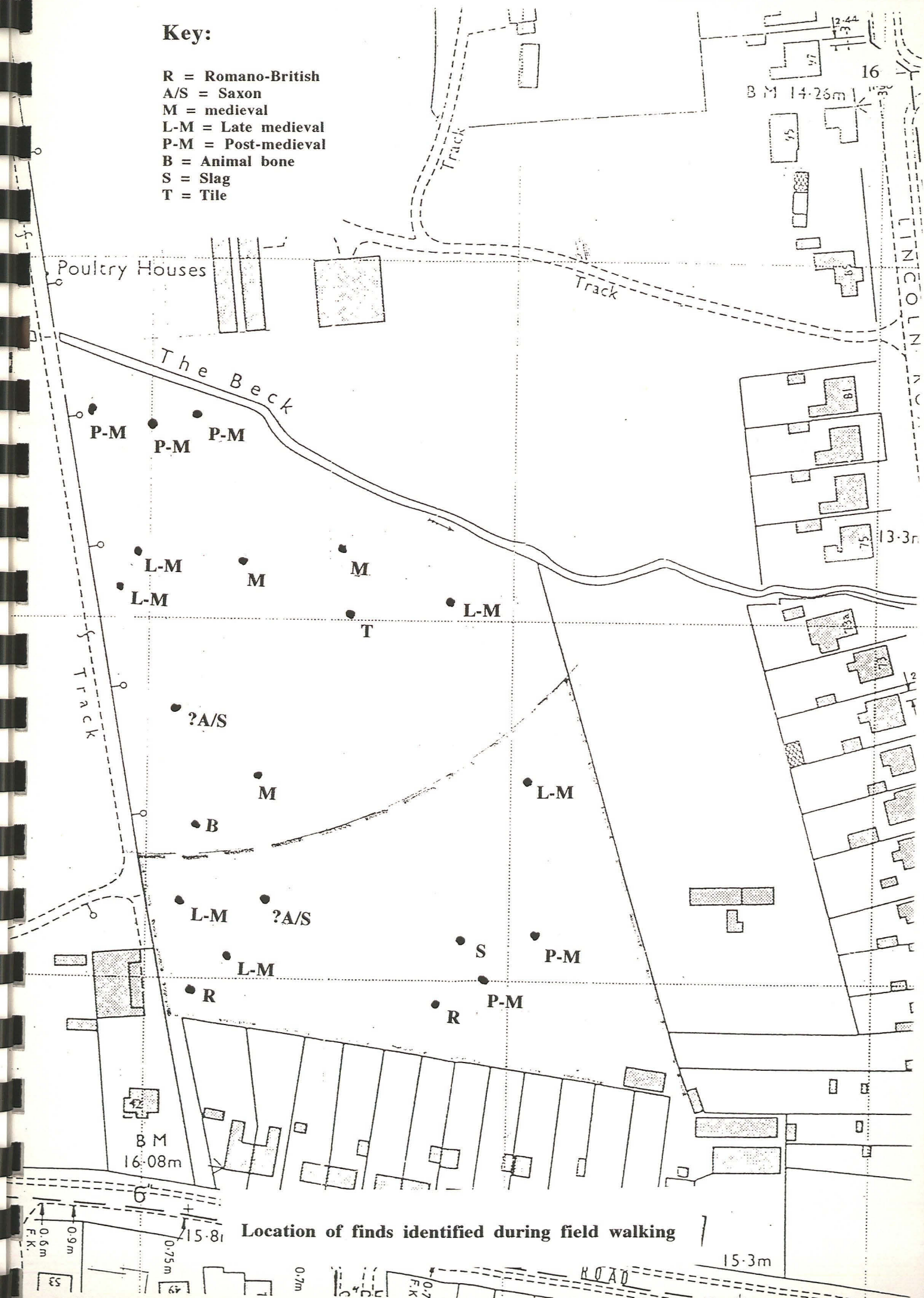
12.1 Field Walking results

The site of the proposed development was field walked (west of the paddock area) by B. B. Simmons on 11.2.94. A total of 19 pottery sherds, 1 tile fragment, 1 piece of animal bone and 1 piece of slag were picked up during the survey (see accompanying illustration).

