



LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

SMR
U7275
M2/11

Land adjacent to 'Ashdown', Hall Lane, Stickney

NGR: TF 34126 57096

Site Code: SYHL 02

LCNCC Museum Accn. No. 2002.140

East Lindsey District Council Planning Application No.: S/169/1799/01

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Report for

John Merrett Architects (on behalf of Mr A. King)

by

G. Tann

LAS Report No. 581

April 2002

25 WEST PARADE · LINCOLN · LN1 1NW

TELEPHONE 01522 544554 · FACSIMILE 01522 522211 · EMAIL las@lasarchaeology.fsnet.co.uk

F.N.FIELD B.A. (Hons), MIFA

Conservation
Services

26 APR 2002

Highways & Planning
Directorate

L17275

Event L14038

SOURCES L18612 L18613

41050 Medieval

List of Figures

Summary

Introduction

Topography

Archaeological

Site Visit

Planning

Archaeology

Potential

Conclusion

Acknowledgements

References

Archives

Appendix

Appendix

Appendix

Contents

List of Figures and Plates	
Summary	1
Introduction	1
Topography and Geology	2
Archaeological and Historical Background	3
Site Visit	5
Planning Policies	6
Archaeological Potential of the Application Site	7
Potential Impact of the Proposed Development on Archaeological Remains	7
Conclusion	8
Acknowledgements	9
References and Background Sources	9
Archive Summary	10
Appendix 1: Summary List of Archaeological Sites and Artefacts (Source: Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record)	
Appendix 2: East Lindsey Planning Policies	

List of Figures and Plates

Figures

- Fig. 1** Location of Stickney (C based on the 1982 Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Pathfinder map, Sheet TF25/35. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 100002165).
- Fig. 2** The Application Site, based on a 1:2,500 plan supplied by the client. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 100002165).
- Fig. 3** Recorded archaeological sites and findspots close to the application site, based on the 1980 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map sheet TF 35 NW. Additional information plotted from Lincolnshire SMR. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 100002165).
- Fig. 4** Extract from the 1891 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map Sheet Lincs. 90 SW (at enlarged scale).
- Fig. 5** Extract from the 1906 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map Sheet Lincs. 90.10.
- Fig. 6** Extract from the 1975 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map, Sheet TF 3457 - 3557 (© Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 100002165).

Plates

- Pl. 1** Oblique air photograph of Stickney, c. 1970s, showing ridge and furrow and other earthworks within the application site and in surrounding fields: a) standard reproduction; b) inverted reproduction for enhanced clarity. Photograph reproduced with permission from Heritage Trust for Lincolnshire.
- Pl. 2** The application site forms the southern and eastern part of a larger pasture field, in which various earthwork features are visible (looking SE from beyond the site limits).
- Pl. 3** Water standing in the pond, close to the Hall Lane frontage (looking SW, with the bungalow 'Iona' to the right).
- Pl. 4** Pronounced earthwork ditch at the northern limit of the application site (looking west).
- Pl. 5** Earthworks at the NE corner of the field, immediately outside the application site (looking north).

Land adjacent to 'Ashdown', Hall Lane, Stickney

Archaeological Desk - Based Assessment

NGR: TF 34126 57096

Site Code: SYHL 02

LCNCC Museum Accn. No. 2002.140

East Lindsey District Council Planning Application No.: S/169/1799/01

Summary

The application site lies within a pasture field, containing slight earthwork remains, and a pond near the Hall Lane frontage. Further earthworks lie outside the area of the site. A walk-over and geophysical survey have separately identified slight medieval ridge and furrow across most of the site, and the more obvious features are thought to represent post-medieval drainage ditches. The results of the geophysical survey do not match the indications of an air photograph.

The site lies at the edge of higher gravel soils centred on the settlement core and there is slight potential for Saxon and medieval settlement having extended this far to the west. Roman and prehistoric finds are known in the Stickney area, and could be present below the ridge and furrow.

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS) was commissioned in March 2002 by John Merrett Architects (on behalf of Mr A. King) to prepare an archaeological desk-based assessment of land adjacent to 'Ashdown', Hall Lane, Stickney, 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

Stickney is situated 13km NE of Boston, and 15km SE of Horncastle, in the East Lindsey district of Lincolnshire. The village flanks the north-south aligned A16 Boston - Grimsby road, with ribbon development along Hall Lane to the west of the village centre, and also along a road to the east 400m south of the village core.

The proposed development site is about 0.75ha in extent, and is sited about 175m west of St. Luke's Church. It forms part of a larger pasture field, with a frontage onto Hall Lane. Its northern and western boundaries are not physically defined. The western end of the southern boundary extends to the hedge boundary with Hall Lane between the existing bungalow properties 'Iona' and 'Ashdown'. The remainder of the southern boundary coincides with the rear boundary of 'Ashdown' and 'South Lynn'. The eastern boundary is formed by a field boundary hedge. The northern site limit roughly equates with a west-east aligned depression, about 30m south of the field boundary hedge. The western side of the site is about 70m from the eastern field boundary, and extends in a straight alignment to the Hall Lane field boundary (coinciding with the eastern edge of the adjoining property 'Iona').

Planning Background

An outline planning application has been made for residential development of the site (ELDC Planning Application No. S/169/1799/01). Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section (Conservation Services), advisors to East Lindsey District Council (ELDC), has noted that the site has been identified as of significant archaeological potential due to the possibility of surviving medieval settlement remains on the site (brief dated 5/3/2002). As a consequence of this advice, ELDC has requested further archaeological information prior to determination of the application. The first elements of this information provision are an archaeological desk-based assessment and a walk-over survey, to be complemented by geophysical survey.

This report consists of the archaeological desk-based assessment, incorporating a description of the walk-over survey. The geophysical survey is the subject of a separate report.

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 15th and April 15th 2002, with the walk-over survey conducted on 18th March 2002. In addition to published material held by LAS, the following sources were consulted and available information researched:

- Lincolnshire County Council County Archaeology Office (Sites and Monuments Record, Lincolnshire Mapping Project, previous archaeological reports, vertical air photographs),
- Lincolnshire Archives Office (Enclosure map, Ordnance Survey maps, manuscript maps and other documentary and published sources)
- Lincoln Central Library Reference Department, Local Studies Collection (published sources and Ordnance Survey maps)
- Parish files and air photographs held by Heritage Trust for Lincolnshire, Heckington
- Archive notes held by the Fenland Survey, at Heritage Trust for Lincolnshire, Heckington

Topography and Geology

Stickney parish occupies a north-south aligned ridge of boulder-clay and gravel, deposited as moraine at the limit of the Devensian ice sheet. The moraine occurs as two islands (at Sibsey and Stickney) with later fen silts covering lower ground between them and to either side. To the north of Stickney the gravel ridge is at about 7-8m OD, connecting Stickney with Stickford. Stickney village lies between the two artificial drainage channels of the West Fen and East Fen Catchwater Drains (probably using natural watercourses). Stickney Church is at about 9m OD; the application site also lies on the gravel ridge, at and slightly below 7m OD.

