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**DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT OF THE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON LAND
ADJACENT TO NEWARK ROAD,
NORTH HYKEHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(NHN 02)**



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ADJACENT TO NEWARK ROAD,
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(NHN 02)**

Work Undertaken For
The Robert Doughty Consultancy Ltd
on behalf of
Allison Homes Eastern Ltd

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA
and Tobin Rayner BSc (Hons) AIFA

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1. SUMMARY

A desk-based assessment was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of development on land adjacent to Newark Road, North Hykeham, Lincolnshire. Archaeological evidence dating from the probable Bronze Age to modern periods has been identified within the vicinity of the proposed development site.

Cropmarks probably defining Bronze Age barrows and Iron Age pottery are known from the assessment area (500m around the proposed development) although not from within the proposed site.

The Fosse Way, Roman road runs southwest-northeast through the assessment area and pottery kiln has been excavated to the northwest. Furthermore, Romano-British settlement, kiln site and artefacts have been recorded to the east of the proposed development area.

Medieval field systems and Post-medieval structural remains have been recorded within the assessment area.

The proposed development area falls within the South Field of the medieval open field and early cartographic evidence generally shows the site as open ground to the west of North Hykeham.

The site is presently under pasture, stubble and dead vegetation, and is not suitable for fieldwalking. However, geophysical survey is possible. Previous geophysical and fieldwalking investigations in the fields adjoining Newark Road, within the present assessment area, identified weak anomalies which have archaeological potential.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment is defined as 'an assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. It consists of a collation of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality, and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national, or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by the Robert Doughty Consultancy Ltd to undertake a desk-top assessment of land adjacent to Newark Road, North Hykeham, Lincolnshire. This was in order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development at the site.

2.3 Site Location

North Hykeham is located 3km southwest of Lincoln in the administrative district of North Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The proposed development area is located on the south side of Newark Road and lies on generally flat land at a height of c. 12m OD (Fig. 2, Plates 1 - 3). Centred on National Grid Reference SK 935 655 that proposed development area covers approximately 58.7 hectares of land.

2.4 Topography and Geology

Local soils are of the Blackwood Association, typically sandy and coarse

loamy soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 127). These soils overlie a drift geology of glacially derived river sand and gravel which in turn overlies Jurassic Lower Lias clays and shales (BGS 1973). A geological borehole located east of Chapel Farm determined the following stratigraphic sequence;

Surface level	12.2m OD	
Water level	9.7m OD	
Geology	Thickness	Depth
Soil	0.4m	0.4m
Sandy gravel	4m	4.4m
Sand	2m	6.4m
Gravel	3.1m	9.5m
Lower Lias Mudstone	0.9+m	10.4m

(Based on Jackson 1977, 49)

3. AIMS

The purpose of the desk-based assessment is to obtain information about the known and potential archaeological resource within the vicinity of the proposed development site. In addition to the above, statutory and advisory heritage constraints were identified.

4. METHODS

The research undertaken in the compilation of this archaeological desk-based assessment involved the examination of all available primary and secondary sources relevant to North Hykeham and the immediate 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 supplemented 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

North Hykeham is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of *c.* 1086. Referred to as *Northniche* and *Northicam* the name derives from the Old English and means 'the homestead (*hām*) where the blue titmouse (*hice*) is found' (Cameron 1998, 68). North Hykeham has also been referred to as East Hykeham.

A reference to a *Hæccaham* on the *Weodum* dating to AD 836 suggested to one author that it referred to Hykeham (Anon 1995, 5). However, no supporting evidence for this is known and the claim is somewhat dubious.

At the time of the Domesday Survey the land was held by Count Alan and Baldwin

the Fleming and contained 78 acres of meadow and a watermill (Foster and Longley 1976). Baldwin's land was claimed by Westminster Abbey as part of their manor of Doddington. This dispute was settled with Baldwin and Westminster Abbey having a half share each.

One of the North Hykeham manors was granted to the Abbey of Bec Harluin in France during 1107 (Anon 1995, 5). It is possible that the manor was later controlled by Wilsford priory, another possession of the Bec Harluin abbey. The manor was confiscated during the French wars by the King, subsequently passing into the hands of the Duke of Bedford and the Duke of Gloucester. Eventually, this manor passed to Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond, and was given by her in her foundation grant to Christ's College, Cambridge in the mid 15th century.

A priory, alienated to a foreign house, is recorded as being in existence in North Hykeham in 1462 (Page 1988, 244). The reference is in relation to a grant made to God's House, a college on the same site as Christ's College, at Cambridge. This may represent a separate area of land to that recorded above, but the similarity of details may indicate the same manor is being referred to. The land of Christ's College comprised approximately 113 hectares (White 1856, 346) and was retained by the college into the mid 19th century.

The second manor was in the possession of William of Hykeham in 1160 when some forty acres (16 hectares) was granted to Lincoln Cathedral (Anon 1995, 5). His son, Robert, sold the remainder to the Priory of St. Catherine outside Lincoln in 1195 (*ibid.*). It remained in the possession of the priory until its dissolution in 1538 (Page 1988, 190). The priory is likely to have established a grange at North Hykeham as a grange of

St. Catherine is recorded in 1535 (Perrott 1979, 256). The location of this grange is unknown and one possibility is the site of Gregg Hall, located at the northeast corner of the parish (Wilson and Marriot 2001, 27). Upon the dissolution of the priory the land passed to the King and was probably sold off in small allotments.

Land was also owned in North Hykeham during the medieval period by the Wake family of Bourne, the whole of which was confiscated from Baldwin Wake by Henry III in 1266 (Hill 1990, 210). The Wake family founded Wilsford priory and the Wake holdings may have eventually passed to Christ's College as well.

The proposed development area falls within the South Field of the medieval open field pattern. This land was largely in the ownership of the Milne family during the 18th century and Grange Farm is thought to derive its name from the Milne family's ownership of the former St. Catherine's land (Wilson and Marriot 2001, 30). The Milne family's land was eventually sold in 1918 of which three lots, Grange Farm, Chapel Farm and 'A Valuable Building Estate', encompass much of the proposed development area (LAO 2BD 7/86). Other landholders recorded as holding land in the vicinity in 1770 include a J. Sutton, J. Simpson, W. Dewick, J. Walker, H. Derbyshire, J. Brown and the Dean of Lincoln (LAO Kesteven Award 95/8).

5.2 Cartographic Evidence

The proposed development site is located to the west of North Hykeham village. Appropriate maps of the vicinity were examined.

The earliest plan of North Hykeham is the 1770 enclosure award for which only a reconstruction exists (LAO Kesteven Award

95/8). The area is generally referred to as the South Field although a linear band of land is shown as Gravell Pit Moor Common, with only one area of enclosed land falling within the proposed development area (Fig. 3). In addition, the reconstructed map also indicates a few enclosures awarded when Hykeham Ling Moor (the area north of the Fosse Way) was enclosed in 1803.

Armstrong's 1778 County Map is of small scale and generally shows an area of open ground to the west of the village (Fig. 4).

