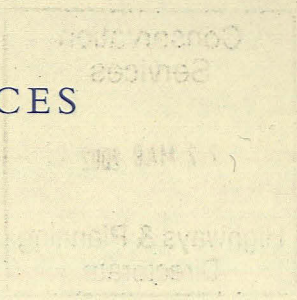


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LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES



University of Lincoln, Riseholme Campus

Proposed Equine/Animal Behaviour Facility

NGR: SK 9850 7572

Site Code: RPEC 02

LCNCC Museum Accn. No. 2002.130

W. Lindsey District Council Planning Application No. M02/P/0111

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

**Report prepared for
The University of Lincoln**

**by
G. Tann**

LAS Report No. 576

March 2002

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Contents

List of Figures	
List of Plates	
Summary	1
Introduction	1
Topography and Geology	3
Archaeological and Historical Background	3
Site Visit	8
Planning Policies	9
Archaeological Potential of the Application Site	9
Potential Archaeological Impact of the Proposed Development	11
Conclusion	11
Acknowledgements	12
References and Background Sources	12
Archive Summary	13
Appendix 1: Summary List of Archaeological Sites and Artefacts (Source: Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record)	
Appendix 2: West Lindsey Planning Policies	

List of Figures

- Fig. 1** Location of Riseholme (inset C based on the 1989 1:50,000 Ordnance Survey Landranger map Sheet 121. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 10002165).
- Fig. 2** The Application Site, showing existing structures and the position of recent trial pits and boreholes (reproduced from Alan Wood and Partners dwg. no. 21622/08A).
- Fig. 3** Proposed development of the Application Site (based on a reduced scale copy of a University of Lincoln, dwg. no. SL 101).
- Fig. 4** Recorded archaeological sites and finds from the vicinity (information taken from Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record, based on the 1977 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map Sheet SK 97NE. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 10002165).
- Fig. 5** Traced extract from the 1796 *Plan of Riseholm belonging to T. Chaplin*. Lincolnshire Archives ref. LAO 2 Cragg 2/2/62.
- Fig. 6** Traced extract from the 1839 *Plan of the Riseholme Estate (prepared for a Sale by Auction by G. Robins)*. Lincolnshire Archives ref. LAO Monson 7/16.
- Fig. 7** The application site in 1904 (after the 1906 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map Sheet Lincs. 60.11, reproduced at enlarged scale).
- Fig. 8** Extract from the 1956 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map Sheet SK 97 NE, revised pre 1930. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 10002165).
- Fig. 9** Extract from the 1974 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map Sheet SK9875-9975, revised pre 1972. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 10002165).
- Fig. 10** Extract from the 1983 Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Pathfinder map Sheet SK 87/97, revised 1981. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 10002165).

List of Plates

- PI. 1 Vertical air photograph showing the application site in 1971 (extract from Hunting Aerofilms photograph ref. HSL UK 71 136, 8/7/1971; Run 99, frame 0153. © Lincolnshire County Council, reproduced with permission).
- PI. 2 Oblique air photograph showing the sports hall and orchard, c. 1993. (Photograph by C. Cruickshank, from Start, D. 1993 *Lincolnshire From The Air*. © Heritage Lincolnshire, reproduced with permission).
- PI. 3 The existing sports hall and adjacent temporary buildings, cut into the natural slope (looking NW from parkland).
- PI. 4 The southern boundary of the application site, looking east past the orchard to the sports hall. The ploughed field to the right was called Six Acre Clay.
- PI. 5 Land use to the north of the sports hall (looking east).
- PI. 6 Rough ground to the NW of the sports hall, within the application site (looking north).
- PI. 7 Apple and pear orchard within the application site, planted c. 1985 (looking north from the southern site boundary).
- PI. 8 Windbreak structure within the application site (looking NW).
- PI. 9 Area of cultivated ground at the western edge of the application site (looking NE).
- PI. 10 Hedge boundary and low upcast bank at the western limit of the application site. This is the Riseholme/Nettleham parish boundary (looking north).

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Summary

The application site lies on a south-facing slope, at about 40m OD, with a stream at the foot of the slope. This situation is a favourable one for habitation, and a similar site 200m to the east is thought to have been the core of the Saxon settlement. Possible Iron Age and Romano-British occupation sites in fields within 200m of the application site have been identified from air photographs, and Romano-British sites are recorded within 500m. The Roman Ermine Street passes 1km from the site.

The extent of the Saxon village is not known and could extend into the application site, although its position at the eastern limit of the parish argues against this. The Saxon settlement was replaced during the twelfth century by another settlement site 700m to the SW, itself deserted by about the sixteenth century. During this period, monastic institutions based at Barlings and Kirkstead held land at Riseholme, turned over to sheep pasture in place of arable. The application site formed part of Dovecote Field in 1796, and the proximity of a dovecote suggests that the site was adjacent to a manorial or monastic estate complex (probably based near the hall and church site to the west).

From at least 1839 the field appears to have been under pasture, and there is no recorded development on the site until construction of Riseholme College buildings after 1946; the sports hall was built c. 1985. Damage to any archaeological features on the site is likely to have been limited, but grubbing of the fruit orchard may cause more extensive disturbance to shallow features. The parish boundary is represented by a low bank which may be of Saxon or greater antiquity, but no other features have been identified.

Although archaeological remains of most periods have been noted from the close vicinity, nothing has been reported from the site. As a result of modern disturbances, the potential impact of the development is likely to be low.

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS) was commissioned in March 2002 by The University of Lincoln to prepare an archaeological desk-based assessment of land forming part of the University of Lincoln Riseholme Campus, in Riseholme, Lincs. (Figs. 1 and 2).

The purpose of the desk-based assessment is to identify the archaeological potential of the application site by collating available existing information.

The Application Site

Riseholme is situated 7km north of Lincoln, in the West Lindsey district of Lincolnshire. The proposed development site is to the east of Riseholme Church, and includes the site of the existing Sports Hall. Including the buildings, the irregular development plot is about 1.8ha in extent.

Planning Background

A planning application has been made for the redevelopment of the site to provide for an equine/animal behaviour facility as part of the University of Lincoln Riseholme Campus Agricultural College. A request has been made by West Lindsey District Council (on the advice of Lincolnshire County Council Conservation Services) for further archaeological information prior to determination of the application. The first element of this information provision is an archaeological desk-based assessment. A complementary requirement was for a geophysical survey, but this was determined to be an unsuitable option because of the existing land use, which includes a small apple orchard, soft fruit bushes, and a sheltered area for plant propagation.

The proposal envisages retention of the existing sports hall building, converted for use as the main academic building for "Small Animal Behavioural Studies". The orchard will be grubbed out, and several barns, stables and other structures are to be erected, linked by paths and landscaping (Fig. 3).

Methods and Sources

A desk-based assessment of the application site within a 0.5km surrounding area was undertaken in order to identify and assess all archaeological constraints. Research for the assessment was conducted by G. Tann between March 6th and 20th 2002. The following sources were consulted and available information researched:

- Lincolnshire County Council County Archaeology Office (Sites and Monuments Record, National Mapping Programme overlay of cropmarks, 1971 vertical air photographs, oblique air photographs, parish file, previous reports)
- Lincolnshire Archives Office (Manuscript maps, Ordnance Survey maps, other documentary and published sources)
- Lincoln Central Library Reference Department, Local Studies Collection (published sources, press cuttings, Ordnance Survey maps)
- University of Lincoln, Riseholme Campus (dates of College development)

Topography and Geology

The application site lies on a south-facing slope at about 42m OD; the slope forms part of a broad irregular valley cutting through a small plateau with a maximum elevation of about 55m OD. In the floor of the valley (200m south of the site) is a small managed stream, at about 35m OD.

The stream flowing through the lake and towards Nettleham is The Beck (called Nettleham Beck further downstream), with its source in South Carlton. Various springs have been recorded south of Riseholme Hall, including those significant enough to be mentioned in a Terrier of 1580 (cited by Baker 1956, 44). It seems probable that the fishponds, and later the lake, made a virtue of necessity with land severely affected by springs.

Boreholes and Trial Pits

Geotechnical investigation of the application site and land at the foot of the slope was conducted in January 2002 (Wood 2002). The report describes a topsoil layer varying from 0.25m to 0.36m at the northern end of the site, comparing with a recorded 'topsoil' layer 1.05m thick close to the Beck. If the lower material is, in fact, topsoil, then its thickness would suggest major erosion from the higher slope, or artificial importation of soil (perhaps when the lake was excavated or the campus buildings constructed). The recorded topsoil thickness within the application site appears average for a local ploughsoil, and this refutes the implication of soil loss through erosion prior to the land being laid to pasture.

Within the site area, the topsoil overlay a heavy sandy clay, which was yellow where it remained by the backfilled trial pits. Borehole BH1 established that the base of this clay was at about 3m below ground level, about 39.5m OD, above siltstone.

Archaeological and Historical Background (Fig. 4)

Previously recorded sites and findspots are listed in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record. These have been allocated Primary Record Numbers (PRNs) and these are used in the text. A summary list of entries in the vicinity is provided in Appendix 1.

Prehistoric

Two Neolithic or Bronze Age flint implements (SMR 50698, 54591) have been reported from the study area, both from parkland 400m north of the application site. A multiple linear ditch boundary 450m to the east, identified from cropmarks on air photographs and examined by archaeological excavation, is believed to represent a Bronze Age or Iron Age estate boundary, indicating local division of the countryside.

During research for this assessment, cropmarks of previously unrecognised possible Iron Age or Romano-British occupation sites were seen on a 1971 vertical air photograph (Hunting Aerofilms). The sites, 150m to the NE, and 100m to the east in Nettleham parish, include possible trackways and ditches. Small circular features are more likely to be of geological origin.