Boreholes and Trial Pits

No details of any geotechnical investigations of the application site were identified during research for this assessment.

Archaeological and Historical Background (Fig. 3)

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

Scatters of Mesolithic and Neolithic flints (SMR 41045, 41000) were identified by the Fenland Survey, during fieldwalking of arable land to the west and south of the village, about 1km NW of the site. A Neolithic flint axe (SMR 41056) was found east of Stickney, 500m from the application site. These finds were restricted to gravel outcrops, as the later deposits of fen silts will have covered lower sites.

Roman

Finds of Romano-British artefacts and building materials have been reported from sites to the north, south and east of Stickney. The closest findspot to the application site is that of a spindlewhorl (SMR 41057) from 500m to the east.

Saxon and Medieval

The earliest recorded form of the place-name is *Stichenai*, from the **1086 Domesday Survey** (Cameron 1998, 117-118). Although the most commonly stated derivation stems from the Old English elements *eg* 'island/dry ground in fen', and *sticca* 'the stick' (arguably denoting a thin island), another variation of *sticce* 'sticky' is possible (Ekwall 1966, 442; Smith 1987b, 151-2 and 165-6; Smith 1987a, 147).

In 1086 land at Stickney was held by Ivo Taillebois as sokeland of Bolingbroke. The Domesday Survey entry records a church, arable land and meadow. 33 sokemen and five villeins had six plough-teams within the settlement which were assessed for geld (Foster and Longley 1924, 86-7).

The existing St. Luke's Church (SMR 41060) contains some surviving thirteenth century elements, despite extensive later alterations. In the late thirteenth century there was a fen causeway from Stickney to Sibsey, across which dead from Stickney were carried for burial at Sibsey (Hallam 1965, 93-4). The arrangement may indicate that Sibsey was the site of a 'mother church' serving Stickney, and that Stickney had been of lesser status. At the same period, there was a bridge chapel located on the on Northdyke causeway in Stickney (Owen 1971, 19).

Part of a mid-Saxon quernstone (SMR 43365) has been recovered from 'Church Close', about 150m NE of the application site, and the carved bone handle of a Viking period knife has also been reported

from that field. The location is that of a plough-levelled medieval and later earthwork (SMR 41050), close to which an informal archaeological excavation in 1992 recovered two late-Saxon pot sherds and five medieval fragments. A resistivity survey, c. 1994, identified a buried structure, 30m x 20m, interpreted as a substantial building (Riggall 1995).

The field immediately east of the application site was the subject of an archaeological desk-based assessment in May 2001 (Pedersen 2001). That field had contained earthworks of medieval and later date (SMR 40194 and 41050; Fenland Survey ref. SKY4), and ploughing had exposed large blocks of building material from stone building foundations on the eastern side of the field (Lane 1993, 66). The western side of that field contained ridge and furrow, which was levelled by bulldozer in the early 1980s (Pedersen 2001). The building remains suggested a large, and possibly high status, building, which had remained in use until the sixteenth century. Its location, in the immediate vicinity of the medieval church site, suggests that it may have been the manor house site.

Medieval remains have also been found to the south of Hall Lane, during archaeological interventions at two development sites. 200m to the SE, during extensions to the school in 1997, an archaeological watching brief found a single Early Saxon pot sherd (SMR 43710), medieval pottery (SMR 43708), and various occupation features which may have been of medieval date (SMR 43709). Across the road from the application site, groundworks in 1975-6 for the Holmes Road housing estate (SMR 41001 and SMR 41061) revealed building materials and medieval pottery which may have derived from a medieval hall site.

Post-medieval

Lincolnshire Archives Office holds no plans showing the application site prior to the Ordnance Survey map survey of 1886-7 (OS 1891). There is no surviving Enclosure Award or Tithe Map for Stickney. At Lincolnshire Archives, a rapid appraisal of numerous documentary references to Stickney, listed in the card index catalogue, identified nothing of apparent relevance to the application site, and the primary sources were not consulted.

The **1887** Ordnance Survey map shows the field to the north of Hall Lane, with the western, northern and eastern boundaries in their present position (Fig. 4; OS 1891). It delineates a small peak of ground within the application site as being at or above the 25ft (7.6m) contour; the core of the existing settlement was encircled by that contour, indicating the application site to lie at the edge of the most desirable land for occupation. Two properties have been carved from the SW corner of the field, equating with the existing building complex around Red House, west of the application site. The sites of 'Iona', 'Ashdown' and 'South Lynn' remain part of the field. A sizeable pond is shown near the Hall Lane frontage, in the position of the existing feature. It represented one of a series of ponds illustrated to either side of Hall Lane, apparently providing a water source for each field, which would suggest grazing rather than arable use. Hall Lane curves, and has a marked change of alignment, at the eastern side of the field (in front of the present 'South Lynn' property). The alignment of the adjacent

eastern field boundary can be followed northwards for about 400m, which could be indicative of a former field access track corresponding with the eastern edge of the application site. As it crosses areas of ridge and furrow (recorded in the field to the east, and in the application site), any track here is likely to be of post-medieval date.

The **1904** and **1948** revisions have no additional features, but by **1973**, the three adjoining bungalow properties had been built (Figs. 5 and 6; OS 1975). An undated air photograph of about this date shows the site clearly, marking a NW-SE ditch earthwork crossing the pasture field in the position of the northern limit of the application site (Pl. 1). The ditch appears to be roughly parallel to the northern field boundary hedge, hinting at a post-medieval rather than earlier feature. Beyond the western edge of the application site, the ditch meets a SW-NE deeper earthwork ditch feature, which seems to extend north of the hedge. Both these ditches are apparently overlying very faint cropmarks of north-south aligned ridge and furrow, probably of medieval date. The rough ground of the land parcel east of the application site produced less recognisable marks, but features are present there, although not obviously associated with those within the site. No further changes are marked on the **1977** or **1981** revisions (OS 1980, OS 1982).

Site Visit

The purpose of the site visit was to establish the present state of the site, to identify any visible indications of archaeological features and subsequent disturbances, and to assess the suitability of the site for earthwork recording and geophysical survey.

The application site was visited on March 18th 2002, in overcast conditions after several days of rain; most of the site was saturated ground with shallow surface water in places. Entry to the site was gained via a drive beside a property further to the west, and on foot across the remainder of the larger pasture field outside the application site (Pl. 2).

The southern boundary of the site extends in the SW corner to Hall Lane, and is bounded by a low hawthorn hedge (Pl. 3). The remainder of the southern boundary follows the rear of two adjacent bungalow properties ('Ashdown' and 'South Lynn'), as far as a north-south aligned mature hedge boundary with bank, which represents the eastern boundary. The northern boundary is not at present defined, but approximately coincides with a west-east linear ditch earthwork, about 40m south of the pasture field's northern hedge boundary (Pls. 4 and 5). The eastern site boundary is a wooden fence to the east of the bungalow property 'Iona', then it is a projection of that alignment northwards across the pasture field. A circular metal feeding point for cattle is at present immediately outside the application site.