Present within the assemblage, which was largely made up of post-medieval pottery sherds, were 2 sherds of Romano-British grey ware and 2 body sherds which may be Anglo-Saxon. The remainder comprised later medieval sherds, little of which is specifically diagnostic.

No patterning appears to be reflected by the distribution of finds present and it may be concluded that the finds scatter merely clarifies localised occupation during the Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods. The highly abraded nature of some sherds could imply that their deposition occurred as a result of secondary introduction - e.g., during manuring.

R = Romano-British
A/S = Saxon
M = medieval
L-M = Late medieval
P-M = Post-medieval
B = Animal bone
S = Slag
T = Tile



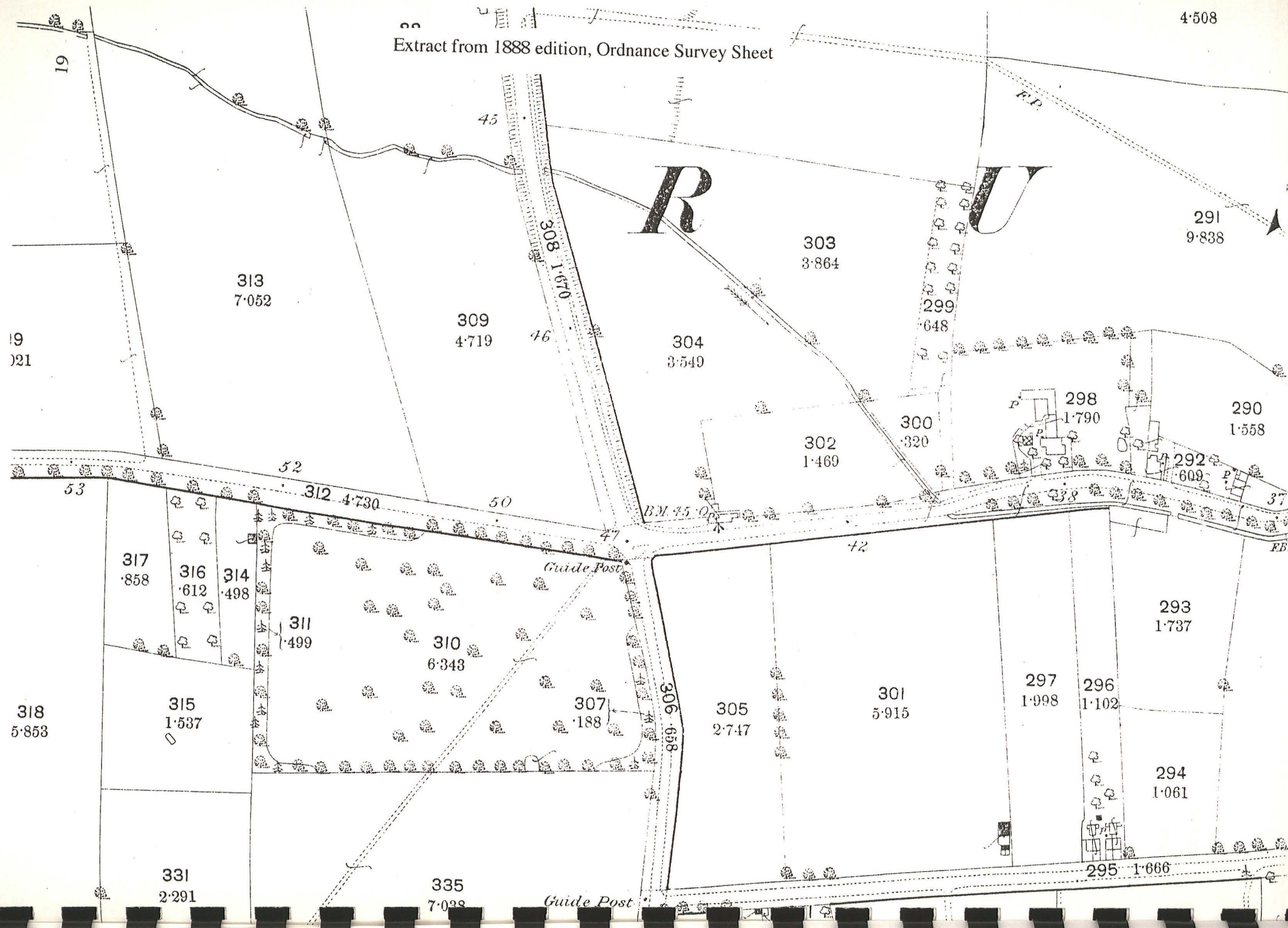
12.2 Historical Maps

KESTOVEN

Extract from John Speede's 1610 map of Lincolnshire



4.508



12.3

**Details of information in Sites & Monuments Record, Sleaford
+ additional/supplementary information from Sites &
Monuments Record, Lincoln**

a) Sites & Monuments Record, Sleaford

SMR No	Description	NGR	SMR Map No
NK52.1	Anglo-Saxon cemetery. 4 cremations + grave goods. 24 inhumations. Excavated 1975	TF 076 514	J
NK52.2	Arrowhead (flint)	TF 0739 4976	
NK52.3	Flints	TF 0737 4967	M
NK52.4	Palaeolithic hand axe	TF 085 504	J
NK52.5	Ring ditch. ?Barrow. (Aerial Photograph 7838)	TF 073 516	J
NK52.6	Roman coin	TF 0822 5119	J
NK52.7	Roman coin	TF 090 511	J
NK52.8	Roman coin	TF 088 503	J
NK52.9	Roman coin	TF 084 513	J
NK52.10	?Anglo-Saxon cemetery, ?Path	TF 084 512	J
NK52.11	Roman road and fields (King Street)	TF 0815 5000	M
NK52.12	Flints	TF 094 505	J
NK52.13	Leaf-shaped arrowhead and scrapers	TF 073 497	M
