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**DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT OF THE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON LAND
AT MAIN ROAD,
LAUGHTERTON,
KETTLETHORPE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(LMR 03)**



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(LMR 03)**

Work Undertaken For
Gelder Ltd

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

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National Grid Reference: SK 8367 7583
Planning Application No: M02/P/0600

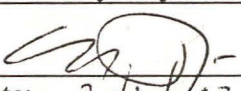



A.P.S. Report No: 17/03



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Main Road, Laughterton
LMR 03

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1. SUMMARY

A desk-based assessment was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development of land adjacent to Main Road, Laughterton, Kettlethorpe, Lincolnshire.

Few prehistoric remains are recorded within the assessment area but include Neolithic (4000-2201 BC) flints and an Iron Age (800 BC-AD 50) gold coin. Undated cropmarks of probable prehistoric enclosures are also known in the vicinity. Romano-British (AD 43-410) finds are also known from the vicinity although generally too limited in quantity to indicate settlement.

During the medieval (AD 1067 – 1540) period villages, including Laughterton, were established in the area although these probably had Saxon precursors. East of the village the assessment area is dominated by a 14th century park which was in existence until the 1830s.

Cartographic sources indicate the site was maintained as open ground, probably as rough pasture, throughout the post-medieval period.

The field is dominated by earthworks probably representing boundaries to former tofts extending from the east. A mound at the southern edge of the field may be a house platform. As a pasture field the site is unsuitable for fieldwalking, although geophysical survey may be a valid technique. No artefacts were identified on the walkover survey.

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 Gelder Ltd to undertake a desk-based assessment of land at Main Road, Laughterton, Kettlethorpe, Lincolnshire. This was in order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed residential development at the site. The residential development comprises five new dwellings as outlined in planning application M02/P/0600.

2.3 Site Location

Laughterton is located 15km northwest of Lincoln in the parish of Kettlethorpe, in the administrative district of West Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The proposed development site is located immediately west of the village centre defined by Main Road. Centred on National Grid Reference SK 8367 7583 the site encompasses 0.37 hectares of land and covers the eastern part of a single field unit. The assessment area is that covered

by Figure 2.

2.4 Topography and Geology

Laughterton lies within the Trent Vale of northwest Lincolnshire. Land in the vicinity is slightly undulating with a slight slope down to the west. The site is at a height of *c.* 7m OD.

Soils at the proposed development area are of the Newport 1 Association, typically well drained medium sandy soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 270). To the east are soils of the Blackwood Association, typically deep permeable sandy and coarse loamy soils (*ibid.* 127). These soils are developed on blown sand that overlies glaciofluvial sands and gravels which seal a solid geology of Triassic Mercia Mudstones (BGS 1999). Two Institute of Geological Science boreholes, to the north and south of the site, have revealed the following sequences;

SK 8352 7638	Depth
Soil	0-0.3m
Blown Sand and Glaciofluvial deposits	1.7m
Keuper Marl	+3m
Ref: Price 1975, 34	

SK 8346 7530	Depth
Blown Sand	0-2.6m
Keuper Marl	+3.5m
Ref: Price 1975, 37	

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 Laughterton 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 archaeological remains. The results of the archival and field examinations were committed to scale plans of the area.

No geotechnical information relevant to the proposed development site was

available.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Historical Evidence

Laughterton is first mentioned in charters dating to the early 13th century. Referred to as *Lahtretton* the name is derived from the Old English settlement (*tūn*) with an uncertain first element (Cameron 1998, 103).

Laughterton has also been associated with *Leugtrricdun* which is mentioned in a charter of AD 675-691 when King Æthelred granted 30 'manentes' (hides) to Peterborough Abbey (Hart 1966, 98). *Leugtrricdun* is derived from the Old English hill (*dūn*) where lettuce (*leahtric* from the Latin *lactuca*) grew, which would be unusual on two accounts, that of using a Latin loan word at such a date and on topographic grounds (Sawyer 1998, 240; Ekwall 1974, 289).

No mention is made of Laughterton in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086, nor of Kettlethorpe. Indeed, substantial parts of Well Wapentake are missing from the Survey suggesting that the assessment for these areas was lost (Cole 1911, 43). However, these settlements are also missing from the subsequent Lindsey survey of c. 1115, although Odo Sancte Crucis and Columban's unlocated holdings (Foster and Longley 1976, Li 7/8, 10) may be relevant (Cole 1911, 43).