Within the site the ground is all under pasture, which has not been grazed recently. The most obvious feature is a large pond beside the Hall Lane frontage (Pl. 3). This may have been cleaned since construction of 'Ashdown', as the eastern side is abrupt along a line parallel to that property boundary;

the remainder of the feature is rounded, with clear sides. No traces of any structures were seen near the pond, other than a concrete water trough. Apart from the pond, the western half of the site is without undulations evident at ground level. Behind the bungalow properties of 'Ashdown' and 'South Lynn' are the northern ends of two distinct north-south linear depressions of unequal length. These appear to have formerly extended further to the south.

Alongside the eastern boundary is a shallow linear depression, presumably a former land division or drainage ditch. This is not parallel to the existing boundary, indicating that the hedgeline rationalises the alignment of an earlier, less regular feature. Its predecessor seems to be visible at the NW corner of the adjacent field. The existing hedgebank, about 1m high, is not necessarily formed from upcast material of this ditch, but examination of land in the next field would be needed to establish this.

The north-south ditch seems to be contemporary with a roughly west-east linear ditch feature about 40m south of the northern field boundary hedge, with approximate width of 5m and depth between 1m and 1.5m. This readily identified earthwork, located at the northern edge of the site, links the eastern feature with a north-south ditch about 25m west of the application site. At the NW corner of the site the ditch has an anomalous extension on the northern side.

An earlier phase of earthworks is represented by a narrow north-south ditch which can be seen on the eastern side of the field. It extends from the northern field boundary (where it has been filled in, probably from upcast from a ditch alongside that boundary) to just south of the west-east ditch (which has been cut through it). This feature might represent one side of the suggested post-medieval field access track leading northwards from Hall Lane. Further earthwork ditches and ridge and furrow undulations are present to the north and west beyond the application site.

Planning Policies

Stickney is in East Lindsey. The East Lindsey Local Plan was placed on deposit in August 1995. An extract relevant to archaeological issues is appended (Appendix 2).

Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings

The only building listed as of Special Architectural or Historic Interest near the application site is St Luke's Church, listed as Grade II*.

Hedgerows

The eastern boundary and part of the southern boundary are defined by hedges. The eastern boundary is a mature, mixed hedgerow, but the Hall Lane hedge is a low hawthorn hedge. In the absence of any located plans prior to 1887, it is not possible to determine whether either hedgerow is sufficiently old to fall under the legal protection of the Hedgerow Regulations.

Archaeological Potential of the Application Site

No finds have been reported from the application site prior to this assessment other than modern debris collected immediately outside the NE corner during a 1990 fieldwalking survey (Pedersen 2001). The walkover inspection produced a small fragment of undiagnostic fired clay (found on a molehill), since discarded.

The earthwork features seen during the site visit were not interpreted as the remains of medieval house sites, despite the close proximity of the village core and the medieval church site. The wet condition of this field today hints at a tradition of poor natural drainage, and the various deeper features may have served to collect and channel surface water. Although ridge and furrow traces attest to medieval arable land in the application site, and also in fields to the west and north of the site, since the medieval period it may have been permanent pasture. The frontage pond may originally have been excavated for clay for house construction or even pottery manufacture, and then used as a water supply for grazing cattle. Other ponds in neighbouring fields were not sited as close to roads and buildings, and some may have been excavated solely to provide water for animals.

The site contains limited evidence for medieval land use, and does not appear to have been developed since. However, the proximity of this site to the highest ground in Stickney means that there is high potential for early occupation extending from the east. The highest potential is for relatively undisturbed earlier features of Saxon, Romano-British and prehistoric date, which may lie underground. None of the identified earthworks are suspected to be of this antiquity. The water table across the site may well have remained high, in which environmental preservation of organic remains could be anticipated.

Geophysical Survey Results

The geophysical survey identified numerous magnetic anomalies within the site, mostly concentrated alongside the eastern boundary (Bunn and Rylatt 2002). These seem to include a north-south aligned ditch, interpreted as either part of a ridge and furrow system or a later feature. NW-SE aligned anomalies were recorded at the south and north ends of the site, and these were suspected to represent medieval plough furrows. It is noticeable that these are perpendicular to the ridge and furrow traces seen on the air photograph and also those previously recorded in nearby fields. Several areas of possible burnt material were identified in the centre of the site, although no evidence of this material was seen in molehills.

The survey concluded that several phases of activity were present within the site, possibly representing early settlement remains and medieval ridge and furrow.

Potential Impact of the Proposed Development on Archaeological Remains

Development of this site may require drainage works and construction of an access road in addition to groundworks for dwellings and garages. The combination of activities is likely to remove all

earthworks within the application site itself, and may affect those immediately beyond it. Excavation for drains, services and footings will disturb any underlying archaeological deposits, but the extent of this impact cannot be judged without plans of the proposed development.

Conclusion

The application site lies on gravel soils at the edge of higher ground close to the medieval church site, raising the possibility that the application site could retain information about the early development of Stickney. There is some reason to suspect that the field to the east contained a substantial medieval building, perhaps a manor house.

From surface indications and air photographs, it has been possible to establish that most, perhaps all, of the application site was part of an arable open field during the medieval period. It was then turned to pasture, and the pond provided a water supply for grazing animals. By the nineteenth century (but probably considerably earlier) the extensive medieval open field had been enclosed by hedges and ditches, probably in smaller units than have survived to the present day. Ditches cut across the relict ridge and furrow helped to drain surface water, but also created sub-divisions, perhaps fenced or hedged, which helped with management of the grazing animals.

There is greater uncertainty about land use beside the Hall Lane frontage. Hall Lane does not appear to be of particular antiquity, and may have originated as a short spur serving a hall on the site of the new school or Holmes Road housing estate. The road alignment of Hall Lane hints at a post-medieval extension of a short cul-de-sac, past enclosed land, and off towards the West Fen and Medlam Bridge. In these circumstances, the present site frontage would not have been beside a road in the medieval period, and development along the southern edge is unlikely.

The walk-over demonstrated that earthwork features were present within and at the perimeter of the site, but these have been interpreted as land division, drainage, and arable features. It is not thought likely that measured survey of the site would contribute information significantly better than that available on air photographs.

In addition, the walk-over survey assessed that the site was in good condition for conducting a geophysical survey, and this was commissioned. That survey has indicated a number of anomalous points, which may represent features of any date. The apparent alignment of parallel plough features is not that expected from surface and air photographic indications. Features earlier than the medieval period have been masked (and probably damaged) by medieval ploughing, and no identifiable traces remain visible. Evaluation trenching could reveal earlier land use within the application site, and demonstrate the presence or absence of remains. Further excavation might be justified if archaeological features are located. 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.

Acknowledgements

LAS would like to thank the following organisations and individuals for their help during the preparation of this assessment:

Mr A. King; John Merrett; archaeologists in the Built Environment Team, Lincolnshire County Council (Highways and Planning Directorate); Hilary Healey; staff at Archaeological Project Services, and Heritage Trust for Lincolnshire; staff at the Lincolnshire Archives Office and Lincoln Central Library Reference Collection.