Dating to 1828, Bryant's '*Map of the County of Lincoln*' also indicates the area as open ground (Fig. 5). A building is shown immediately west of the proposed development area named Broom Close House and further west is an area of open ground called Moor Hill Syke. This latter name suggests waterlogged ground, probably unfit for cultivation (Healey 1997, 40). The 1st edition 1" Ordnance Survey plan of 1824, updated in 1893 is also similarly of small scale with little having occurred within the development area (Fig. 6).

The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey plan of 1907 indicates that the fields dating to the enclosure of the parish have been further sub-divided and enclosing has also occurred on the former Gravell Pit Moor Common (Fig. 7). Also depicted for the first time is Chapel Farm and south of the proposed development area is Field House, which is the present Grange Farm. Subsequent maps indicate gradual change until the 1930s when development occurs along Moor Lane and then from the 1950s to present, major development along Newark Road and the area north of the site.

5.3 Aerial Photographic Evidence

Aerial photographs relevant to the assessment area held by the Lincolnshire

County Sites and Monuments Record and Heritage Lincolnshire were examined. Results of aerial photographic examination have been plotted and are shown on Figure 8.

Two photographs are held by the Sites and Monuments Record in Lincoln. The first is an oblique view of the area in the vicinity of Chapel Farm (Code: RCHME SK9365/2). Taken in 1975 this shows a circular cropmark east of the farm, possibly a ring ditch. A few disjointed linear features are also shown and may represent enclosures.

The second photograph is a vertical view taken in 1971 (Code: HSL UK 71 86 run 93 1734). This shows a circular feature immediately east of Chapel Farm, west of the ring ditch. The nature of this cropmark would suggest recent agricultural activity rather than archaeological features.

A single photograph of North Hykeham is held by Heritage Lincolnshire (Code: W088). Taken in 1933 from high altitude the photograph is unsuitable for cropmarks, although a few possible earthworks appear to survive in the vicinity of Chapel Farm.

In addition to the photographs recorded above, plots of aerial photographs have been undertaken by the RCHME. This shows an area of ridge and furrow falling within the proposed development area to the west of Chapel Farm.

Local soils, as detailed above, are of the Blackwood Association which are favourable for cropmark formation although the number of cropmark sites recorded in the vicinity of North Hykeham is limited due perhaps in the past to restrictions on private flying in the area adjacent to RAF Waddington (Carter 1998, 98).

5.4 Archaeological Data

Records of archaeological sites and finds are held in the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record. Other, secondary sources were also examined.

Details of archaeological and historical remains falling within *c.* 500m of the proposed development site are collated in Table 1 and located on Figure 9.

Map Code	SMR Ref.	NK Ref.	Description	National Grid Reference
1	60943	-	Roman Road, The Fosse Way	-
2	61162	43.8	Romano-British pottery kiln	SK 9288 6638
3	60783	43.7	Romano-British pottery kiln	SK 9443 6557
4	-	43.21	Romano-British settlement and likely later Iron Age pottery	SK 9445 6563
5	61161	43.9	Romano-British pottery	SK 9280 6610
6	60357	43.20	Possible Romano-British villa	SK 9295 6578
7	-	43.6	Roman coin (Domitian AD 81-96)	SK 9444 6601
8	61177	-	Medieval ridge and furrow	SK 9367 6584
9	61178	-	Medieval ridge and furrow	SK 9448 6527
10	60301	-	Medieval coin, half groat of Henry VII	SK 9437 6566
11	61164	43.5	Medieval coin, groat of Henry VI	SK 9380 6640
12	-	43.4	Medieval jetton	SK 9441 6603
13	-	43.7	Medieval pottery	SK 9443 6557
14	61183	-	Post-medieval farmhouse, Grange Farm	SK 9354 6502
15	61184	-	Post-medieval windmill	SK 9398 6560
16	61185	-	Post-medieval windmill (site of)	SK 9340 6630
17	60752	43.17	Undated features from watching brief	SK 9320 6620
18	61182	43.13	Undated ditches from watching brief	SK 9392 6637
19	-	-	Romano-British settlement	SK 946 654

Table 1: Known archaeological sites and finds within the vicinity

Prehistoric Archaeology

No prehistoric finds or sites are recorded within the assessment area. However, the undated circular cropmarks, near to Chapel Farm (Fig. 8), may possibly be Bronze Age round barrows. Two sherds of likely later Iron Age date pottery were identified during a watching brief to the east of the site which may attest to activity of this period in the vicinity (Schofield 1997, 1, Fig. 9, No. 4).

Romano-British Archaeology

Aligned southwest to northeast through the assessment area is the Roman thoroughfare, the Fosse Way. This once connected Exeter to the Ermine Street, just below Lincoln (Margary 1973, 221). This road formed one of the initial frontiers from AD 47 of the Roman occupation of Britain (Whitwell 1970, 12).

Two pottery kilns are known from the assessment area. The first was excavated in advance of gravel quarrying to the north of Newark Road (Fig. 9, No. 2). The kiln was producing pottery dated to AD 70-100 (Thompson 1958, 24). The second kiln site was only identified from kiln furniture (Fig. 9, No. 3). This may have been part of a larger 2nd century settlement which was subsequently identified during a watching brief a little to the northwest (Schofield 1997, 1). Furthermore, recent excavations off Meadow Lane (Fig. 9, No. 19) by CLAU revealed further Romano-British settlement that may be a continuation.

Located to the southwest of the proposed development area, along the western boundary, is the possible site of a Roman villa (Fig. 9, No. 6). This villa site was identified from aerial photographs and has been given a SMR No. 60357. However, investigations undertaken by JSAC, in the adjacent fields, revealed no Roman artefacts that are likely to have been expected (JSAC 1997, Fig. 9). Furthermore, recent plotting

of cropmarks by RCHME in 1995 revealed no evidence of a villa. It may therefore be assumed that this is an erroneous entry.

Roman pottery and coins are also known from the assessment area.

Saxon Archaeology

No Saxon finds or sites are recorded within the assessment area.

Medieval Archaeology

The focus of the medieval settlement was to the west of the assessment area within the village centre of North Hykeham.

Ridge and furrow of the medieval field system has been recorded from aerial photographs of which a small part fell within the proposed development area immediately northeast of Chapel Farm.

Finds of coins and pottery of medieval date are also known from the assessment area.

Post-medieval Archaeology

Three sites of this period fall within the assessment area. Two are windmills, of which the base of one survives (Dolman 1986, 23, 31), and Grange Farm House which dates to the early to mid 18th century (DoE 1983, 11).

Previous Archaeological Intervention

A desk-top assessment, geophysical survey and fieldwalking have been undertaken previously within part of the proposed development area (Slatcher 1997; JSAC 1997) near to the Fosse Way. The geophysical survey identified weak anomalies which have archaeological potential (JSAC 1997, Appendix C). Fieldwalking of the site retrieved only modern pottery, glass and clay pipe (JSAC 1997, 6).

5.5 Walkover Survey

The site was visited on 24th January 2002 to assess the potential of the site to yield archaeological features and to note any constraints to further archaeological works.

The northern half of the survey area is under grass, especially long in the most northwesterly field (Plate 1). To the southeast the site has a covering of dead vegetation (Plate 2) whilst to the southwest stubble was noted (Plate 3).