Roman

The western limit of Riseholme parish is along the line of the Roman Ermine Street, now the A15. This road was one of the major military and trade arteries in Roman Britain, in this region linking centres at Lincoln and York (via a ferry crossing of the Humber at Winteringham). Roman burials have been found beside the Roman road at the modern junction with the A46 Lincoln bypass, 2km SW of Riseholme Church.

A Roman burial mound (SMR 54195) was discovered 650m from the application site in 1935, and confirmed by excavation in 1952. Extensive scatters of Romano-British pottery, roof tile and other occupation remains have been found in the close vicinity (SMR 50699, 52315, 54273, 54589). Traces of a possible causeway (SMR 52317) were found in 1935, on an alignment assumed to lead towards Ermine Street (Baker 1956, 8).

A stone-lined culvert (SMR 52333) revealed in 1969 during building works on the site of the Veterinary Investigation Centre (200m SW of the application site) has been tentatively ascribed to the Roman period (White 1982). It is believed to have conveyed water from springs in the close vicinity, to an unlocated destination. The SMR recorded position is about 30m north of the Veterinary Centre, but this may be an error. Springs close to the present Hall site were noted in the early 1980s as reliable, even in droughts, but the effect on the local natural drainage of the landscape lake is unknown, and the springs may not have been an ancient feature.

Saxon and Medieval

The earliest recorded form of the place-name was *Risun*, from the **1086 Domesday Survey** and other early twelfth and thirteenth century sources (Cameron 1998, 102). The name derives from place-name elements indicating a place 'at the shrubs'. Slight variations are also recorded, and the modern spelling is believed to reflect pronunciation of the simpler name.

In 1086, land in Riseholme, in the wapentake of Lawress, was held by five tenants, but this reduced, after late eleventh century amalgamations, to three tenancies (Foster and Longley 1976; Everson, Taylor and Dunn 1991, 155-159). The location of the Saxon settlement focus (or focii) has not been firmly established, but is assumed to lie close to the site of the medieval church. Its site remained identifiable until about 1850 (when a memorial stone dated 1483 was extant), and was then enclosed by a wall by Bishop Kaye in advance of construction of a replacement church to the east. The

enclosing wall was replaced by a fence prior to 1956, and the fifteenth century slab was reported as broken, and at the east end of the former site (Baker 1956, 34 and 44). The medieval churchyard may therefore equate with Plot 17 on the 1796 *Plan of Riseholm* (LAO 2 Cragg 2/2/62).

During the **twelfth century**, a revised settlement layout (SMR 54196) was established over land which had previously been arable fields, on the north-facing side of a naturally broad valley with a small stream (400m SW of the application site). A survey of earthworks identifiable in the 1980s concluded that a hollow-way alongside the lake dam might represent the north-south 'highway through the town' recorded in the early seventeenth century (and perhaps of medieval origin) (Everson, Taylor and Dunn 1991, 158). Interpretation of this feature is complicated by the fact it crosses medieval closes, and in its present form need not be contemporary with early occupation of the twelfth century settlement site.

The earthwork deserted medieval village site may mark a deliberate moving of the settlement away from the earlier focus, rather than expansion; the land around the former church site seems to have retained the manorial (and later monastic) domestic function of containing a dovecote, and the beck was used to create a fishpond. Both these features would have supplied monastic sustenance throughout the year. The scheme is suspected to have been executed by Hugh Bardolf, a tenant in 1166, who was also responsible for granting lands in Riseholme to both Kirkstead and Barlings Abbey. Barlings Abbey established a grange (in the present area of Grange de Lings), and at an unknown date before the sixteenth century, a second monastic grange was established, to the NE of the twelfth century settlement, south of The Beck. Earthworks of this site (SMR 52327) lie 300m SW of the application site.

Subsequent landholders granted additional lands to the abbeys in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and this may reflect a contemporary decline in the population (perhaps as a consequence of the combination of periods of less clement weather, animal disease and the Black Death of the mid-fourteenth century. It is also possible that the Riseholme lands were not particularly productive, and could be dispensed with without major loss.

The abbey lands were turned to sheep pasture as the local labour force fell, and this in turn encouraged depopulation, possibly hastened by clearance of uninhabited houses. Excavation results suggest that this may have begun in the fourteenth century. As a consequence of this change to grazing, the ridge and furrow of some medieval ploughed fields remains visible, on air photographs and at ground level. Ridge and furrow on land south of The Beck has been surveyed by the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments, and this shows clear signs of the twelfth century village covering arable land, and also evidence of lanes to the grange and the church being placed across earlier blocks of ploughed land. A vertical air photograph of 1971 shows more ridge and furrow north of the stream, but not extending south into the plot known in 1796 as the Hop Yard (LAO 2 Cragg 2/2/62).

The furrows are visible in a small defined block at the southern end of 'Dove Cote Close' (the 1796 name of the larger field to the north, which includes the application site). The ridge and furrow that survived until the mid-twentieth century will exclude areas of particularly fertile land, which are more likely to have been repeatedly ploughed; the traces close to The Beck probably mark wet ground which was only cultivated during periods of population pressure. An Inland Revenue pencil annotation to a map of 1906 records 'poor grazing' in the area of the application site, and it was meadow in 1839; it may not have been suitable for arable use (LAO OS 1906; LAO Monson 7/16).

Post-medieval

In **1601**, a Glebe Terrier recorded vicarage lands near the churchyard, an east-west lane to the south of the church, and a more major north-south road through 'the town'; there were at least two farms in the village at that date (Baker 1956, 25). Riseholme Church seems to have remained in use until at least the mid-sixteenth century; the 1601 Terrier notes that there was a churchyard but no church, but in March 1602 repairs to the church were being promised by recently excommunicated churchwardens. Later in **1602** the church was described as ruinous, but the settlement itself was not described as depopulated.

In **1721** the estate was acquired by the Chaplin family. A substantial hall was built, the lake was created (possibly as an enlargement of earlier monastic fish ponds or a millpond), and the parkland laid out (Everson 1991, 1). Enclosure of the complete parish had occurred by **1791**. A plan of the Riseholme estate in **1796** places the area of the application site within the fourteen acre plot 15, labelled 'Dovecote Close' (Fig. 5). No dovecote is visible on the plan, but it may have stood within plot 17, immediately to the west, and NE of the present church site. The northern boundary of Dovecote Close was very slightly north of the application site boundary, and almost certainly is represented by the existing copse and arable field boundaries. The existing copse equates closely with the two acre triangular plantation on the late eighteenth century plan, and the modern arable field to its east is in the position of plot 19, 'Six Acre Clay'. Dovecote Field extended to the SW to The Beck, south of two adjoining closes (plot 16), and to the edge of the Fish Pond (a smaller version of the modern lake). No church is marked, but the western half of plot 16 seems the likely site, with two buildings and a wall shown on the eastern half. The SE corner of Dovecote Close is separated from The Beck by the Hop Yard, presumably a small water meadow around which the stream deflects to the south. It may be that the boundary marked between Dovecote Close and the Hop Yard represents the natural course of the stream, and that the eighteenth century stream course was a former mill leat, rejoining the natural course at the parish boundary. If the original stream bed had been backfilled after abandonment of a watermill, this could explain the 1.05m of 'topsoil' recorded in trial pit TP4 during the recent soils investigation (Wood 2002).

The next available map to show the application site at a useful scale was produced for an auction of the Riseholme estate by George Robins in May **1839** (Fig. 6; LAO Monson 7/16; partly reproduced at reduced scale in Baker 1956, 2). The archived copy is in poor condition, with a tear crossing the relevant side, and close examination was affected by this. At a smaller scale than the 1796 plan, it shows much the same layout of the plantation (labelled 'Rookery'), 'Six Acres', and 'Dove Cote Close', but more detail to the west of that field. The area currently used as a students' car park was plot 52 'Proctors Old Garden', with a building along the southern edge of plot 54 (to its south, in the position of the more recent church) which may have been the estate official's house. A NW-SE aligned path crossed Dove Cote Close, leading from the west-east lane to the hall in the direction of the Nettleham parish boundary and The Beck; this could be a former path to a mill in the position previously suggested. The plans shows Dove Cote Close to have been meadow in 1839, as was Six Acres to the NE.

From **1840** Riseholme Hall was the residence of Lincoln bishops (Baker 1956, 34). In addition to additions and alterations to the previous building, large volumes of timber were felled in the park, and the existing St. Mary's Church was built, in use from **1851**. The existing north-south road, past the church and west of the application site, was constructed sometime between 1839 and 1904. Its course across 'The Park' was altered, moving it to the east and across the edge of The Rookery, before cutting a path across the western side of Dove Cote Close. SE of the church, it straightened the previously extant road towards Riseholme Lane (OS 1906). The revised alignment seems certain to have been associated with construction of the church, replacing the hall in the priority of village access.

The **1904** revision of the Ordnance Survey shows open parkland across the area of Dove Cote Close, crossed on its western side by the existing north-south road, and with the footpath still crossing it on a NW-SE alignment (Fig. 7). No boundary is marked at the southern edge of the former Rookery plantation. A copy of this **1906** publication, later annotated by Lincoln Inland Revenue assessors, is held at Lincolnshire Archives (OS 1906). The pencil annotations include 'Poor Grazing', written in the position of the application site.

A small rectangular feature, not hatched as most other buildings on the map, is marked in Dove Cote Close SE of the church on an Ordnance Survey revision prior to **1930** (Fig. 8; OS 1956). There is no ready explanation for this, but it probably represents a shed; it lies outside the application site. The boundary at the NW side of the field, absent in 1904, had been reinstated when this map was revised.