Laughterton was always assessed in tax returns with Kettlethorpe until 1841 and, although Laughterton and Fenton had separate independent field systems, they looked to the parish church at Kettlethorpe (Everson 1991). As a secondary settlement to Kettlethorpe, documentary history for

the village is sparse but is probably tied up with the manorial history of Kettlethorpe, the manor being located on the present site of Kettlethorpe Hall.

In the mid 13th century, it is recorded that Kettlethorpe was held by Joan Columbayn, Lady of Kettlethorpe, possibly a descendant of the Columban mentioned in the Lindsey Survey (Cole 1911, 44). By 1287, Kettlethorpe was in the possession of the De Cruce, De Sancta Cruce or De La Croise family who subsequently passed it on to the Swynford family in 1356 (*ibid.* 46). Katherine Swynford, mistress and later wife to John of Gaunt, was in possession of the manor in 1383 for a grant allowing her to enclose '*.. and make a park of 300 acres of lands and woods within her manor of Kettlethorpe*' (Calendar of Patent Rolls 1381-5, 317). This park lay east of Laughterton.

In a deed dated to 1436, certain messuages and lands in Laughterton are mentioned, the boundaries of which were minutely described and preserved many topographic and local names including *Weldaille*, *Robertsholme*, *Daympolsyk*, *Hevedlanddaille* and *Northredgate*, although the locations of these have since been lost (Cole 1911, 62).

5.2 Cartographic Evidence

The proposed development site is located immediately west of Laughterton. Appropriate maps of the vicinity were examined.

The Enclosure Plan for Laughterton and Kettlethorpe, dating to 1765 and 1766, is not preserved, although the Award does survive but was not consulted.

The earliest available plan is Armstrong's

'Map of Lincolnshire' which dates to 1778 (Fig. 3). Although of a small scale, this map depicts Laughterton as a built up area astride the road from Newton to Torksey. A windmill is depicted northwest of the village.

The Ordnance Survey 2" drawings of 1820 depicts clearly the layout of thoroughfares around Laughterton (Fig. 4). Buildings are shown either side of the north-south aligned street and also along the road to Kettlethorpe.

Bryant's 1828 'Map of the County of Lincoln' is similar in detail to the Ordnance Survey drawing (Fig. 5). Houses are also depicted along Marsh Lane, to the west of the village where a windmill is also shown.

No title maps are recorded for Laughterton and it is possible that the village was tithe free for in a terrier of 1674 there is a note mentioning that 'the criftins (small crofts) att Laughterton, every respective owner 'holds tyth-free' (Cole 1911, 77n).

The 1st edition 6" to 1 mile Ordnance Survey plan of 1887 shows the proposed development area as open field (Fig. 6). The site lies west of a school. Little change has occurred by the time of the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey plan of 1921 (Fig. 7), and the area to the southwest of the site is shown as allotment gardens. There is little further change depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1980 (Fig. 2), though the southeastern boundary of the site had been defined and houses constructed along Marsh lane, immediately to the west

5.3 Aerial Photographic Evidence

Aerial photographs relevant to the

assessment area held by the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record were examined. Results of aerial photographic examination have been plotted and are shown on Figure 8.

Only one photograph held by the Sites and Monuments Record depicts the proposed development area (Inner Vision 220/0298/27A). This is a view looking east over the village and shows the proposed development area as a pasture field. Differential colouring of the grass is too indistinct to suggest archaeological remains, although a possible ditch can be noted parallel to the northern boundary of the site. Further afield, ridge and furrow of the medieval field system can be seen to the east of the village.

In addition to the above examined photographs, RCHME overlays were also examined. These show isolated field boundaries northeast of Broom Hill and enclosures to the south and southwest of Laughterton. Saillie Bank is also clearly depicted as an earthwork between Laughterton and Kettlethorpe. Ridge and furrow of the medieval field systems have not been identified around Laughterton, although are present to the east in Kettlethorpe.

Soils within the vicinity of the proposed development area are of the Blackwood Association which has produced good cropmark results in the Trent valley (Carter 1998, 100). However, aerial photography is complicated as the area lies close to the restricted airspace associated with RAF Scampton (*ibid*, 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.* 800m of the proposed development site are collated in Table 1 and located on Figure 9.