Although the proposed development site is generally level very slight undulations were noted in the northeast part of the area and are possible remnants of ridge and furrow and grubbed-out hedges. The extensively partitioned northern fields, as depicted on Figure 2, have since been removed leaving a larger open area.

Two ponds not recorded on Figure 2 were observed during the walkover survey suggesting that these were dug after 1975. The first was located centrally within the proposed development area whilst the second was situated adjacent to Chapel Farm to the east.

An area of disturbed ground was recorded in the southeastern corner of the site probably indicating an area of limited gravel extraction.

The northernmost field was under long grass giving very poor visibility of ground conditions, however, several derelict timber and tin built structures were noted suggesting that this area was probably used as an allotment in the recent past.

Overhead electricity cables and posts were recorded crossing the site in the southeast corner of the site, however, no other services were noted.

Geophysical survey is appropriate for much of the development area, however, localised disturbance to the survey results may occur due to the presence of the allotment buildings. Furthermore, at the time of the walkover survey ground conditions were not suitable for fieldwalking due to the vegetational coverage. However, fieldwalking would be conducive if appropriate crop and soil conditions prevailed.

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 protected only through the implementation of PPG16 (DoE 1990).

Significant historic buildings within the assessment area are 'listed' and consequently protected by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act of 1990. Only two listed buildings are recorded within North Hykeham, All Saints Church and Grange Farmhouse, both outside of the proposed development area (DoE 1983, 11).

6.2 Other Constraints

No specific checks were carried out to determine the presence of services (gas, water, electricity, *etc.*) across the site. However, an overhead electricity cable was observed in the southeast corner of the site during the walkover survey.

If further archaeological intervention is required, the excavation of trenches would

entail a certain degree of risk which would be enhanced by the use of a mechanical excavator.

Access to the site is off Newark Road and is suitable for mechanical excavators.

7. 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

Remains dateable from the probable Bronze Age and later periods have been recognised within the assessment area although not within the proposed development area itself. This range of dates gives a high period diversity. No definite sites or features have been recorded previously on the area.

Rarity

Probable prehistoric cropmarks, possibly defining round barrows, are relatively uncommon. Iron Age finds and Roman roads and industrial activity, as identified in the assessment area, are also relatively uncommon. Medieval ridge and furrow, as recorded from aerial photographs, is not uncommon. Post-medieval structural remains, as identified within the assessment area, are moderately common in general terms but may have rare traits or associations. In this case they are undisturbed by later development.

Documentation

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

Heritage Officer.

This report provides the first full site-specific consideration of the archaeological and historical aspects of the proposed development area, although, two fields adjacent to Newark Road, within the confines of the site, have previously been subject to a report (JSAC 1997).

Group Value

Medieval and later dated remains recorded within the assessment area have moderate to low group value. However, sites and finds of the Bronze Age, Iron Age, medieval and post-medieval periods around the investigation area have a moderate-high group value.

Survival/Condition

All pre-medieval archaeological deposits or features potentially existing within the assessment area survive only as buried remains. There is no cartographic evidence of any late post-medieval development, therefore indicating that any such remains may not be extensively disturbed, although, any shallow buried sites are likely to have been partially damaged by ploughing activity.

Fragility/Vulnerability

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

Diversity

High period diversity is represented by archaeological remains of probable Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval remains occurring in close proximity to the investigation area. Moderately high functional diversity is provided by sites and remains relating to settlement, transportation, agriculture and industry in the vicinity.

Potential (Fig. 10)

The cropmarks recorded adjacent to Chapel Farm are thought to represent the remains of Bronze Age round barrows. It is not uncommon for this type of monument to be situated within a cemetery comprising several burial features. There is therefore a high potential that further barrows exist within the vicinity and may be located within the proposed development area.

Iron Age pottery has been found to the east of the site and there is therefore a moderate to low potential for similar remains to occur within the proposed development site.

Pottery kilns, road and artefacts dated to the Roman period have been recorded within the assessment area. A moderate potential therefore exists for further remains of the period to occur within the proposed development area, particularly in the immediate vicinity of the Roman road.

Medieval ridge and furrow field systems and artefacts have been recorded immediately northeast of Chapel Farm, there is therefore a high potential for similar features and remains to be encountered within the proposed development area. However, the ridge and furrow is likely to be severely eroded.

Structural remains and artefacts dated to the Post-medieval period have previously been identified within the assessment area. Overall, there is moderate to high potential that post-medieval remains survive at the site, though the degree of this survival is not known.

8. OVERVIEW by Tom Lane

No direct evidence for ancient or recent settlement of the site has been found during this Desk Based Assessment. The fields

appear to have been in arable agricultural use from the medieval period to the present day.

However, finds have been made in the general vicinity and, given the fact that the fields are on gravel and therefore well-drained and attractive to ancient communities, there is a likelihood of some ancient activity, however restricted, having occurred on the site. While the possibility of part of a barrow cemetery being located on the site has been flagged up barrows do not necessarily always occur in large clusters and many examples of either single or two barrows together are known from Lincolnshire and elsewhere. Nevertheless, even if there are just the two ring ditches visible on aerial photographs, it is possible that associated remains, such as remnants of a pyre or mortuary house would be situated nearby, possibly in the area of proposed development.

Given the results of previous work by JSAC at the northwestern end, the likelihood of encountering Roman remains associated with the nearby Fosse Way appear small.

Overall, while the Desk Based Assessment has not indicated any positive traces of ancient activity it is unlikely that this will be sufficient to satisfy the archaeological curator for the site and (with the exclusion of the area already surveyed by JSAC) geophysical survey and fieldwalking of the site (when conditions are appropriate) would be a realistic next stage of investigation.

9. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological desk-based assessment of land adjacent to Newark Road, North Hykeham, Lincolnshire, was undertaken in order to determine the archaeological implications of the proposed development of the site.

The assessment has identified evidence of prehistoric to later period activity occurring within the assessment area.

No archaeological remains have been identified from within the boundaries of the proposed development site.

The potential for unrecorded prehistoric features is deemed to be high especially adjacent to the probable Bronze Age barrows identified to the east of Chapel Farm. Furthermore, Roman pottery kilns, road and artefacts have been recorded within the assessment area and therefore remains of this period could be expected.

A medieval agricultural landscape has been recognised to the northeast of the proposed development site and it is believed that similar remains may exist at the site.

Structural remains and artefacts dated to the Post-medieval period have previously been identified within the assessment area and therefore similar remains are to be expected within the proposed development area.