The Riseholme estate was sold to Lindsey District Council in **1946**, and became a Ministry of Agriculture Training Centre for Agriculture and Horticulture. In **1949** the Centre became the responsibility of the Lindsey County Council Education Committee, and by **1956** various parts of the

park had been ploughed, woods felled, and new plantations established (Baker 1956, 41). Varying Ordnance Survey revisions (of between 1964 and 1975, but showing the Veterinary Investigation Centre built in 1969, and another of 1972) record that by the early 1970s the layout of the NW corner of the former Dove Cote Close was altered. These alterations comprised new sub-divisions, and the erection of buildings east of the church, but there had still been no encroachment onto the application site (Fig 9; OS 1974; OS 1977). Most of these changes (excluding one sub-division within the application site) are evident on a Hunting Aerofilms air photograph of **1971** (Pl. 1). Nothing further was shown on the map revision of 1981 (Fig. 10; OS 1983).

The sports hall was built in **1985**, and the orchard planted at about the same date. Foundation plans for the building were not readily available, but below ground foundations are not thought to be major. There are no available records to indicate any land drainage of the application site, although the higher arable land to its north is known to have been drained (Clive Bound, pers. comm.).

An air photograph of **c. 1993** shows the sports hall, with the existing temporary buildings to its SW (Pl. 2). The glasshouses to the south of the application site had not been constructed, and the former large field had been sub-divided into several regular but undefined blocks. Each of the blocks was under production, and the existing orchard can be seen.

Site Visit (Fig. 2)

The application site was visited on March 6th 2002, in dry, bright conditions. The existing sports hall stands in a cutting to the south of a rough west-east aligned track, at the junction with the north-south road linking Riseholme Park with Riseholme Lane (Pls. 3 and 4). Immediately NW of the junction, the road becomes a footpath/estate track across parkland. South of the junction, the north-south road is flanked to the east by University of Lincoln buildings serving the Horticulture Department; to the west are car parks and lawn areas beside Riseholme Church.

To the SW of the sports hall are two Rural Leisure temporary buildings, with hardstanding around the entrances. South of the sports hall is a small area of rough grass, bounded by a hedge which forms the application site limit (Pl. 5). East of the sports hall cutting is a further area of rough ground, part of which contains small currant bushes (Pl. 6). Beyond these remnants of soft fruit is an unpruned apple orchard, with at least two trees prepared for grubbing-up (Pl. 7). The southern edge of the orchard is defined by a rough track, separating it from a wind-break structure; within this the ground has been covered with a membrane, and plants are growing in containers (Pl. 8).

East of the orchard and sheltered area is about 0.4ha of cultivated land, extending to the north-south hedgeline (Pls. 9 and 10). There is a low bank along the hedge bottom (which is the parish boundary

with Nettleham). Beyond the southern limit of the application site are various greenhouses and other structures, which remain in use.

Planning Policies

Riseholme is in West Lindsey. The West Lindsey Local Plan for the period to 2002 was placed on deposit in March 1994. An extract relevant to archaeological issues is appended (Appendix 2).

Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings

There are two Buildings Listed as of Special Architectural or Historic Interest within 50m of the application site, the setting of which might be affected by development on the application site. The Riseholme parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a Grade II* building, constructed in 1850. To the east of the church is the railed gravestone of John Kaye, Bishop of Lincoln; the gravestone was erected in 1853.

Parks and Gardens

The application site lies within the area of the Grade II Registered Park of Riseholme. The site is not currently parkland, but is bordered by parkland to the NW.

Hedgerows

Land boundaries along the northern and eastern sides of the application site are in the positions of boundaries marked on a 1796 plan (LAO 2 Cragg 2/2/62). The parish boundary hedge could therefore be at least of late eighteenth century - and possibly Saxon or even earlier - origin, although replanting or minor realignment may have occurred. The hedgerow is not known to be affected by the present proposals, but may be afforded protection under current Hedgerow Regulations.

Archaeological Potential of the Application Site

There are no known archaeological remains within the application site, and no finds have been reported. The potential for remains can be considered both theoretically, and in terms of the potential for any remains having survived successive land uses.

Theoretical

Previously unrecognised possible Iron Age or Romano-British occupation sites 150m to the NE, and 100m to the east in Nettleham parish, were identified from cropmarks on air photographs during research for this assessment, and there is therefore potential for locating similar remains within the application site. Other Roman remains reported from this area reflect a considerable level of settlement of the countryside outside the Roman *colonia* of Lincoln, especially so close to Ermine Street.

The Saxon settlement of Riseholme has not been located, although it can be assumed that the medieval church site (apparently immediately west of the present church) occupied a fairly central or certainly contiguous site. The church formed part of the cluster of manorial buildings in Saxon villages, and was often closer to the medieval hall than to the peasant houses. At Riseholme, the medieval church occupied land on the north side of a west-east stream, and a logical position for associated settlement would be above the northern bank or along both sides of the stream. The present hall and both church sites are immediately above the 40m contour; the visible area of the later deserted village site was fractionally below that level, and the medieval grange was also centred at 40m OD. These facts hint at a medieval flood zone below 40m OD; as the application site is above that level, there is potential for Saxon and medieval settlement remains to be present, although the position of the site at the eastern edge of the parish does reduce the likelihood of village remains.

From the Norman period, monastic land tenure in Riseholme increasingly replaced manorial influence. The grange site to the east of the earthworks of the twelfth century village represents only one focus of the monastic presence. Another may have been near the church, where the late eighteenth century field-name of 'Dovecote Close' (labelling a field which includes the application site) suggests that either the manorial complex or a monastic complex extended east of the present church, as dovecotes were attached to such sites.

Subsequent land use of the application site is unlikely to have produced any further significant archaeological remains.

Likely Survival

Prior to the mid-twentieth century, the application site is likely to have experienced three land use functions (other than any periods of archaeological occupation). Arable use will have caused some loss of upper deposits and features, and such damage is visible on the 1971 air photograph. Pasture use will have produced minimal damage, and will have contributed to the survival of any archaeological remains. Woodland, plantation or parkland will have resulted in minor damage from tree root systems, but the cumulative effect of dense trees could have had a serious impact on deposits, and on organic survival because of variations in the local water table.

Recorded land use since the site became part of the agricultural college will have had a more severe effect on any archaeological remains. Prior to the existing orchard, the site was permanent pasture. The apple and pear tree root systems will have produced some disturbance of deposits, and grubbing of the trees will extend that disturbance. Construction of the existing sports hall involved excavation of a level surface from the natural slope, and service trenches associated with the building will have produced further disturbance.

Potential Archaeological Impact of the Proposed Development

The impact of the proposed equine centre and animal behaviour facility will be greatest where foundations are constructed; this is mostly in the position of the existing sports hall, but with small structures to the west and north. All the proposed buildings are understood to be of 'low-rise' construction. Close to the sports hall position, negligible further impact will be caused by redevelopment.

Drainage, services trenches and landscaping will affect more of the site, but the highest anticipated impact would be caused by any alteration of the existing eastern hedge boundary or its immediate proximity, as parish boundaries can be of considerable antiquity. Elsewhere, the likely impact, although extensive, would be minor. It is probable that any deep archaeological features would partially survive the proposed development.

Conclusion

The application site lies in an area close to the medieval church site, and adjoining to the parish boundary. The location of the Saxon settlement at Riseholme is not known, but is assumed to have been near the church, raising the possibility that the application site could retain information about the development of Riseholme. In addition, there is air photographic evidence of extensive occupation features in fields to the east and NE, probably indicating Iron Age and/or Romano-British activity. There is a distinct possibility that the south-facing slopes beside The Beck have been occupied through prehistory and later periods. Any remains within the site will be at threat from the proposed development, or from the associated landscaping and provision of underground drainage and services.

It may be that there are no archaeological remains on this site, perhaps because the site has not previously been occupied or significantly adapted. More probably, land use has contributed to an erosion or destruction of any features, in which case stray artefacts might be the only indicators of past habitation. At present, there is insufficient information to determine whether remains are present.

Geophysical survey of the available part of the site in March 2002 did not reveal significant archaeological features, and no artefacts were seen on the cultivated ground during that survey. Evaluation trenching within the field could reveal a glimpse of medieval and earlier land use within the application site, and demonstrate the presence or absence of remains. Further excavation might be justified if archaeological features were located.