Permission to reproduce the air photograph was given by Heritage Trust for Lincolnshire. Illustrations were produced by Mark Williams. The report was collated and produced by Jane Frost.

Geoff Tann
Lindsey Archaeological Services
17th April 2002

References and Background Sources

- Bunn, D. and Rylatt, J. 2001 *Fluxgate Gradiometer Survey: Land off Hall Lane, Stickney, Lincolnshire*. Pre-Construct Geophysics report, April 2002.
- Cameron, K. 1998 *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*. English Place-Name Society Popular Series 1.
- Ekwall, E. 1966 *The Concise Oxford English Dictionary of English Place-Names*. Oxford.
- Foster, C.W. and Longley, T. 1976 *Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*. Lincoln Record Society 19 (1921), reprinted 1976.
- Hallam, H.E. 1965 *Settlement and Society: A study of the early agrarian history of South Lincolnshire*.
- Hallam, S.J. 1970 "Settlement around The Wash" in Phillips 1970, 22-113.
- Lane, T. 1993 *The Fenland Project Number 8: Lincolnshire Survey, The Northern Fen-Edge*. East Anglian Archaeology 66.
- OS 1891 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map Sheet Lincs 90 SW. Surveyed 1886-7.
- OS 1906 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map Sheet Lincs 90.10. Surveyed 1886-7, revised 1904.
- OS 1956 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map Sheet Lincs 90 SW. Surveyed 1886-7, revised 1904, 1946 and 1948.
- OS 1975 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map Sheet TF 3457-3557. Revised 1973.
- OS 1980 Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 Landranger map Sheet 122.
- OS 1982 Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Pathfinder map Sheet TF 25/35. Surveyed 1971-76, revised 1981.
- Owen, D.M. 1971 *Church and Society in Medieval Lincolnshire*. History of Lincolnshire 5.
- Pedersen, K.L.R. 2001 *Desk-Based Assessment of Land off Hall Lane, Stickney, Lincolnshire*. Archaeological Project Services Report No. 78/01, May 2001.

- Phillips, C. (ed.) 1970 *The Fenland in Roman Times*. Royal Geographical Society Research Series 5. London.
- Riggall, K. 1995 *Study centred upon the land formerly known as Church Close in the parish of Stickney, Lincolnshire and its archaeological significance*. Typescript copy of dissertation in SMR parish folder Stickney/MISC/2. May 1995.
- Smith, A.E. 1987a *English Place-Name Elements (Part 1)*. English Place-Name Society 25.
- Smith, A.E. 1987b *English Place-Name Elements (Part 2)*. English Place-Name Society 26.

Air Photograph references:

HSL UK 71 151 30/7/1971 Run 33; frames 6711, 6712 TF 35NW

HTL/APS Flight 2 Film 1, frame 36a. Undated photograph ?by P. Chowne, TF 343 570

Archive Summary

Correspondence

Field notes and sketch

Photographs: colour prints, LAS film no. 02/25/27-36 (including those used in this report)

Summary of Reported Sites and Monuments in the Study Area, Stickney

(Source: Lincolnshire County SMR)

SMR	NGR (all TF)	Fenland Survey ref	Description
40194	3425 5707	FS SKY 4	post-medieval pottery sherds, mostly 16thC; may be site of substantial stone-founded building adjacent to church
41000	3347 5757	WFE 1	flint artefacts, see 41045
41001	3415 5697		post-medieval pottery sherds found during construction of housing estate, 1975-6; probable medieval hall site
41045	3347 5757	WFE 1	36 Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flints; few Mesolithic, from sandy hummock
41047	3420 5610	Stickney A3	broken Neolithic flint axe
41048	3383 5781	Stickney A2	Late Upper Palaeolithic or Mesolithic large flint core
41050	3425 5707	FS SKY4	medieval artefacts from ploughed earthwork site; see 41094
41051	3429 5791	FS SKY3	62 sherds Romano-British pottery, building materials.
41052	3422 5608	FS SKY2	49 sherds Romano-British pottery, possible quern fragments; site may extend into field to south
41053	3380 5600	FS SKY1	late medieval, 15th-17thC pottery and building materials; possible former moated site
41054	3485 5698	FS STY1	1 medieval pot sherd, mostly late post-medieval pottery and building material; site of at least one building
41055	3380 5600	FS SKY1	post-medieval pottery sherds
41056	3460 5700	Stickney UA5	Part-polished Neolithic flint axe
41057	3460 5700	Stickney UA3	?Roman spindlewhorl
41058	3410 5620	Stickney UA2	Neolithic polished stone axe
41060	3434 5707		medieval St Luke's church, mostly rebuilt.
41061	3415 5697	Stickney U2	site of medieval hall, see 41001
43370	3470 5650		20thC gun emplacement site
43708	3430 5695		medieval artefacts and infrequent features seen during archaeological watching brief, 1997
43709	3430 5695		undated ditch; see 43708
43710	3430 5695		Early Anglo-Saxon pottery sherd found, 1997

THE APPENDICES

Planning Policies

Relevant policy initiatives followed by East Lindsey District Council are detailed in its Deposit Local Plan (ELDC 1993a, 34):

Conservation: Policy C8

The Council will not normally permit development which would harm a defined scheduled ancient monument site or other site of archaeological importance, or its setting.

Where such development is permitted, or, in the course of new development archaeological remains become apparent, then the developer will be required to suspend activities in order that the County Archaeologist shall be given the opportunity to excavate and record the site before development begins and to inspect and monitor the progress of development on the site.

The planning permission may be re-negotiated in the light of findings on site. Also, where such development is permitted, its form, scale, proportions, siting, materials, boundary treatment and associated landscaping shall take account of, and complement, the setting or archaeological significance of the ancient monument.

Paragraph 4.27 accompanying the policy statement notes that in the case of archaeological sites not of Scheduled Ancient Monument status but "... of archaeological importance the Council will also try to make sure that the archaeological effects of development proposals are fully assessed before planning applications are determined. Planning Permission will not be granted without such an assessment. To this end the Council will liaise closely with the Archaeological Service provided by the County Council."

Paragraph 4.28: "Policy C8 seeks to protect sites yet undiscovered or unrecorded as well as those which are fully documented. The Sites and Monuments Register is constantly evolving with information on new and existing sites. Under the National Monuments Protection Programme, English Heritage is reviewing and updating sites to be protected. This will clearly increase the number of sites to fall within the terms of this Policy."

Paragraph 4.29: There will normally be a presumption against development which would harm other sites of archaeological significance. However, permission may be granted if the Applicant has shown that the site will be preserved either in situ or by record and that the proposed development is totally sympathetic to the site's character. Site investigation and recording should be seen as part of normal development costs to be borne by the developer."