No artefactual remains were observed during the walkover survey. At the time of the walkover survey ground conditions were not suitable for fieldwalking, however, if appropriate crop and soil conditions prevailed this method of investigation would be beneficial. Geophysical survey is appropriate for much of the development area.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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12. ABBREVIATIONS

- APS Archaeological Project Services
- BGS British Geological Survey
- CLAU City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit
- DoE Department of the Environment
- HMSO Her Majesties' Stationery Office
- IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists
- JSAC John Samuels Archaeological Consultants
- LAO Lincolnshire Archives Office
- PCA Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln)
- RCHME Royal Commission on Historical Monuments of England
- SMR Sites and Monuments Record

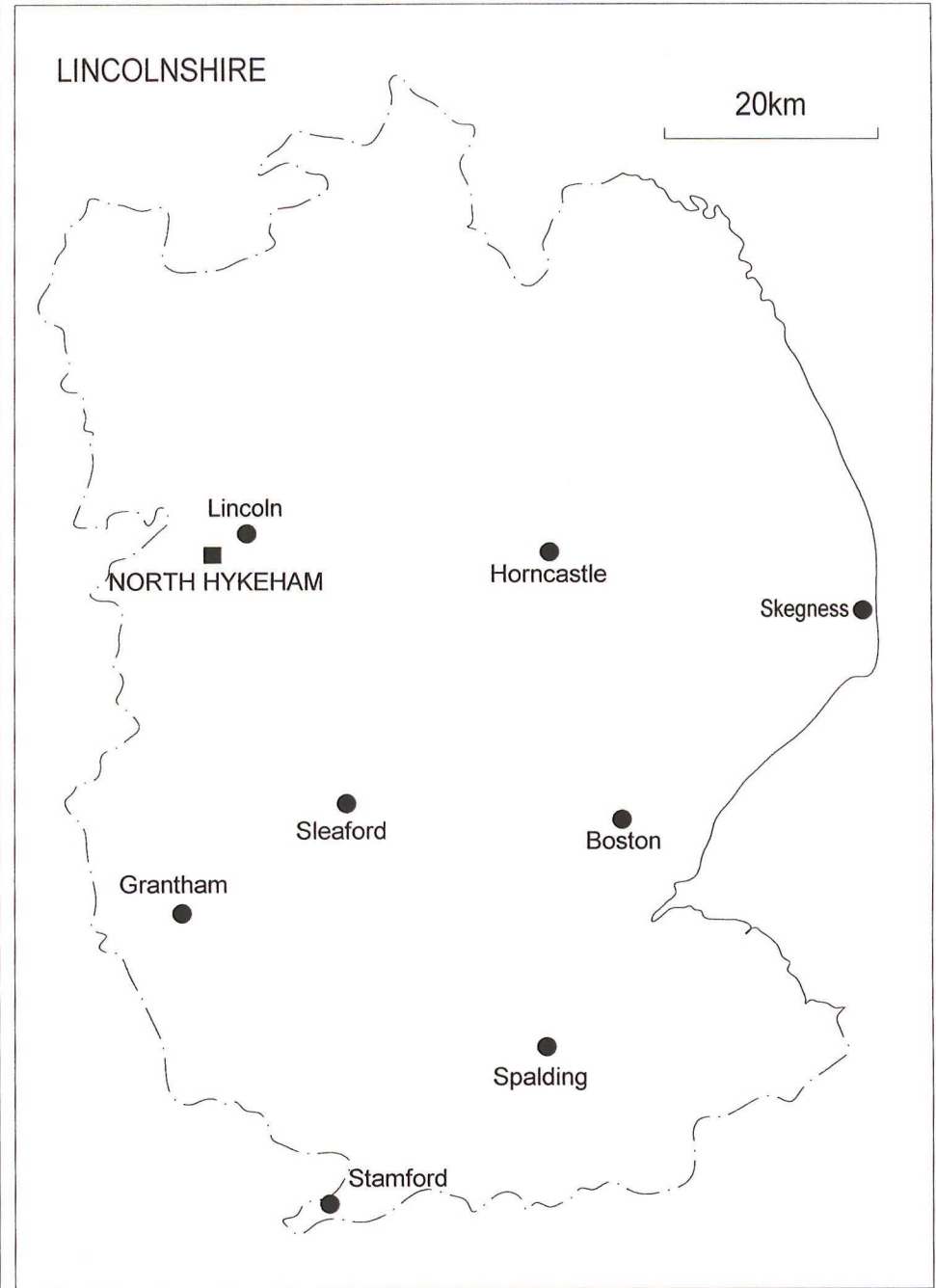
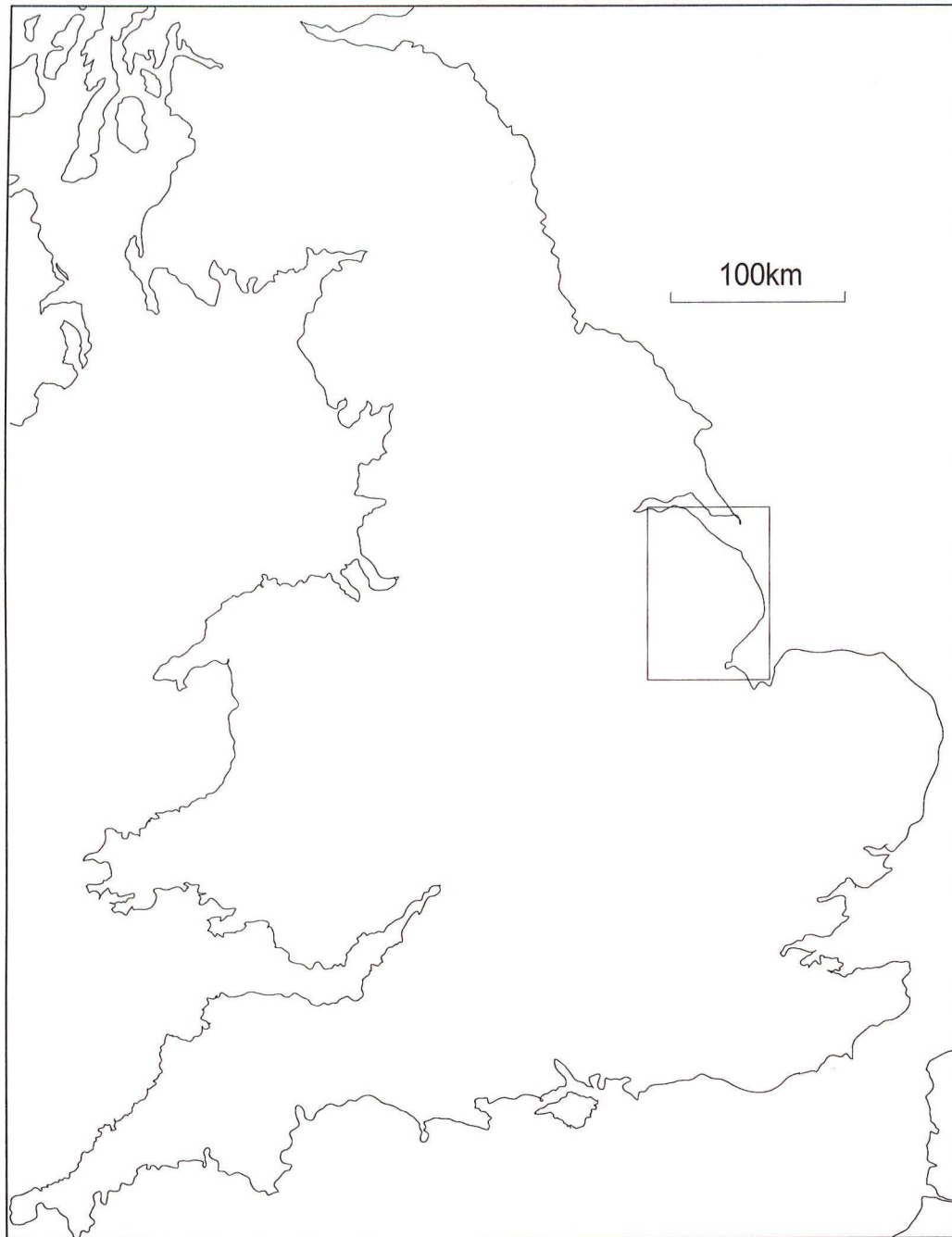