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Geoff Tann
Lindsey Archaeological Services
March 22nd 2002

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Air Photograph reference:

Hunting Aerofilms: HSL UK 71 136 8/7/1971 Run 99 0153

Archive Summary

Correspondence

Developer's plans

Site sketch

Photographs: colour prints, LAS film no. 02/25/00-16

THE APPENDICES

Summary of Previously Reported Archaeological Sites and Monuments from the Study Area

(Source: Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record)

PRN	NGR (all SK)	Status	Description	Parish
50561	9920 7525		Romano-British villa or settlement site. Pottery, tile and box tile scatter found along stream in 1960s. 1976 cropmarks show large regular enclosures aligned along the stream, with possible buildings. Some alluvium masking.	Nettleham
50698	9837 7609		Neolithic/Bronze Age flint scraper, reported 1992	Riseholme
50699	9803 7595		Large scatter of Romano-British pottery at SE corner of field	Riseholme
52315	9809 7602		Site of Roman building; scatter of building material, roof tiles and pottery reported 1958	Riseholme
52317	9835 7624		Cropmark of undated road, reported 1935	Riseholme
52318	9760 7560		Thin scatter of Romano-British and medieval pottery	Riseholme
52319	9760 7560		As 52318	Riseholme
52324	9840 7530		Roman coin	Riseholme
52327	9840 7540	SAM 22766	Earthworks thought to represent site of monastic grange	Riseholme
52328	9889 7583		Cropmark of undated trackway	Riseholme
52329	9834 7586		Earthworks/cropmarks of medieval ridge and furrow	Riseholme
52332	9820 7550	II	Landscape park and lake around Riseholme Hall. Registered Park.	Riseholme
52333	9835 7560		Stone culvert located 1969 during construction of main block of Riseholme College. Diverted and backfilled with no investigation. Culvert may be fed by local stream. Presumed to be Roman.	Riseholme
52339	9837 7565	LB II*	St. Mary's Church, built 1850. Site of earlier church assumed to be nearby.	Riseholme
52343	9920 7586		Medieval finds	Nettleham
52346	9934 7511		Cropmark of undated macula	Nettleham
52361	9936 7519		Neolithic/Bronze Age worked flint, reported 1991	Nettleham
52362	9919 7536		Neolithic/Bronze Age worked flint, reported 1991	Nettleham
52424	9920 7600		Post-medieval hall	Nettleham
53795	9816 7561	LB II	Post-medieval (18thC) Riseholme Hall	Riseholme
54195	9817 7624	SAM 22767	Earthwork of 1stC AD Roman burial mound, identified 1935, partially excavated in 1952. Medieval sword found in mound 1962	Riseholme
54196	9830 7520	SAM 22766	Earthwork site of deserted medieval village, surveyed and partially excavated 1954-5. Site deserted when park created and lake constructed in 18thC. Scheduled area excludes earliest part of settlement, believed to lie near to Hall and church.	Riseholme
54273	9815 7615		Scatter of Roman pottery, reported 1998.	Riseholme
54589	9810 7610		Roman coin, Constans 344-348AD found during fieldwalking; reported 2001.	Riseholme
54591	9850 7620		Prehistoric leaf-shaped arrowhead, reported 2000.	Riseholme

Planning Policies

Relevant policy initiatives followed by West Lindsey District Council are detailed in its Draft Local Plan (WLDC 1992a, 57-60; Deposit Local Plan March 1994, Adopted 1998):

Ancient Monuments and Sites of Archaeological Importance:

Policy SA9

The Local Planning Authority will seek to protect the District's archaeological heritage, including all known sites of archaeological importance.

Planning permission will not normally be granted for development which would adversely affect the archaeological remains on, or under, a site or affect the character or setting of a site. This is particularly so in the case of archaeological remains of national or great local importance.

Where development is proposed on a site where there is considered to be an archaeological interest and the information about the archaeology is insufficient to determine an application the applicant may be required to provide further information needed to determine the application; in the absence of this the local planning authority will consider the need to refuse permission for the proposals.

If planning permission is granted for a development which if carried out would adversely affect the archaeology of the site it will be subject to conditions, agreements or planning obligations as appropriate to:

- i) Ensure preservation of the archaeology in situ and/or*
- ii) Ensure an adequate record of the site is made. Depending on the importance of the site, this may take the form of*
 - a) excavation, adequate opportunity being provided by the developer for an archaeological body approved by the District Council to carry out such works*
 - b) watching brief*
 - c) field survey*

Such excavation or recording shall normally be carried out before development commences. The publication of results of any excavation or survey will be required as part of any agreement or set of conditions.

Where the character setting or physical structure of an archaeological site is being or would be adversely affected by permitted development, the local authority will give consideration to the need for making an order under Article 4 of the Town and Country Planning General Development Order 1988.

Historic Parks and Gardens

4.68 English Heritage maintains a register of Historic Parks and Gardens in England. The parks and gardens on the register were usually originally conceived and laid out to meet the aspirations of a

wealthy local family who would reside in the normally large house in the grounds. Now both the buildings and the grounds may meet other uses such as recreation and tourist facilities for the general public, rather than a private retreat for a single family. Within the District there are four such grounds identified on the register maintained by English Heritage. These are detailed in policy SA10 below.

Historic Parks and Gardens: Policy SA10

Planning permission will not be granted for development which would harm the character, appearance or setting of the following historic parks or gardens:-

Hackthorn Hall

Riseholme Hall

Brocklesby Park

Fillingham Castle.

THE FIGURES

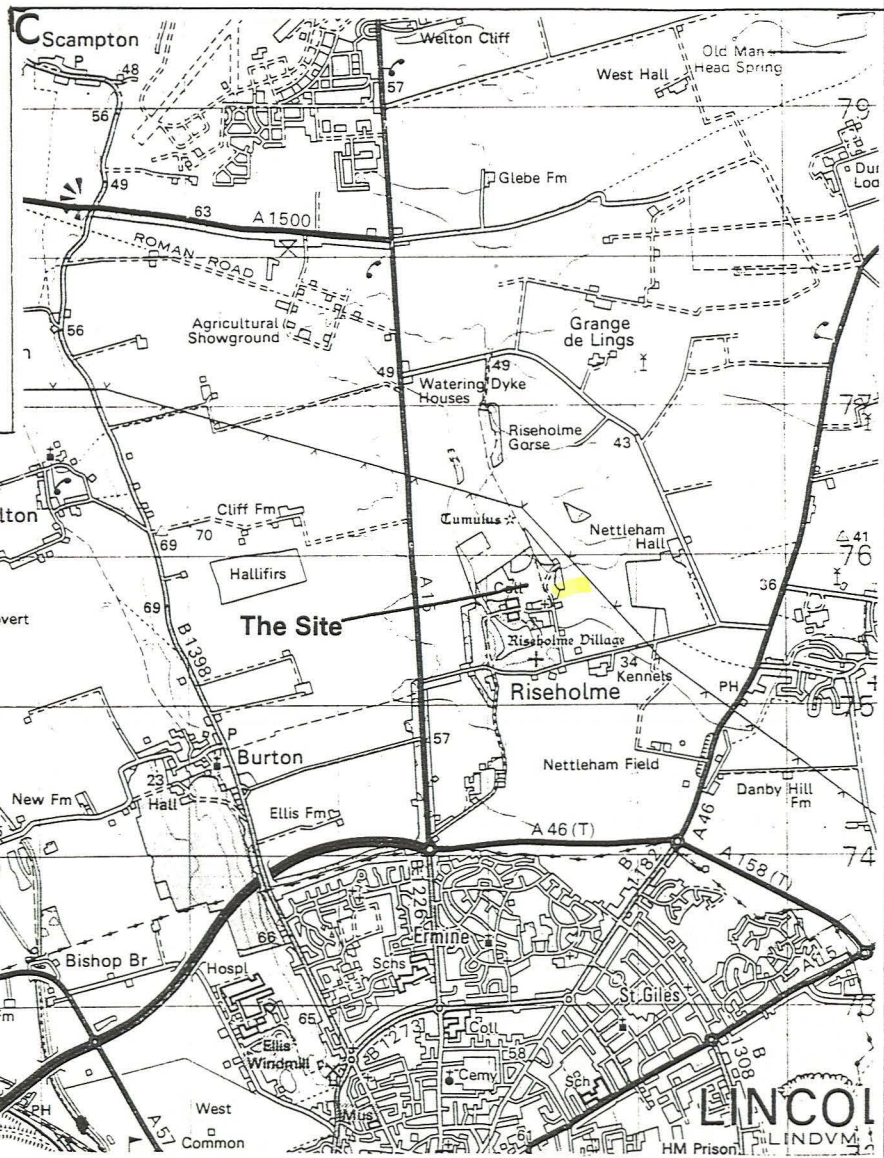
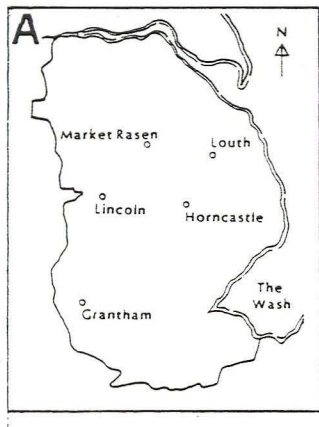
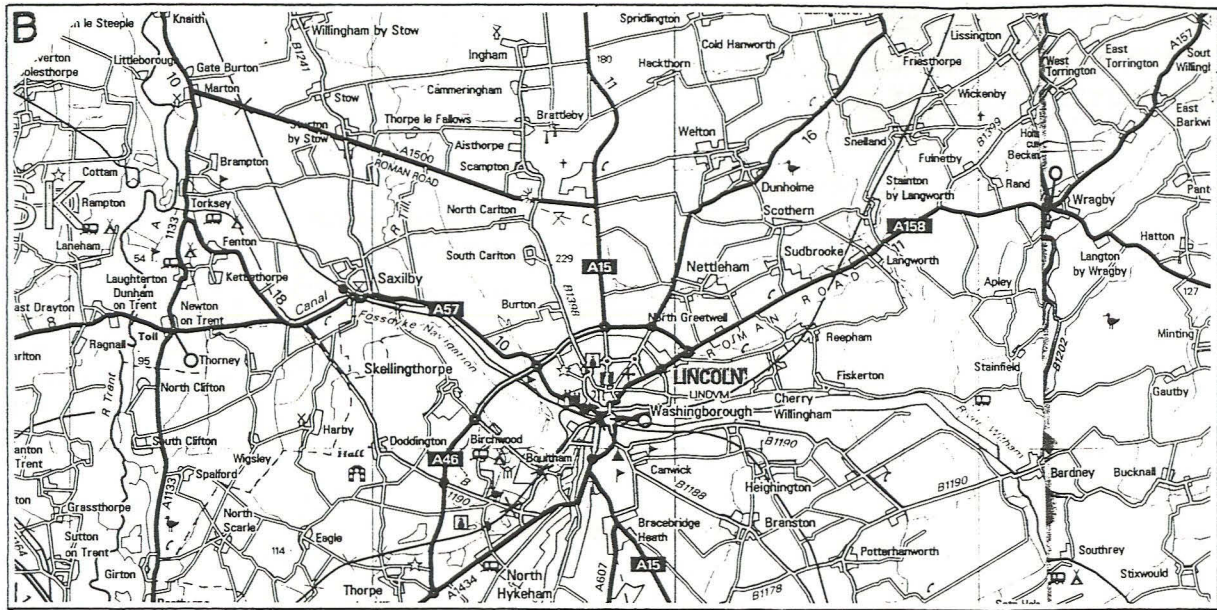


Fig. 1 Location of Riseholme (C based on the 1989 1:50,000 Ordnance Survey Landranger map Sheet 121. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 10002165).