THE FIGURES

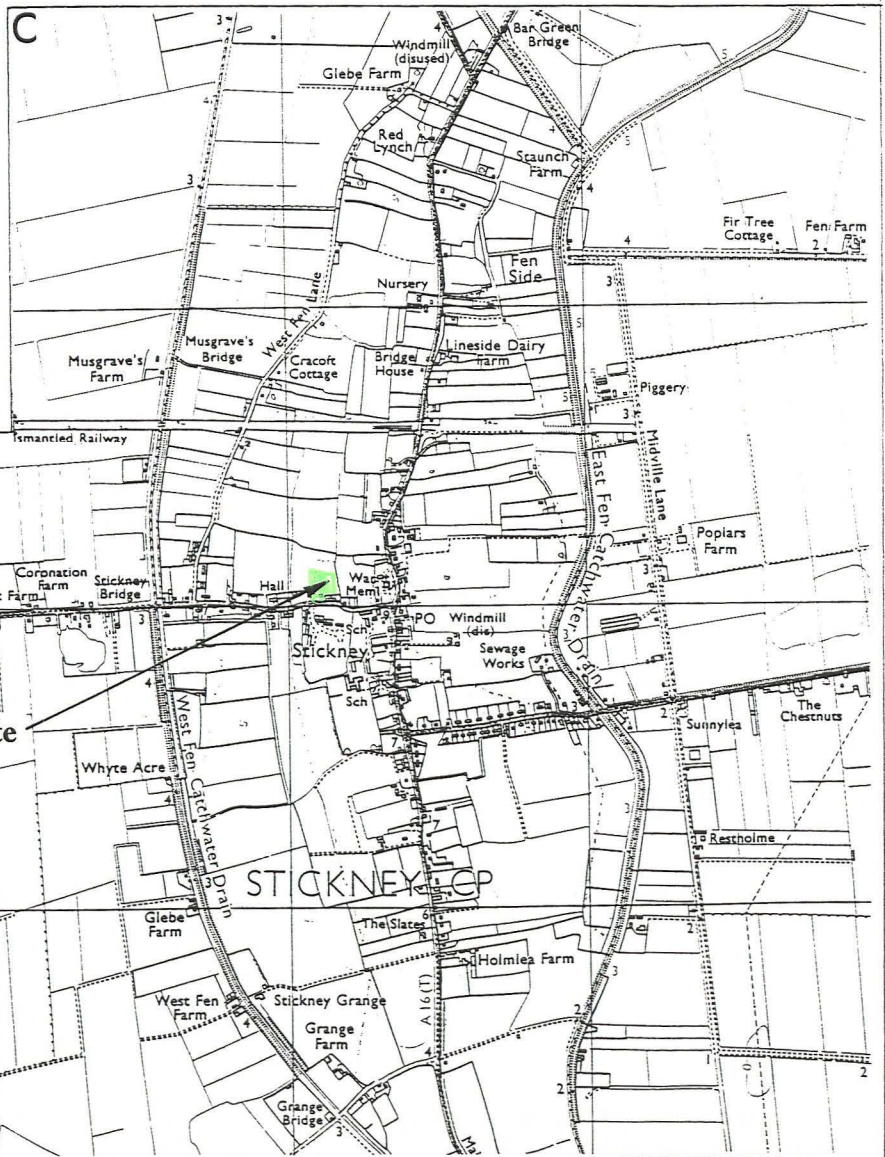
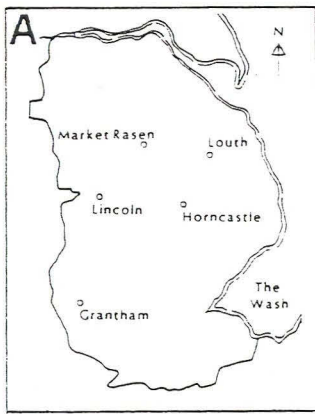
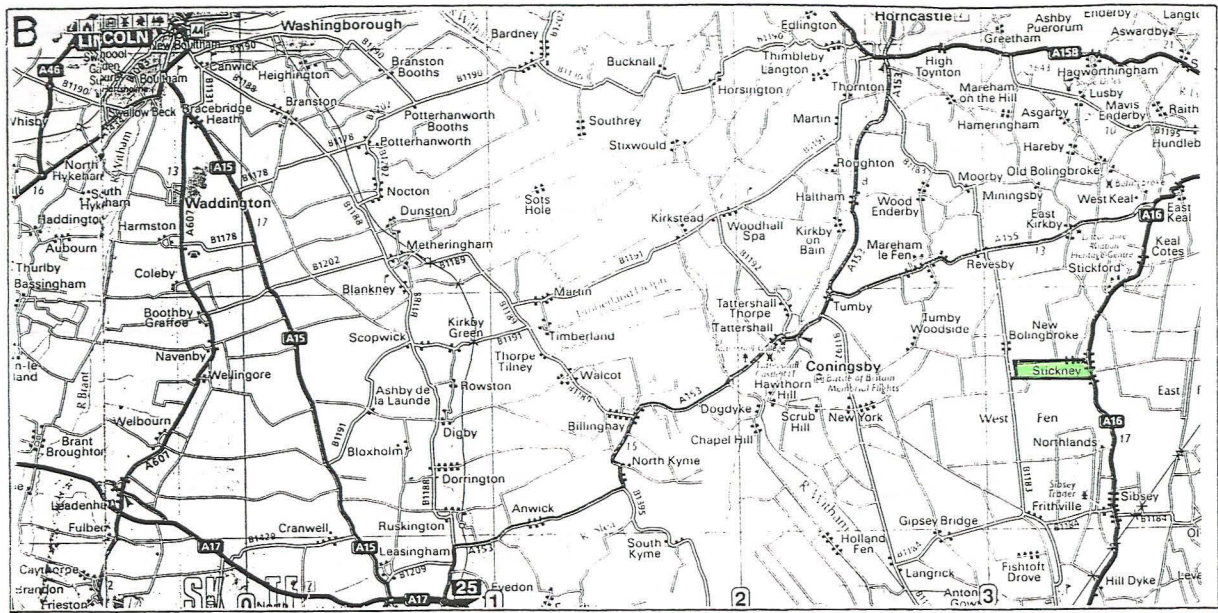


Fig. 1 Location of Stickney (C based on the 1982 Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Pathfinder map, Sheet TF25/35. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 10002165).