NK52.14	Flint Axe(?s)	TF 087 507	J
NK52.15	Romano-British pottery and building debris	TF 086 498	M
NK52.16	Palstave (middle Bronze Age), ditch, stones	TF 080 503	J
NK52.17	Hand axe	TF 0858 5036	J
NK52.18	Ring ditches	TF 069 514(c)	J
NK52.19	Socketed axe	Unlocated	-
NK52.20	Stone axe	TF 122 530	J
NK52.21	Roman road	TF 080 503(c)	J
NK52.22	Cropmark enclosures, ?Roman road	TF 078 495	M
NK52.23	Cropmark enclosures	TF 090 495(c)	M
NK52.24	Cropmark, ?road (+ associated cropmarks)	TF 075 505	J
NK52.25	?Anglo-Saxon weapons	TF 0802 5114	J
NK52.26	?Anglo-Saxon weapons	TF 0800 5123	J
NK52.27	Earthworks	TF 0903 5034	J
NK52.28	Earthworks	TF 0911 5024	J

NK52.29	Cropmarks	TF 0757 5119	J
NK52.30	Cropmarks	TF 0756 5078	J
NK52.31	Cropmarks	TF 081 499	M
NK52.32	All Saints Church	TF 0826 5107	J
NK52.33	Cropmark enclosures, road	TF 084 494	M
NK52.34	Cropmark enclosures, road	TF 078 505	J
NK52.35	Cropmark enclosures	TF 086 494	M
NK52.36	Cropmark enclosures	TF 075 501	J
NK52.37	Cropmark and ridge and furrow	TF 075 501	J
NK52.38	Cropmark ?ring ditches	TF 105 499	M
NK52.39	Cropmark enclosures	TF 068 495	M
NK52.40	Neolithic polished flint axe	TF 088 508	J
NK52.41	Cropmark	TF 070 505	J
NK52.42	Cropmark	TF 071 514	J
NK52.43	Cropmark	TF 074 512	J
NK52.44	Cropmark	TF 091 503	J
NK52.45	Cropmark	TF 099 502	J
NK52.46	Cropmark	TF 100 500	J

b) Additional/supplementary information from Sites & Monuments Record, Lincoln

Code	Description	NGR
(L)	2 circular cropmarks	TF 06885165 & 06885154
(S)	Circular cropmarks (JTH 1953)	TF 070513
(M)	Anglian Brooch	TF 076515
(O)	Rectangular enclosure (Cropmark)	TF 075507

12.4 References

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