Figure 1 - General Location Plan

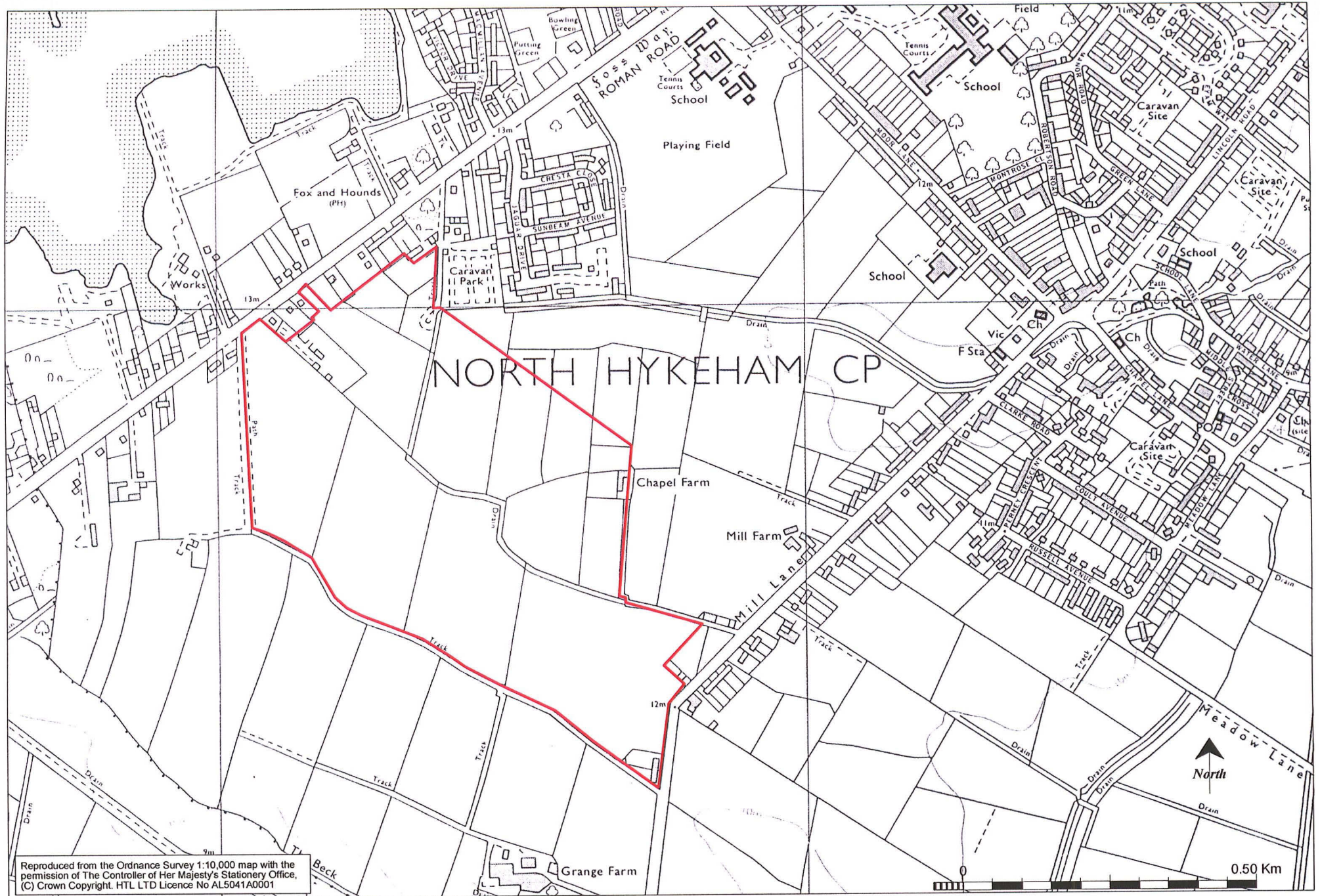


Figure 2 Site Location



Figure 3 - Extract from the reconstructed North Hykeham enclosure award of 1770 (green lines indicate enclosures from the 1803 enclosure of Ling Moor: LAO Kesteven Award 95/8)