Table 1: Known archaeological sites and finds within the vicinity

Map Code	SMR Ref.	Description	National Grid Reference
1	50097	Neolithic flint scraper	SK 8275 7550
2	54277	Neolithic-Bronze Age flint flakes	SK 8385 7592
3	50096	Iron Age gold stater	SK 8283 7573
4	53813	Romano-British pottery	SK 8283 7573
5	50095	Romano-British brooch	SK 8370 7640
6	53810	Medieval settlement of Laughterton	SK 8370 7580
7	53808	Medieval settlement of Kettlethorpe	SK 8480 7580
8	50099	Medieval deer park, Kettlethorpe	SK 8412 7654
9	53794	Medieval settlement of Fenton	SK 8470 7670
10	53806	Medieval windmill (site of)	SK 8306 7628
11	53814	Post-medieval pottery	SK 8283 7573
12	53807	Post-medieval windmill	SK 8350 7570
13	50119	Grange Farm, possible medieval origin	SK 8835 7568
14	53812	World War II searchlight battery and gun emplacement	SK 8348 7556
15	53809	Undated cropmark boundary ditches	SK 8389 7647
16	50362	Undated linear cropmark boundary ditches	SK 8400 7508
17	52583	Undated cropmark ditches	SK 8270 7520

Prehistoric Archaeology

Neolithic flints, a scraper and two waste flakes are known from the assessment area and are the earliest remains found (Fig. 9, Nos. 1 and 2). These finds are not suggestive of settlement.

Iron Age activity is also suggested by the findspot of a single gold coin (Fig. 9, No. 3). This was found associated with Romano-British pottery and could have been in use during that period.

Within the assessment area are undated cropmarks which may be prehistoric or Romano-British in origin.

Romano-British Archaeology

Romano-British pottery and a fragment of brooch are known from west and north of the village (Fig. 9, Nos. 4 and 5). Additionally, evaluation undertaken at Home Farm, 120m northeast of the site, identified Romano-British roof tiles which suggests a probable settlement in the vicinity of Laughterton (Albone 1998, 4).

Saxon Archaeology

No Saxon remains are recorded by the County Sites and Monuments Record as falling within the assessment area, although a gully containing Late Saxon pottery was identified during evaluation at Home Farm (Albone 1998, 5).

Medieval Archaeology

The assessment area is dominated by two medieval sites. The first is the medieval settlement of Laughterton (Fig. 9, No. 6) which appears to be a planned two-row village with properties of equal depth on either side of the north-south street. To the east the tofts are longer, extending as far back as the Saille Bank (Everson 1991). Parts of the medieval settlements of

Fenton and Kettlethorpe also fall within the assessment area.

The second site is the medieval park of Kettlethorpe (Fig. 9, No. 8) which is contained by the Saille Bank. Documents indicate that this was founded in 1383, although it has been suggested that it was an extension to an older one (Everson *et al.* 1991, 111). The park is recorded as surviving until it was broken up in 1830 (Cole 1911, 82).

Stone built structures of the period have been identified during investigations at Home Farm (Albone 1998, 5).

To the northwest lies the possible site of a medieval windmill (Fig. 9, No. 10) as indicated by the name Mill Hill. This may relate to the lease of land and a windmill dating to 1571 preserved at the Archive Office (LAO Misc. Don. 64).

Immediately southwest of the site lies Grange Farm which may have medieval origins. However, no monastic granges are recorded in Laughterton.

Post-medieval Archaeology

The site of a post-medieval windmill is located along Marsh Lane. This was a post mill with roundhouse and was dated to 1787 and demolished in 1951 (Dolman 1986, 31). Pottery of the period is also known from west of the village.

Modern Archaeology

A single modern site is recorded at the Sites and Monuments Record and comprises a World War II searchlight battery and gun emplacement.

Previous Archaeological Intervention

Only a single previous archaeological

intervention has been undertaken in Laughterton, evaluation of land around Home Farm (Albone 1998). Apart from identifying medieval stone built structures and recovering a quantity of Late Saxon pottery, this evaluation also identified 12th century flood deposits and a build up of windblown sand occurring between the 12th and 18th centuries.

5.5 Walkover Survey

The site was visited on 14th January 2003 to assess the potential of the site to contain archaeological features and to note any constraints to further work. Earthworks were noted and as a consequence were surveyed, the results of which are discussed below.

Access to the site was via a gate at the southern end of the field and is suitable for a mechanical excavator. The field is at present sub-divided into three areas, each separated by a wire fence.

No services were noted apart from an overhead cable crossing the site at the southeast corner of the field.

As a pasture field, the site is unsuitable for fieldwalking although geophysical survey may be carried out.