NOTES:
 GENERAL
 1. These notes are intended to augment drawings and specifications. Where conflict of requirements exists the order of precedence shall be as shown in the specification. Otherwise the strictest provision shall govern.
 2. This drawing to be read in conjunction with all other relevant engineers drawings.
 3. Drawings not to be scaled. All dimensions to be checked on site by the contractor. Any discrepancies to be notified to the Engineer and further instructions obtained before work is commenced.

All dimensions to be checked on site. Do not scale. Any discrepancies to be reported. No part of this drawing may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means without prior permission in writing from Alan Wood & Partners.

REV	DATE	CHK
A	4/2/02	LOCATION OF BOREHOLES ADDED

W

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PROJECT :
 TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY at THE
 RISEHOLME CAMPUS, LINCOLN for THE
 UNIVERSITY OF LINCOLN.

TITLE :
 TRAIL PIT LOCATIONS

DRAWN BY : P.J. Briggs	DATE DRAWN : 25 January 2002	ORIGINAL SCALE(S) AT A1 : 1:500
CHECKED BY :	APPROVED BY :	DRAWING NUMBER :
DATE :	DATE :	21622/08 ^A

Fig. 2 The Application Site, showing existing structures and the position of recent trial pits and boreholes (reproduced from Alan Wood and Partners dwg. no. 21622/08A).

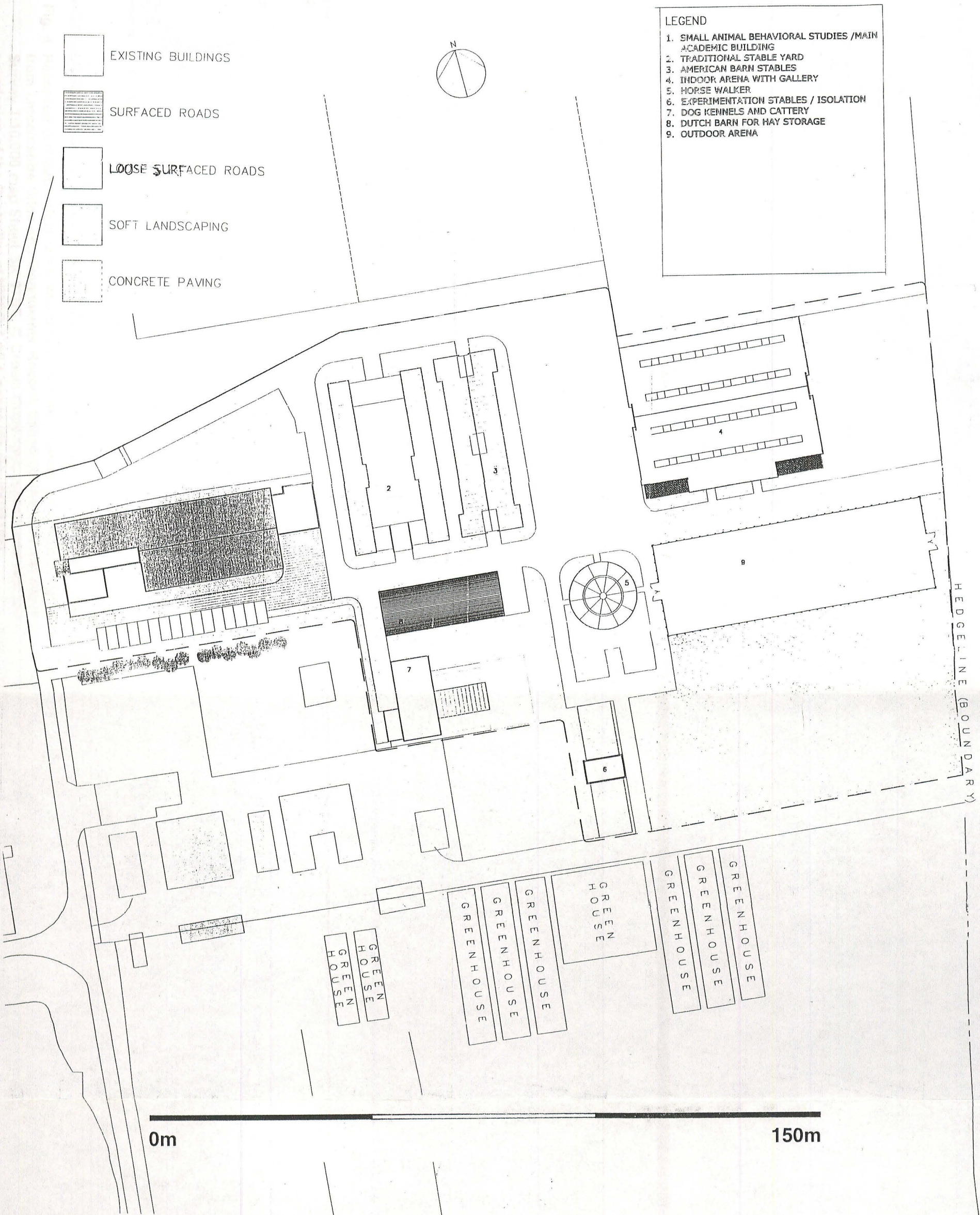


Fig. 3 Proposed development of the Application Site (based on a reduced scale copy of a University of Lincoln, dwg. no. SL 101).

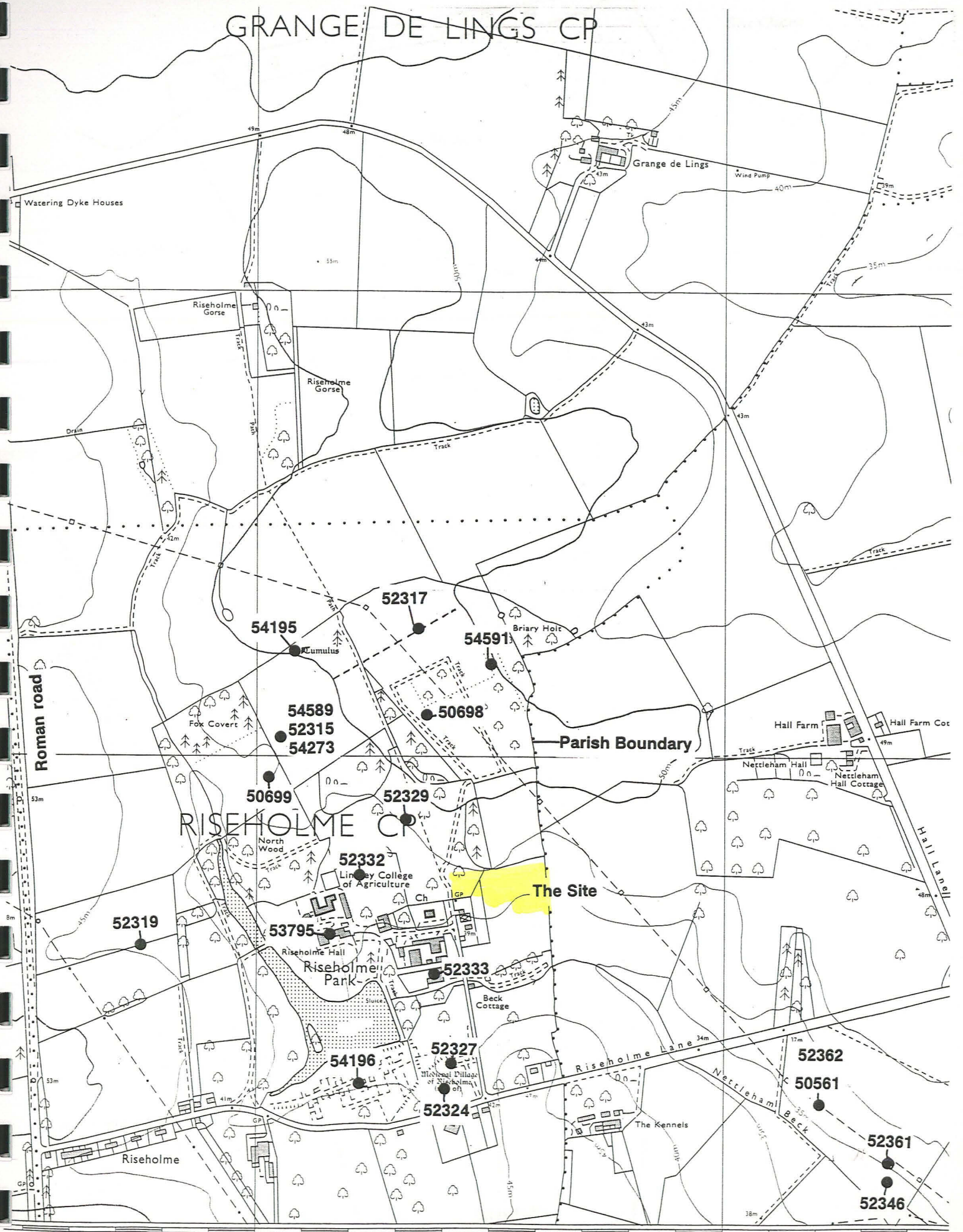


Fig. 4 Recorded archaeological sites and finds from the vicinity (information taken from Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record, based on the 1977 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map Sheet SK 97NE. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 10002165).