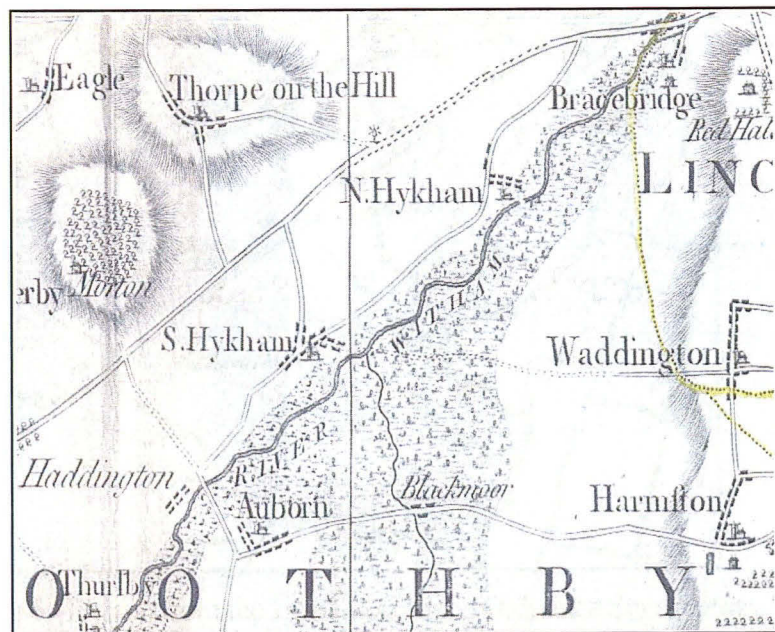


Figure 4 - Extract from Armstrong's 'Map of the County of Lincoln', 1778

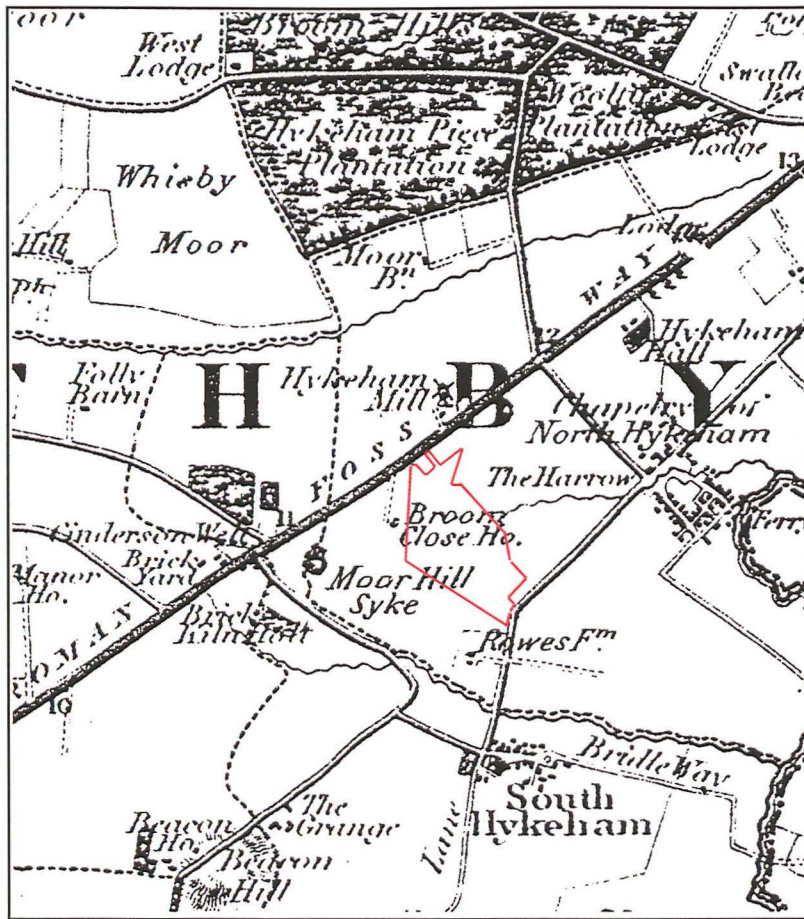


Figure 5 - Extract from Bryant's 'Map of the County of Lincoln', 1828