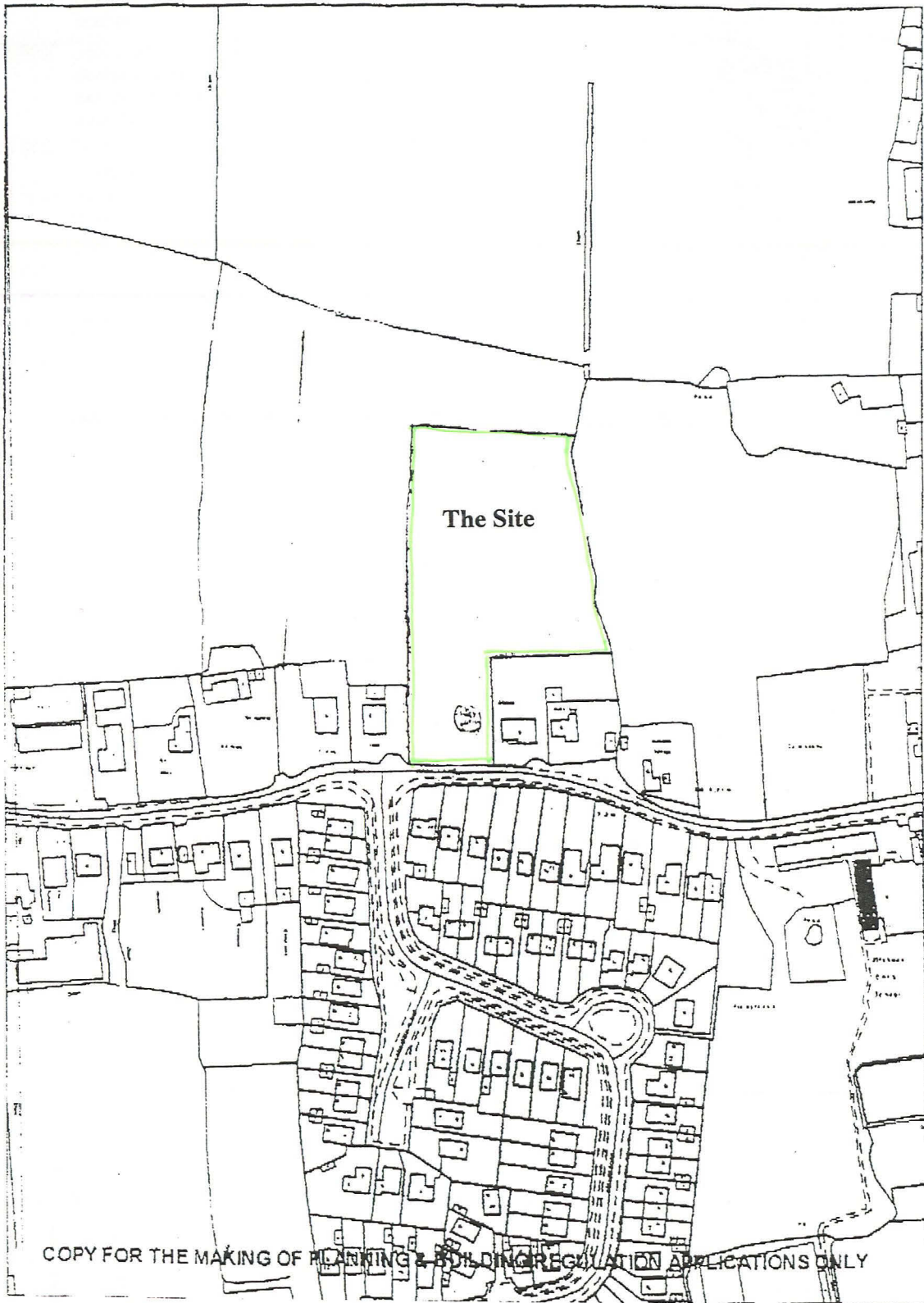


Fig. 2 The Application Site, based on a 1:2,500 plan supplied by the client. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 10002165).

SMR	NGR (all TF)	Description
40194	3425 5707	post-medieval pottery sherds, mostly 16thC; may be site of substantial stone-founded building adjacent to church
41001	3415 5697	post-medieval pottery sherds found during construction of housing estate, 1975-6; probable medieval hall site
41050	3425 5707	medieval artefacts from ploughed earthwork site; see 41094
41051	3429 5791	62 sherds Romano-British pottery, building materials.
41056	3460 5700	Part-polished Neolithic flint axe
41057	3460 5700	?Roman spindlewhorl
41058	3410 5620	Neolithic polished stone axe
41060	3434 5707	medieval St Luke's church, mostly rebuilt.
41061	3415 5697	site of medieval hall, see 41001
43708	3430 5695	medieval artefacts and infrequent features seen during archaeological watching brief, 1997
43709	3430 5695	undated ditch; see 43708
43710	3430 5695	Early Anglo-Saxon pottery sherd found, 1997
43365	343 571	Viking, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval finds, Church Close