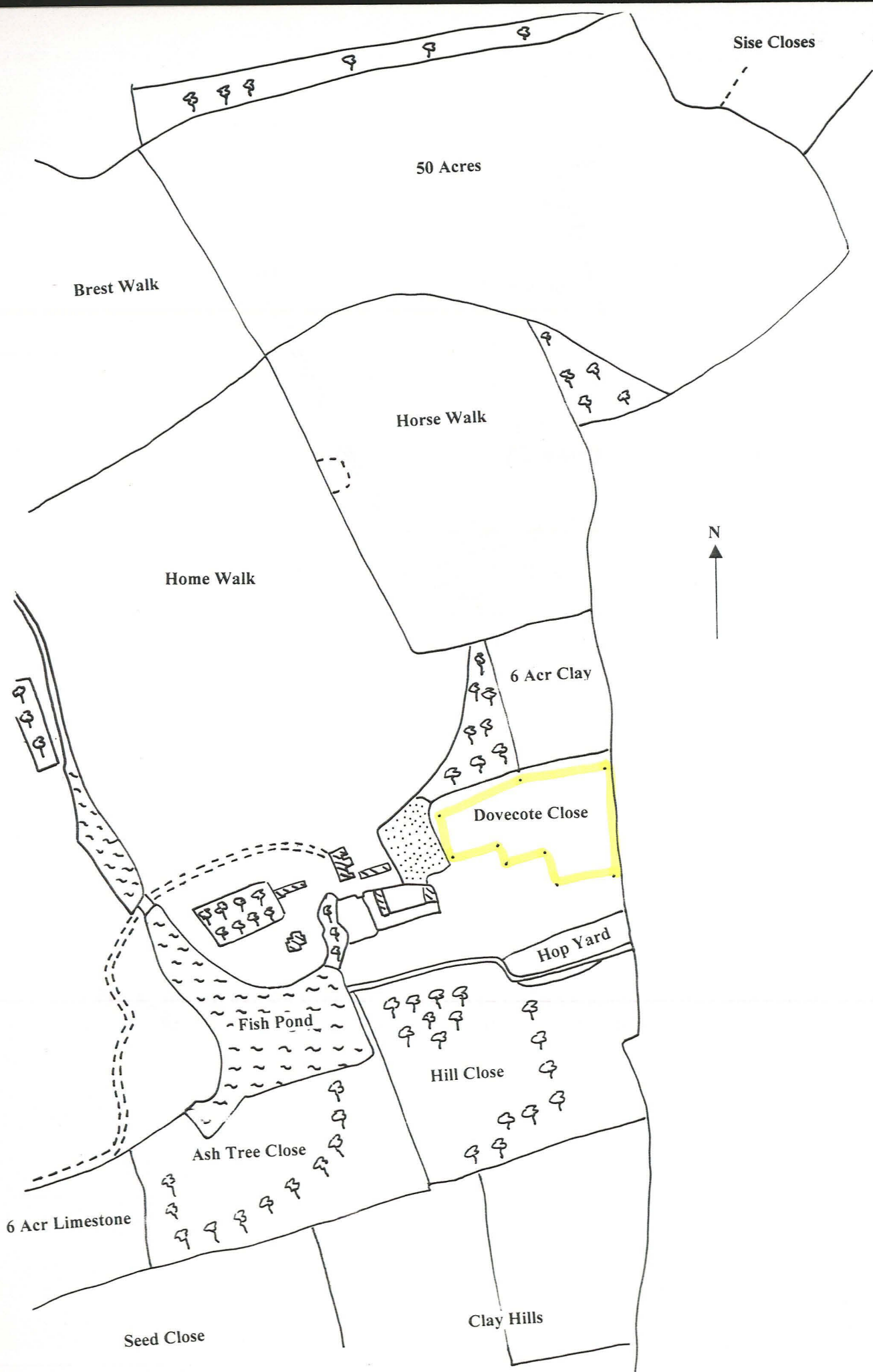


Fig. 5 Traced extract from the 1796 *Plan of Riseholm* belonging to T. Chaplin. Lincolnshire Archives ref. LAO 2 Cragg 2/2/62.

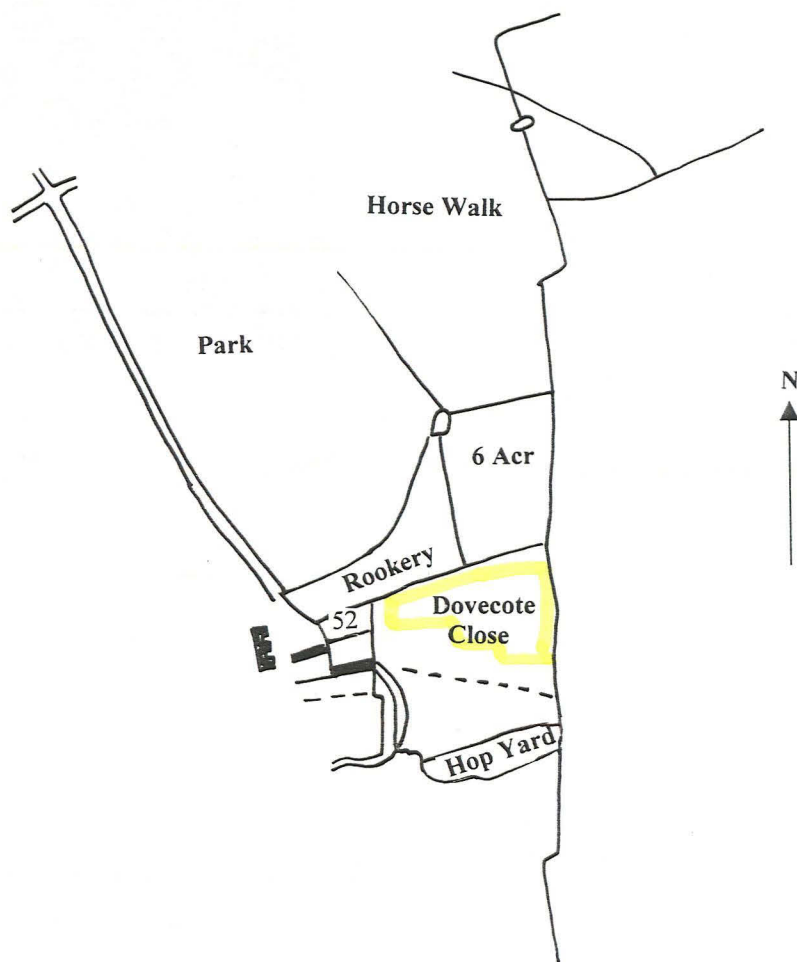


Fig. 6 Traced extract from an 1839 *Plan of the Riseholme Estate (prepared for a Sale by Auction by G. Robins)*. Lincolnshire Archives ref. LAO Monson 7/16.

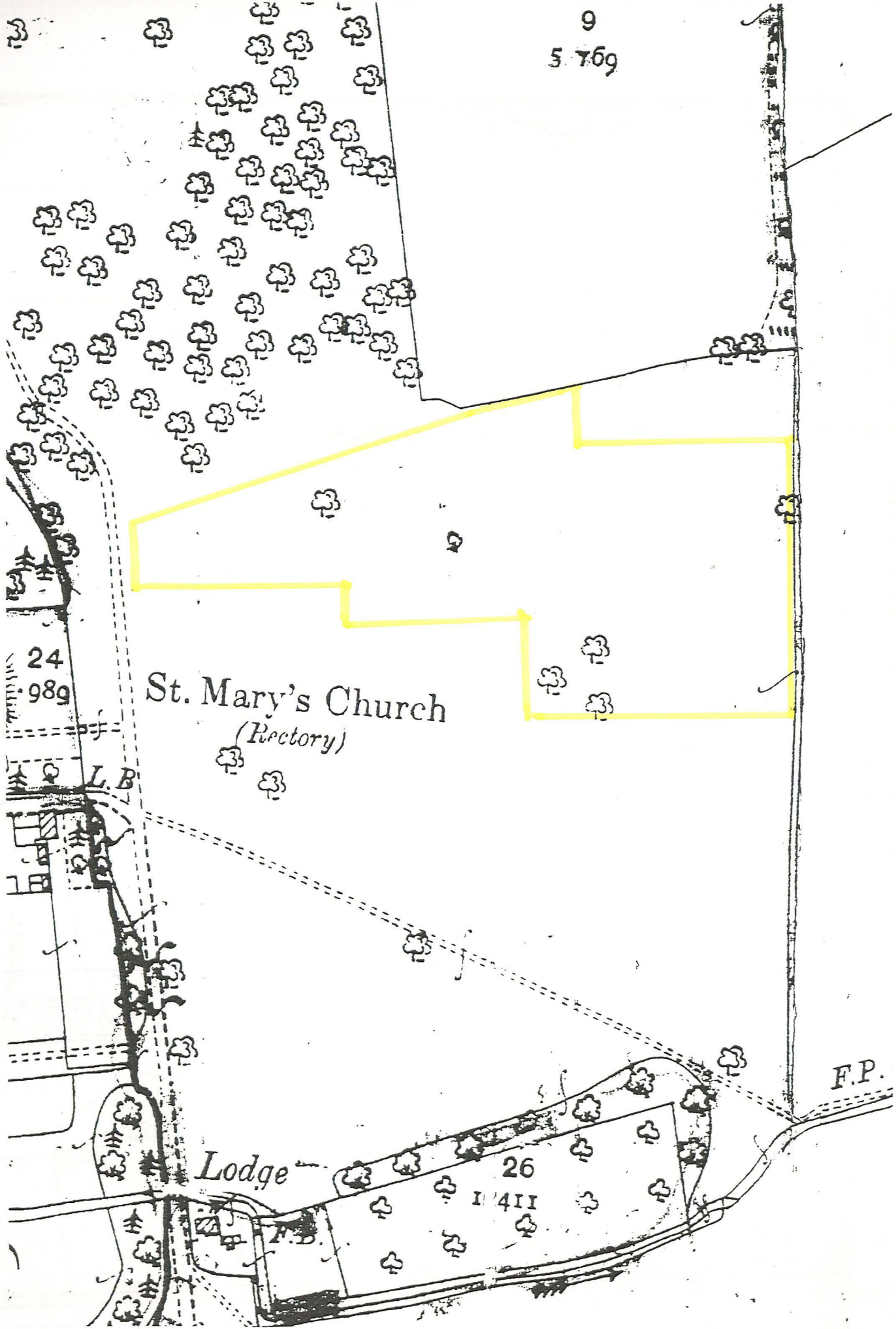


Fig. 7 The application site in 1904 (after the 1906 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map Sheet Lincs. 60.11, reproduced at enlarged scale).