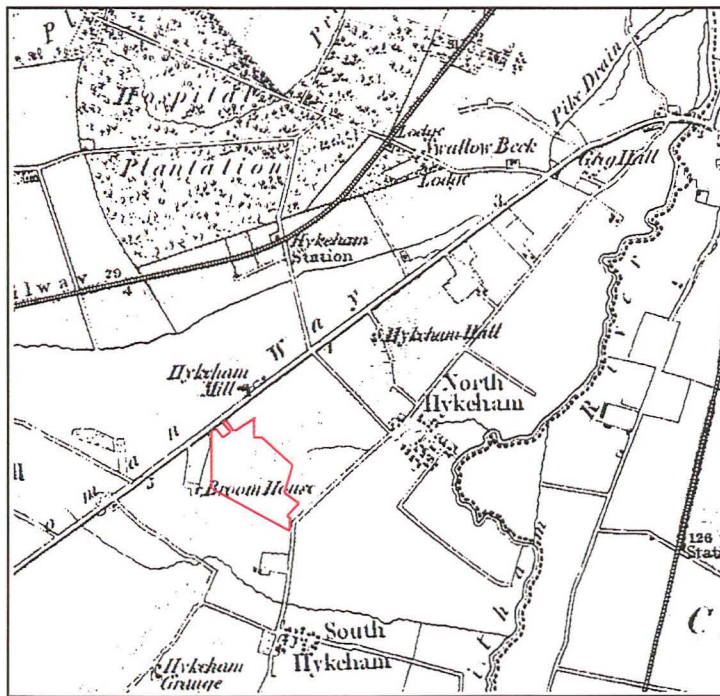


Figure 6 - Extract from the 1st edition 1 inch Ordnance Survey Plan, 1824 with the addition of railways in 1893

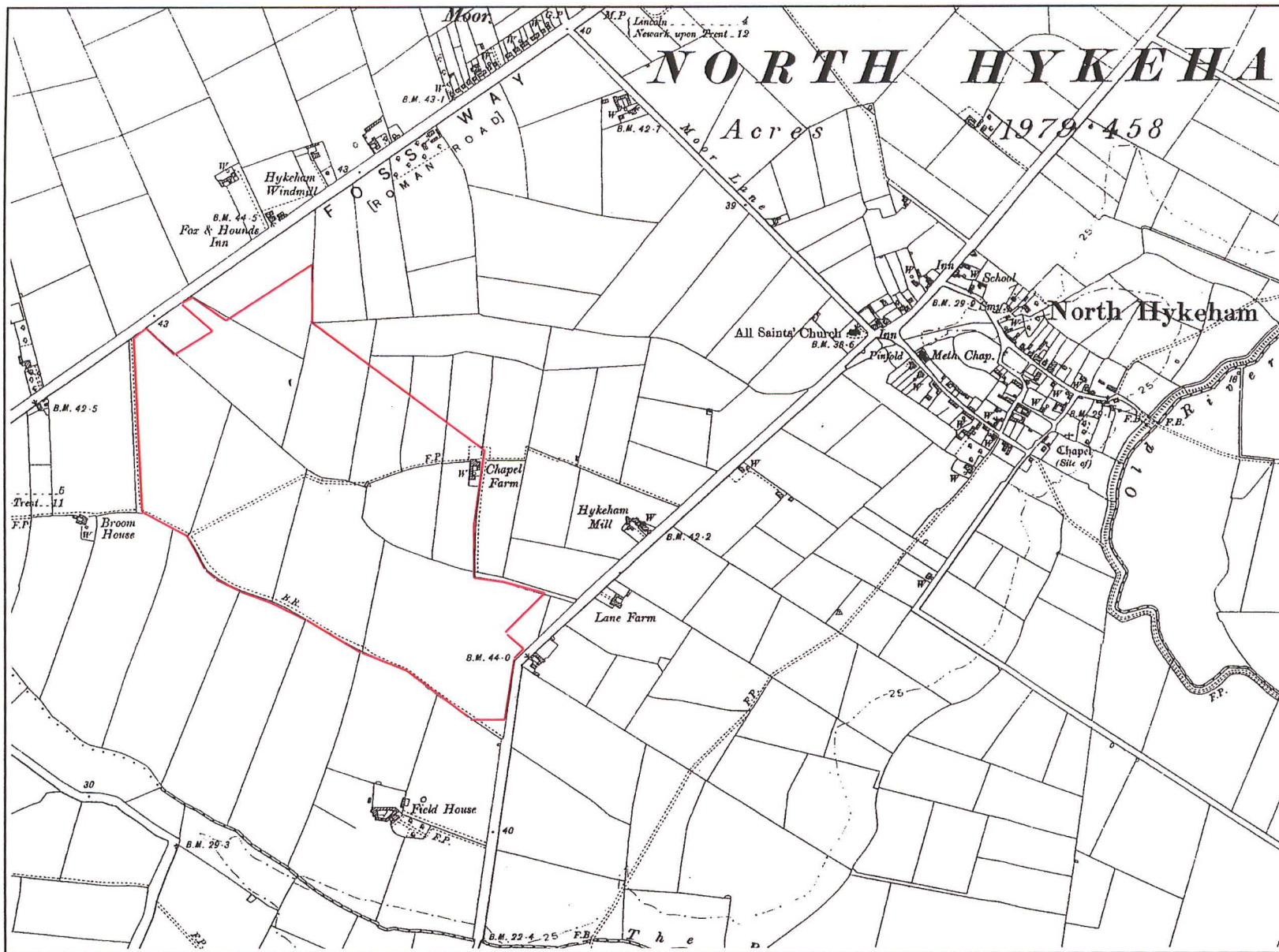
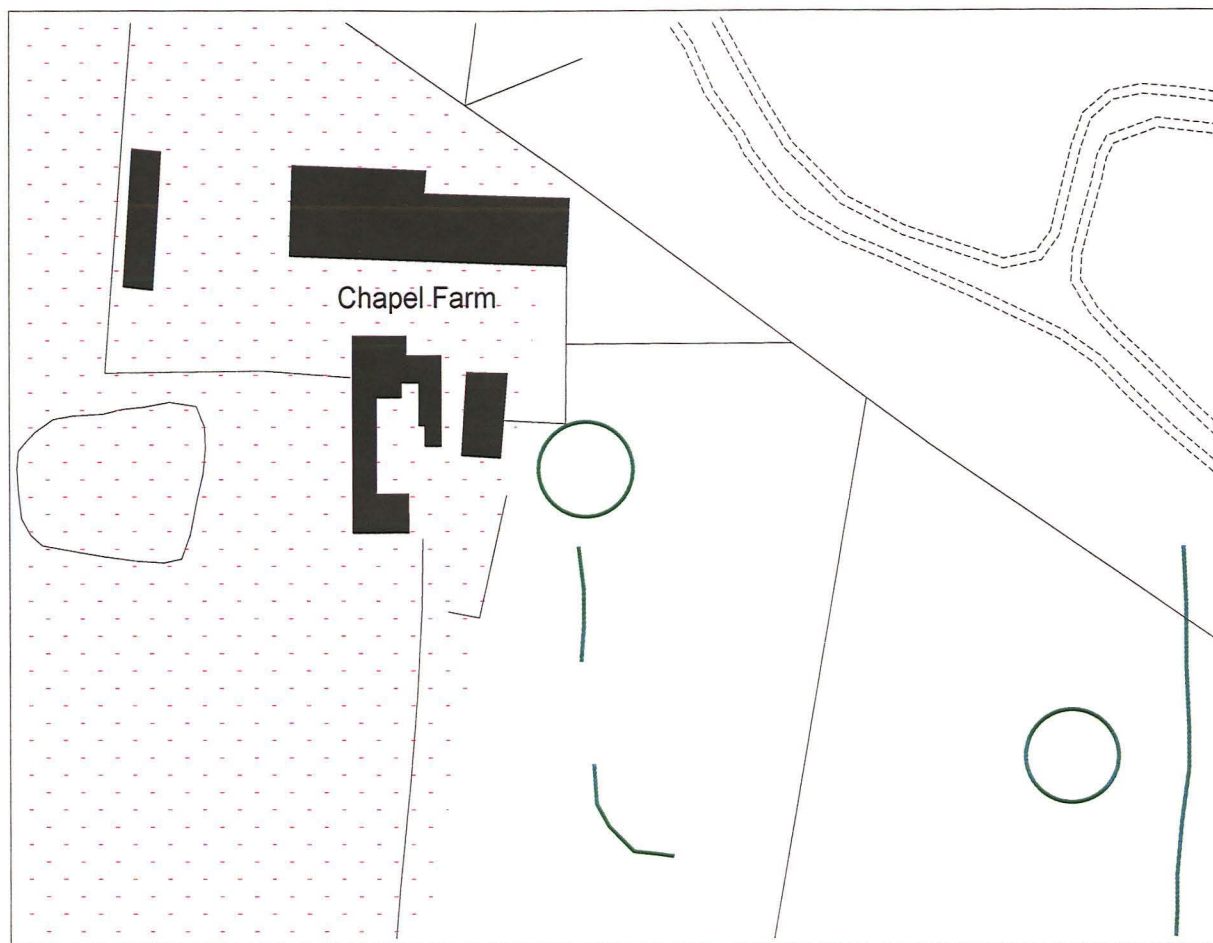