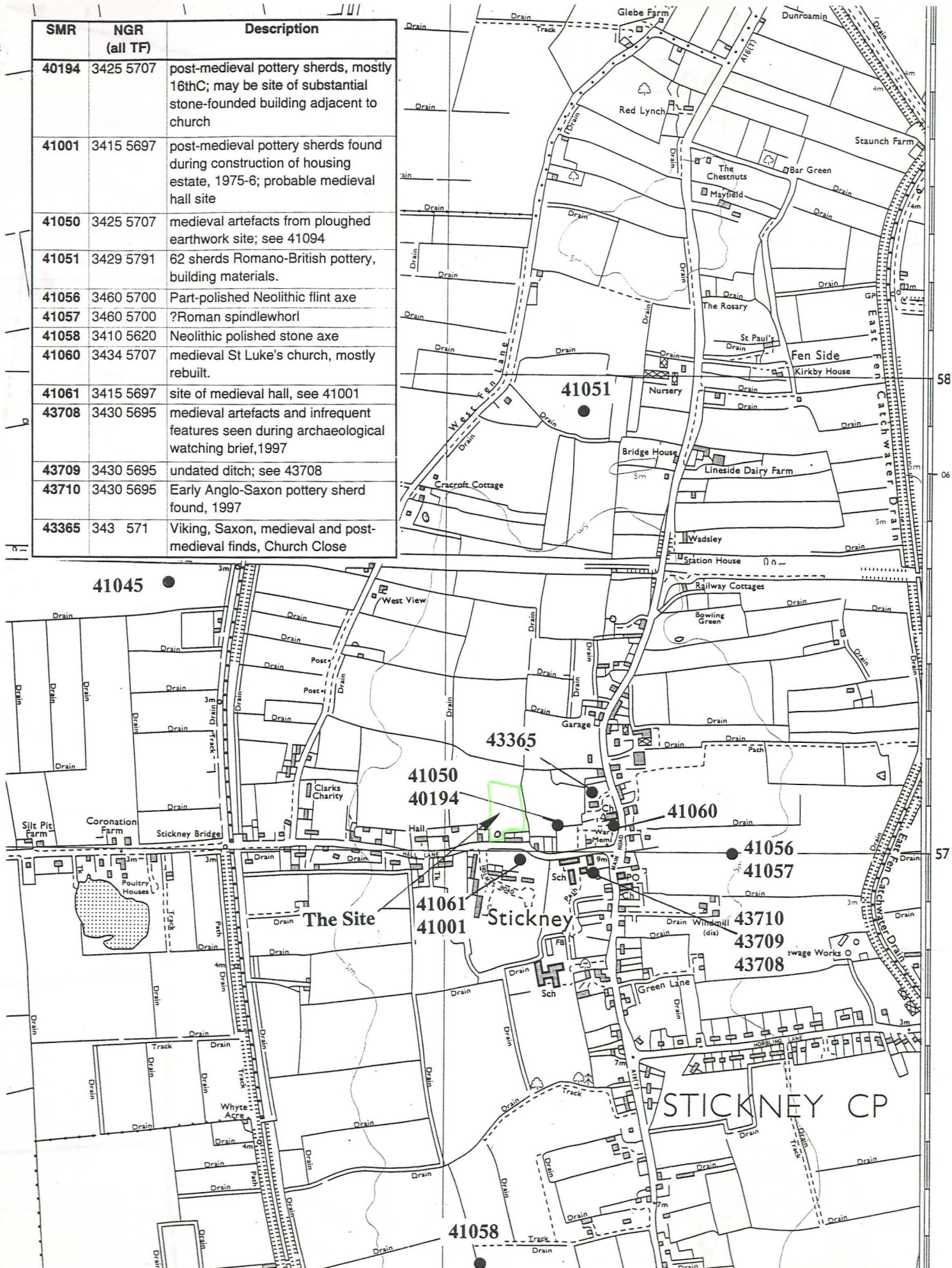


Fig. 3 Recorded archaeological sites and findsspots close to the application site, based on the 1980 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map sheet TF 35 NW. Additional information plotted from Lincolnshire SMR. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 100002165).

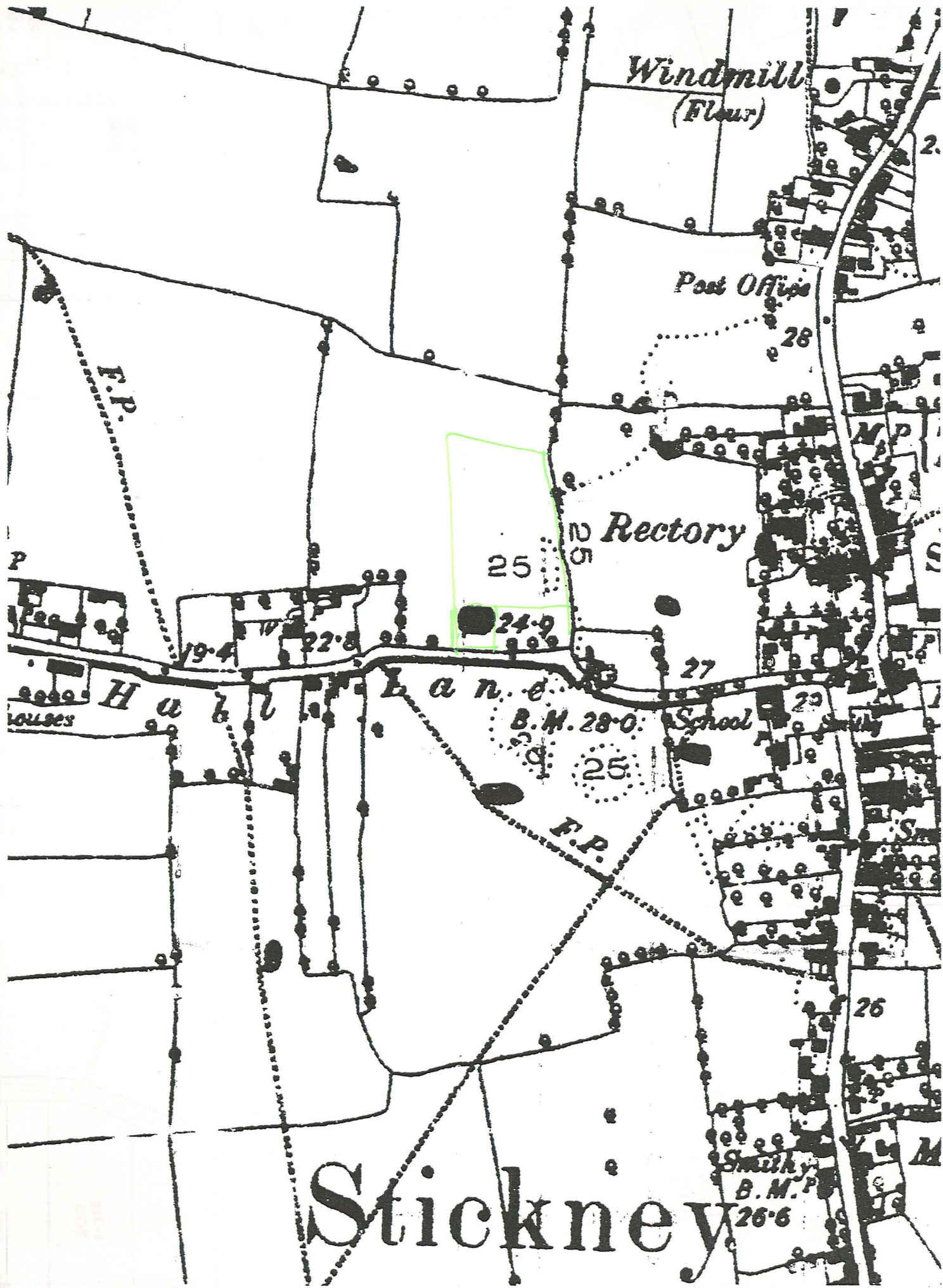


Fig. 4 Extract from the 1891 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map Sheet Lincs. 90 SW (at enlarged scale).