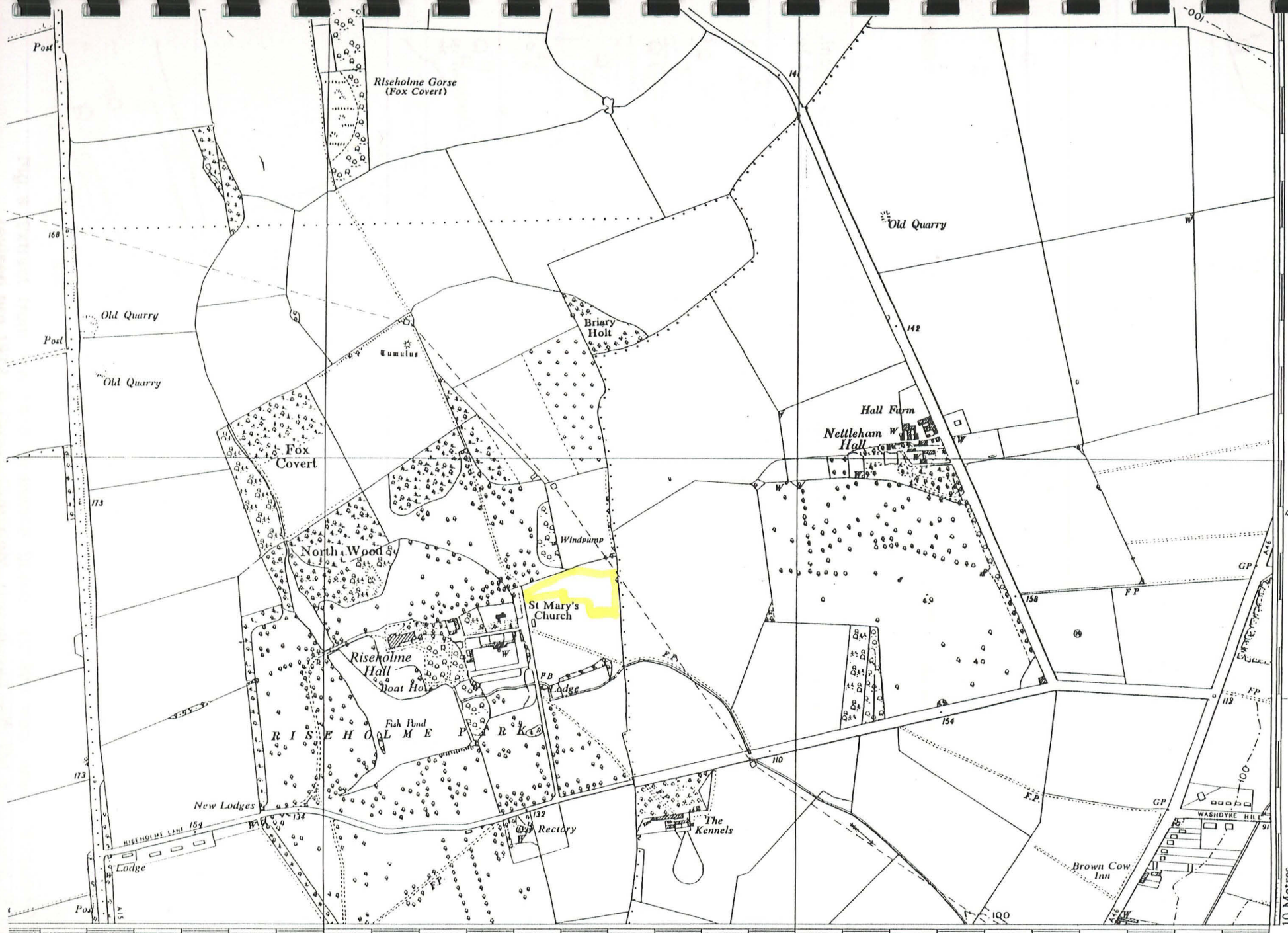


Fig. 8 Extract from the 1956 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map Sheet SK 97 NE, revised pre 1930. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 10002165).

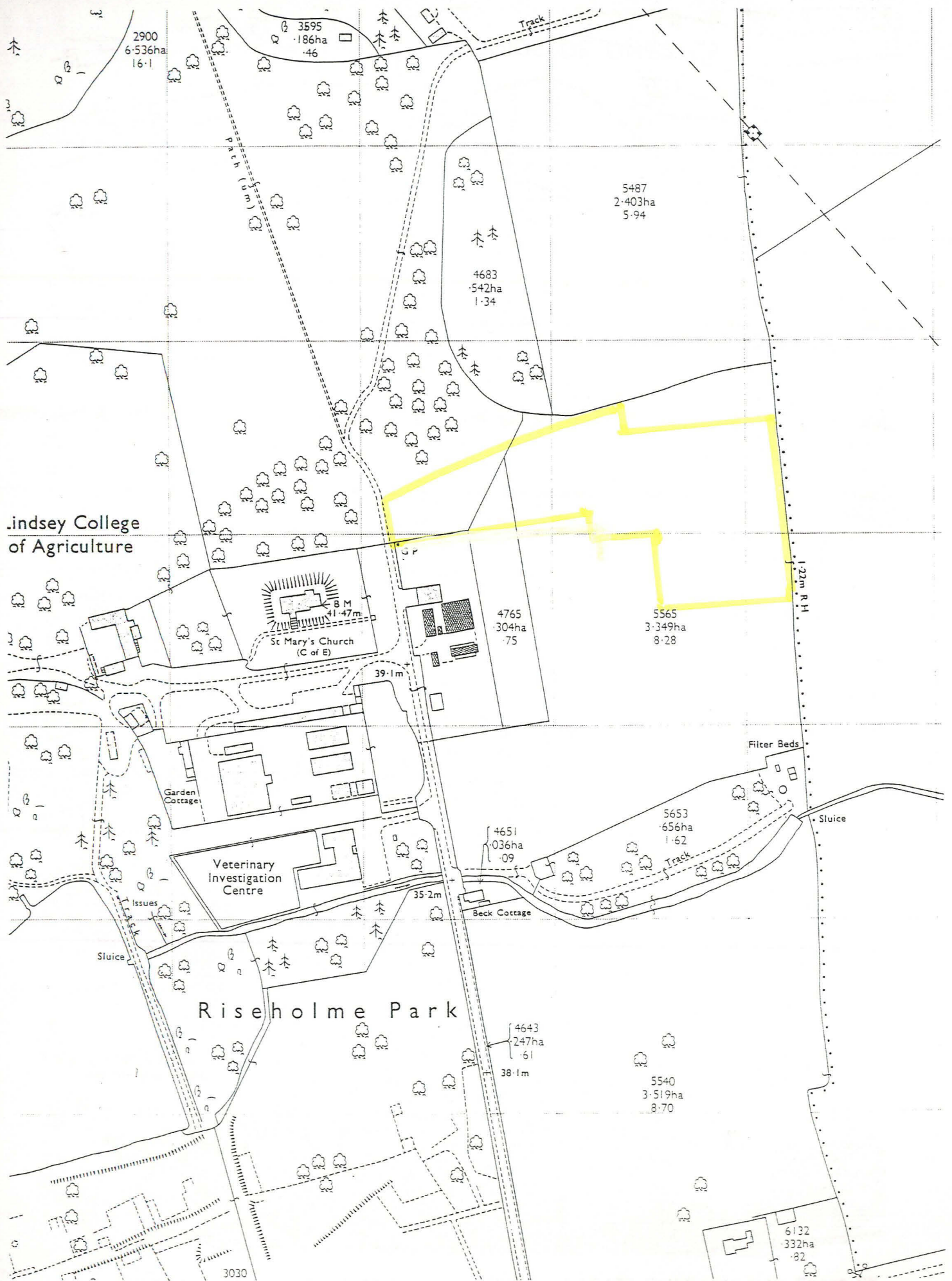


Fig. 9 Extract from the 1974 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map Sheet SK9875-9975, revised pre 1972. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 10002165).