Figure 7 - Extract from the 2nd edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey Plan, 1907 (Lincs Sheet. LXXVIII.NW)



0 40m






-  Proposed development area
-  Cropmarks
-  Standing buildings

Figure 8 - Cropmarks in the vicinity of Chapel Farm

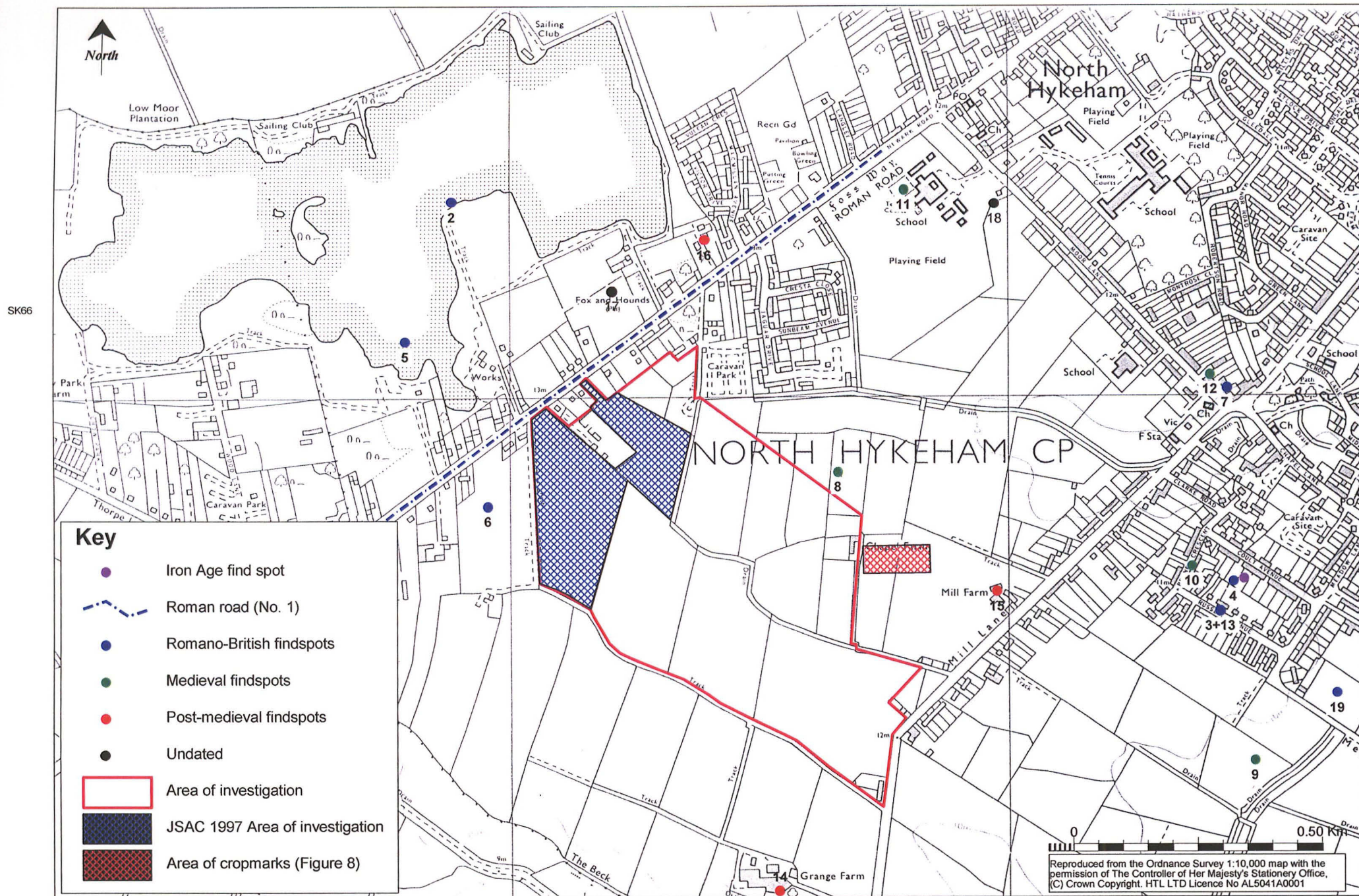


Figure 9 Archaeological sites

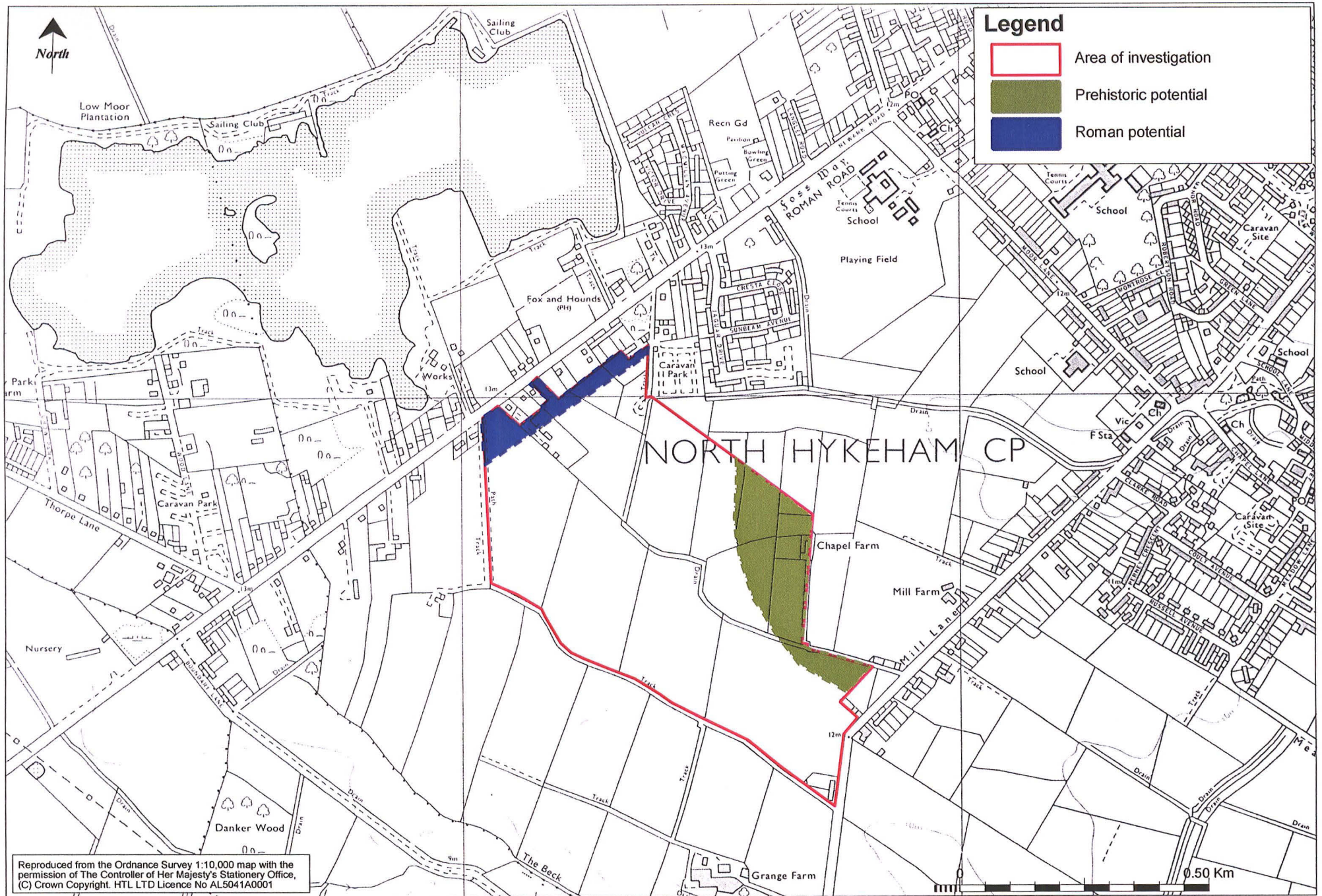


Figure 10 Areas of Archaeological potential



The Site, looking east, north field



The Site, southeast field, looking west



The Site, west field with stubble covering, looking east

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

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Border	Villager holding less land than a <i>villein</i>
Bovate	A unit of land, usually between 15 to 40 acres, roughly equivalent to a typical peasant landholding.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Carucate	A unit of land, originally based on the amount that could be ploughed annually by a team of eight oxen. Generally taken to be about 120 acres.
Croft	A piece of enclosed ground used for tillage or pasture, often an arable field near a house.
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Decorated	Division of English Gothic architecture dating from c.1290-1350.
Demesne	That part of a manor not held by tenants but kept for use and profit of the lord of the manor
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Early English	Division of English Gothic architecture dating from c.1190-1250.
Frankpledge	In Old English law, a pledge taken by a group of inhabitants vouching for the general good behaviour of every free born citizen over the age of 14, and for his being forthcoming to answer any infraction of the law.
Geld	A tax
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.
Ha-ha	A wall and ditch placed around a garden to prevent access by livestock. The wall stopped at ground level to allow an unimpeded view from the house and garden into the surrounding park or countryside. They were

first constructed in the 18th century.

Headland	Strip of uncultivated land left between areas of ridge and furrow which was used for turning the plough. These strips provided access and often became lanes or roads.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Knights Templar	A Christian religious order founded in 1118 with the aim of protecting pilgrims in the Holy Land. They quickly became a powerful and wealthy force across Europe and obtained large grants of land in Lincolnshire and elsewhere. They fell out of favour in the late 13 th century and were effectively dissolved around 1312.
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.
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.
Palaeolithic	The 'Old Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 500000 - 11000 BC in Britain.
Perpendicular	Division of English Gothic architecture in use from <i>c.</i> 1350 - <i>c.</i> 1530.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
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
Till	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to

boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.

Toft

The site of a house or former house.

Turnpike Roads

Turnpike trusts were established for many principal roads. An Act of Parliament of 1663 allowed them to levy tolls to pay for their maintenance.

Villein

Unfree but land holding countryman of early Feudal times

Appendix 3: List of Sources Consulted

Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record, parish of North Hykeham

Aerial Photographs held in the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record

Aerial Photographs held by Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire

Lincolnshire Archives: Cartographic Sources, Secondary Sources (Books and Journals)

Tithe and Enclosure Maps for the parish of North Hykeham, held at the Lincolnshire Archives

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

Geotechnical information—not ascertained that the client possessed such information

Primary historical documentation held at Lincolnshire Archives—experience has shown that the consultation of primary historical documents is extremely time-consuming, and only fortuitously affords information relevant to archaeological inquiries.