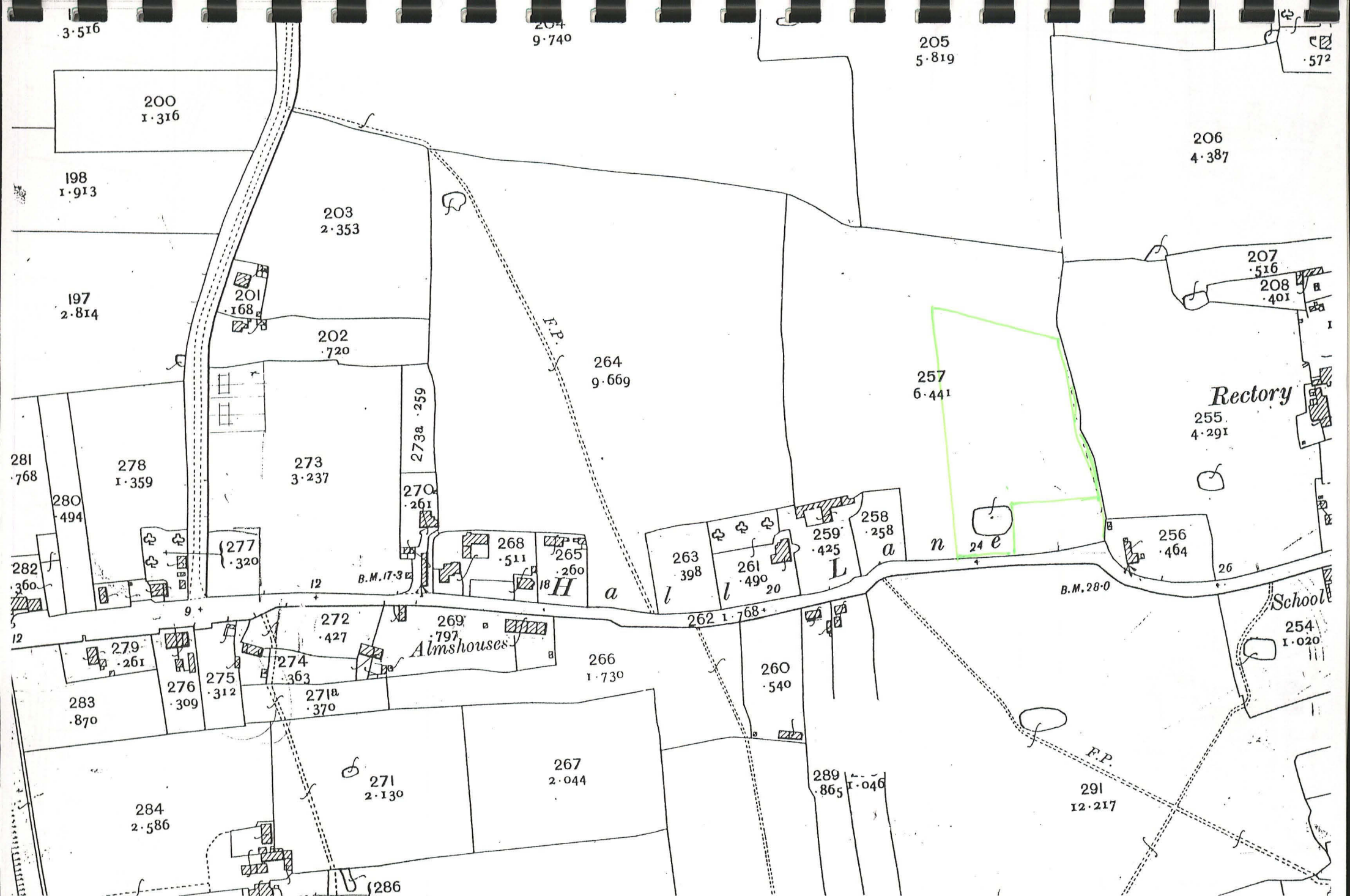


Fig. 5 Extract from the 1906 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map Sheet Lincs. 90.10.

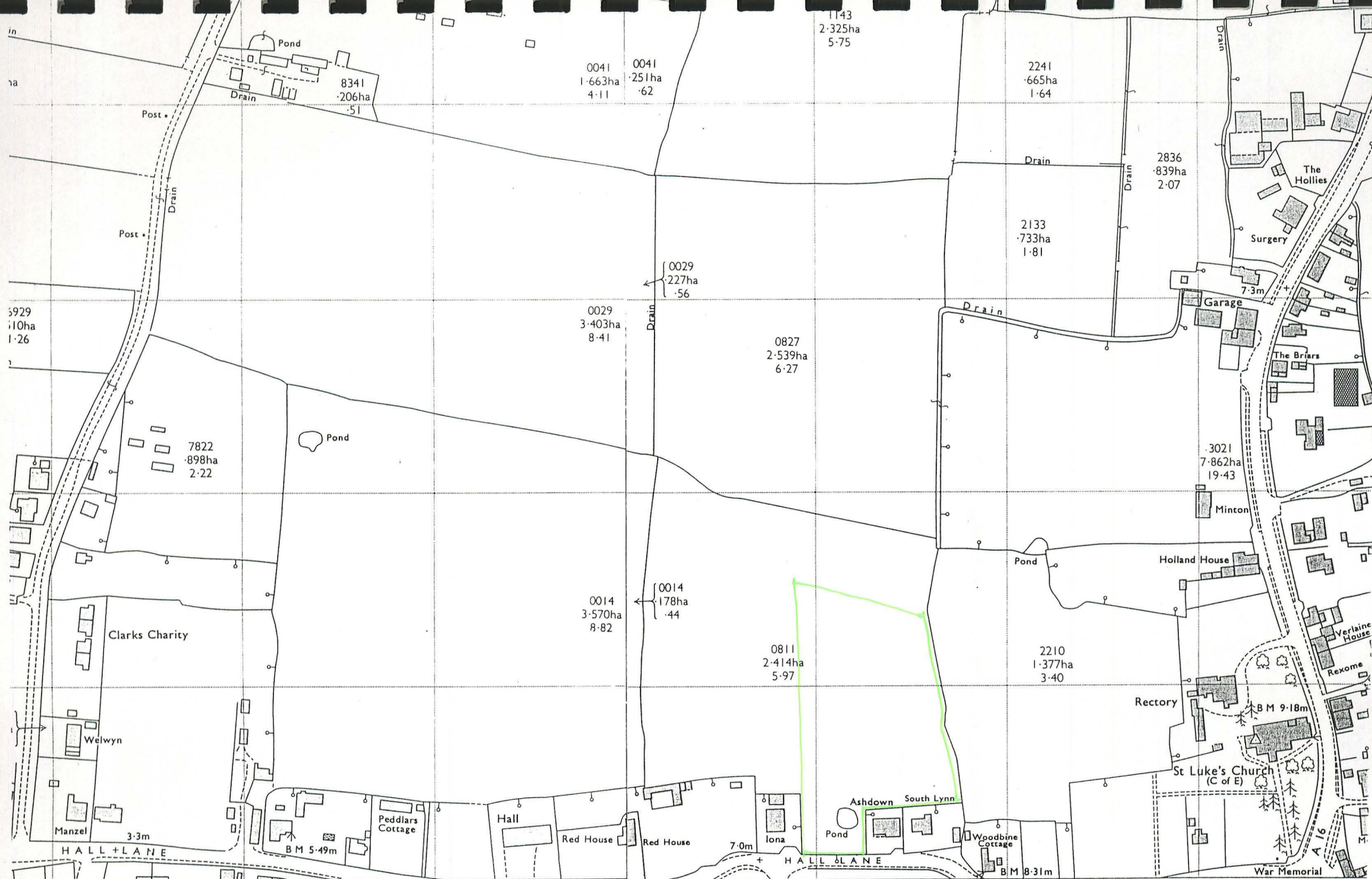


Fig. 6 Extract from the 1975 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map, Sheet TF 3457 - 3557 (© Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 10002165).

THE PLATES



Pl.1 Oblique air photograph of Stickney, c.1970s, showing ridge and furrow and other earthworks within the application site and in surrounding fields:
a) standard reproduction; b) inverted reproduction for enhanced clarity.
Photograph reproduced with permission from Heritage Lincolnshire.



PI. 2 The application site forms the southern and eastern part of a larger pasture field, in which various earthwork features are visible (looking SE from beyond the site limits).



Pl. 3 Water standing in the pond, close to the Hall Lane frontage (looking SW, with the bungalow 'Iona' to the right).

Pl. 4 Pronounced earthwork ditch at the northern limit of the application site (looking west).





Pl. 5 Earthworks at the NE corner of the field, immediately outside the application site (looking north).