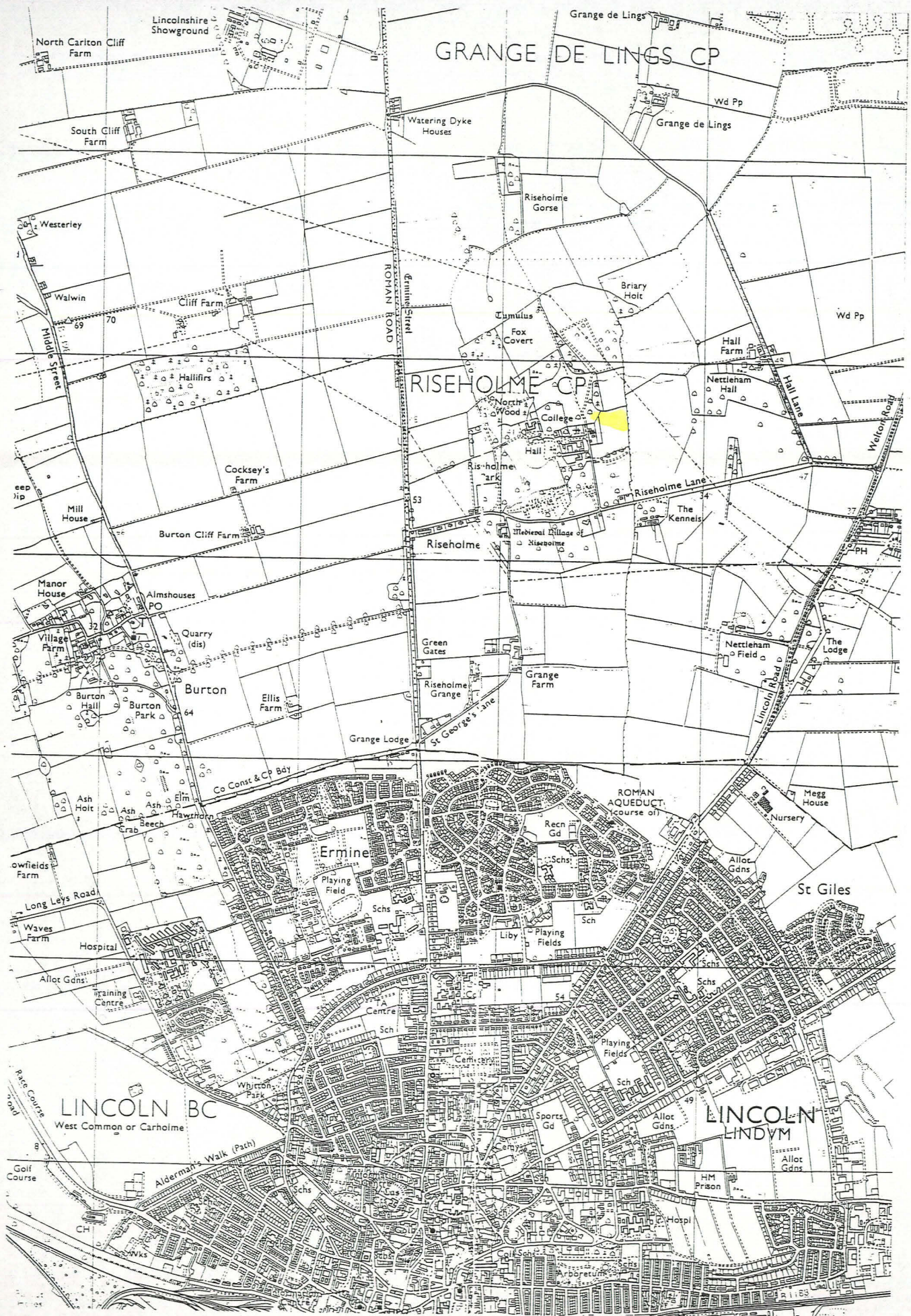


Fig. 10 Extract from the 1983 Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Pathfinder map Sheet SK 87/97, revised 1981. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 1002165).

THE PLATES



PI.1 Vertical air photograph showing the application site in 1971 (extract from Hunting Aerofilms photograph ref. HSL UK 71 136, 8/7/1971; Run 99, frame 0153. Copyright: Lincolnshire County Council, reproduced with permission).



Pl. 2 Oblique air photograph showing the sports hall and orchard, c. 1993 (Photograph by C. Cruickshank, from Start, D. 1993 *Lincolnshire From The Air*. Copyright: Heritage Lincolnshire, reproduced with permission).



Pl. 3 The existing sports hall and adjacent temporary buildings, cut into the natural slope (looking NW from parkland).

Pl. 4 The southern boundary of the application site, looking east past the orchard to the sports hall. The ploughed field to the right was called Six Acre Clay.





Pl. 5 Land use to the north of the sports hall (looking east).

Pl. 6 Rough ground to the NW of the sports hall, within the application site (looking north).





Pl. 7 Apple and pear orchard within the application site, planted c. 1985 (looking north from the southern site boundary).

Pl. 8 Windbreak structure within the application site (looking NW).

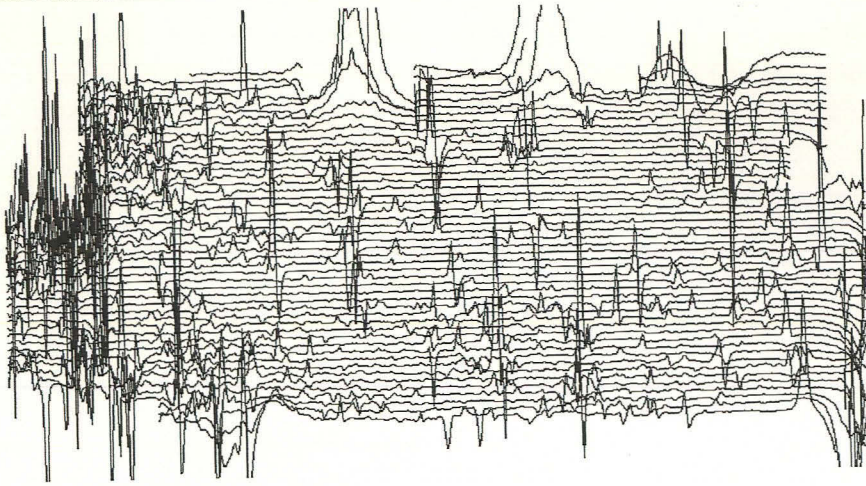




Pl. 9 Area of cultivated ground at the western edge of the application site (looking NE).

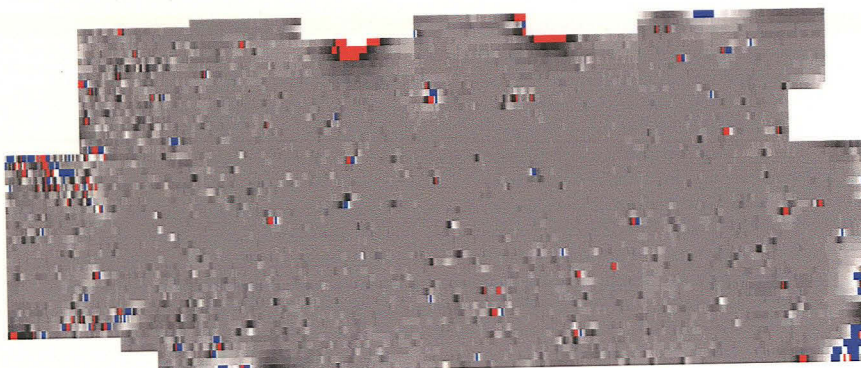
Pl. 10 Hedge boundary and low upcast bank at the western limit of the application site. This is the Riseholme/Nettleham parish boundary (looking north).





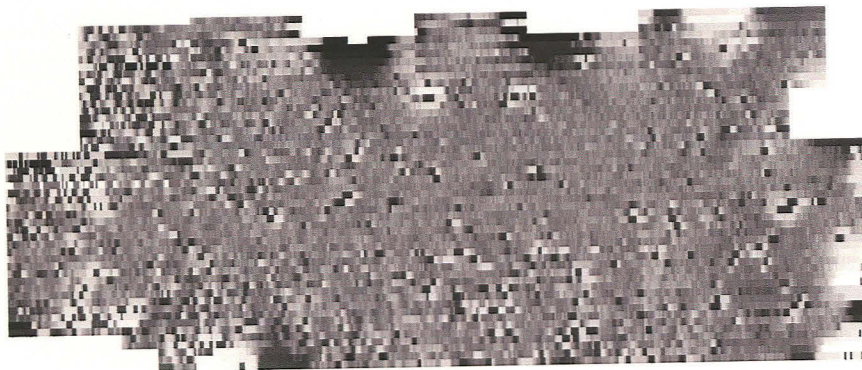
40nT

Fig.3: Trace Plot



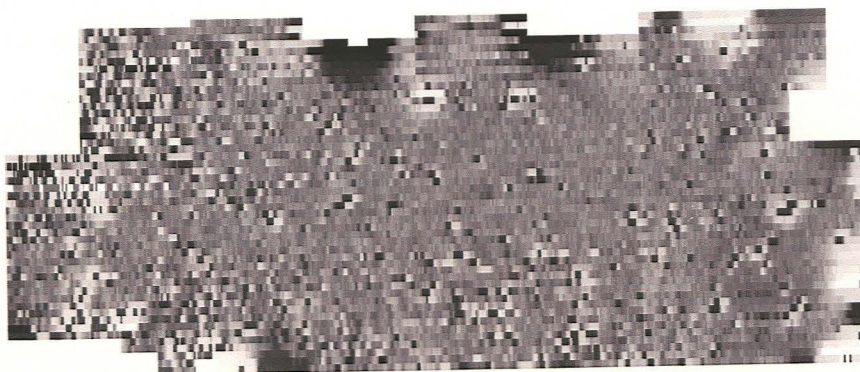
-30.0 nT 30.0

Fig.4: Unclipped data showing strongest anomalies in colour



-5.0 nT 5.0

Fig.5: Greyscale image of clipped data



30m