6. EARTHWORK SURVEY

Methodology

The earthworks were surveyed using a Geodolite Total System Station with data recorded on a Psion datalogger. Tops and bottoms of slope were recorded thus and additional spot heights were also taken. The readings were downloaded and a drawing of the site produced. Data were also inputted into a contour generating

programme to provide a contour survey of the site for reference.

Results

The results of the earthwork survey are depicted on Figure 10 along with comments observed during the walkover survey. The initial letters refer to features identified during the survey.

- A Natural prominence at the northwest corner of the field, extends further north and to the west. This has a gradual slope down to the east and a sharper slope down to the south.
- B East-west aligned bank, dropping steeply down to the south. Possible toft boundary.
- C Rectangular hollow area of indeterminate function.
- D East-west bank, parallel to B above. Slopes down to north and south. Possible toft boundary.
- E Oval platform, c. 21m x 10m and 0.7m high. Possible house platform.
- F Hedge bank forming the western boundary to the site. Quite prominent at southern end. Drops sharply down to west (outside the survey area). This hedge line forms the western limit of tofts further north in the village and may be medieval in origin.

7. CONSTRAINTS

7.1 Heritage Constraints

No Scheduled Ancient Monuments protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 (HMSO 1979) are located within the vicinity of Laughterton. 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. Likewise none fall within Laughterton, although are recorded in Kettlethorpe (DoE 1985, 23).

7.2 Other Constraints

No specific checks were carried out to determine the presence of services (gas, water, electricity, *etc.*) across the site. Overhead services have been noted in the southeast corner of the site.

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.

8. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The criteria used to assess the significance of the remains present within the assessment area 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 prehistoric to the post-medieval periods have been recognised within the assessment area.

Undated earthworks have been identified at the site and are likely to be medieval or post-medieval in origin.

Rarity

Earthworks of toft boundaries and a possible house platform are typical of medieval and later villages. They may, however, contain rare or unusual features.

Documentation

Records of archaeological sites and finds made in the assessment area are kept in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record.

There is some contemporary documentation regarding Laughterton and Kettlethorpe which has previously been summarised (Cole 1911). This report provides the first site-specific archaeological consideration of the proposed development site.

Group Value

Prehistoric and later dated remains recorded within the assessment area have moderate to high group value.

Survival/Condition

Of the previously recorded archaeology within the assessment area, only the medieval park boundary survives in a visible state. All other sites are recorded as cropmarks or artefact scatters and, therefore, have been subject to ploughing.

The walkover survey identified earthworks at the site which survive in a generally good condition, with no evidence of damage from ploughing.

Fragility/Vulnerability

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

Diversity

High period diversity is represented by archaeological remains of prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains occurring in close proximity to the proposed development area.

Moderate functional diversity is provided by sites and remains relating to settlement, hunting and agriculture in the vicinity.

Potential

The lack of post-medieval development at the site may indicate moderately high potential for archaeological remains surviving at the site.

9. ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT

Details regarding the development are not yet finalised, but at present comprise five new dwellings. It is likely that proposed development will impact into buried archaeological remains if present and that earthworks may have to be substantially landscaped to allow for this.

No past impact on the site has been identified as the site appears to have been open pasture.

10. OVERVIEW

Earthworks of probable toft boundaries and a possible house platform have been identified within the proposed area of development. As such, they may be of medieval or post-medieval date.

Although, prehistoric and Romano-British remains are known in the vicinity of Laughterton, few artefacts of these periods have come from stratified archaeological deposits. No remains of these periods have been identified in close proximity to the site.

11. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Main Road, Laughterton, 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. These sites are generally few in number and many do not suggest settlement of the period.

During the Saxon period, place-name evidence would suggest that villages were being established in the vicinity. Late Saxon pottery has been retrieved from Laughterton which the layout of the village itself suggests a medieval planned village. East of Laughterton is an extensive area of parkland.

The proposed development area contains earthworks of probable toft boundaries and a small platform reminiscent of a house platform. The field is currently pasture and, therefore, unsuitable for fieldwalking. Geophysical survey is considered a suitable technique for further investigation of the site. No artefactual remains were observed during the walkover survey.

12. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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14. ABBREVIATIONS

- | | |
|------|-----------------------------------|
| APS | Archaeological Project Services |
| BGS | British Geological Survey |
| DoE | Department of the Environment |
| HMSO | Her Majesties' Stationery Office |
| IFA | Institute of Field Archaeologists |

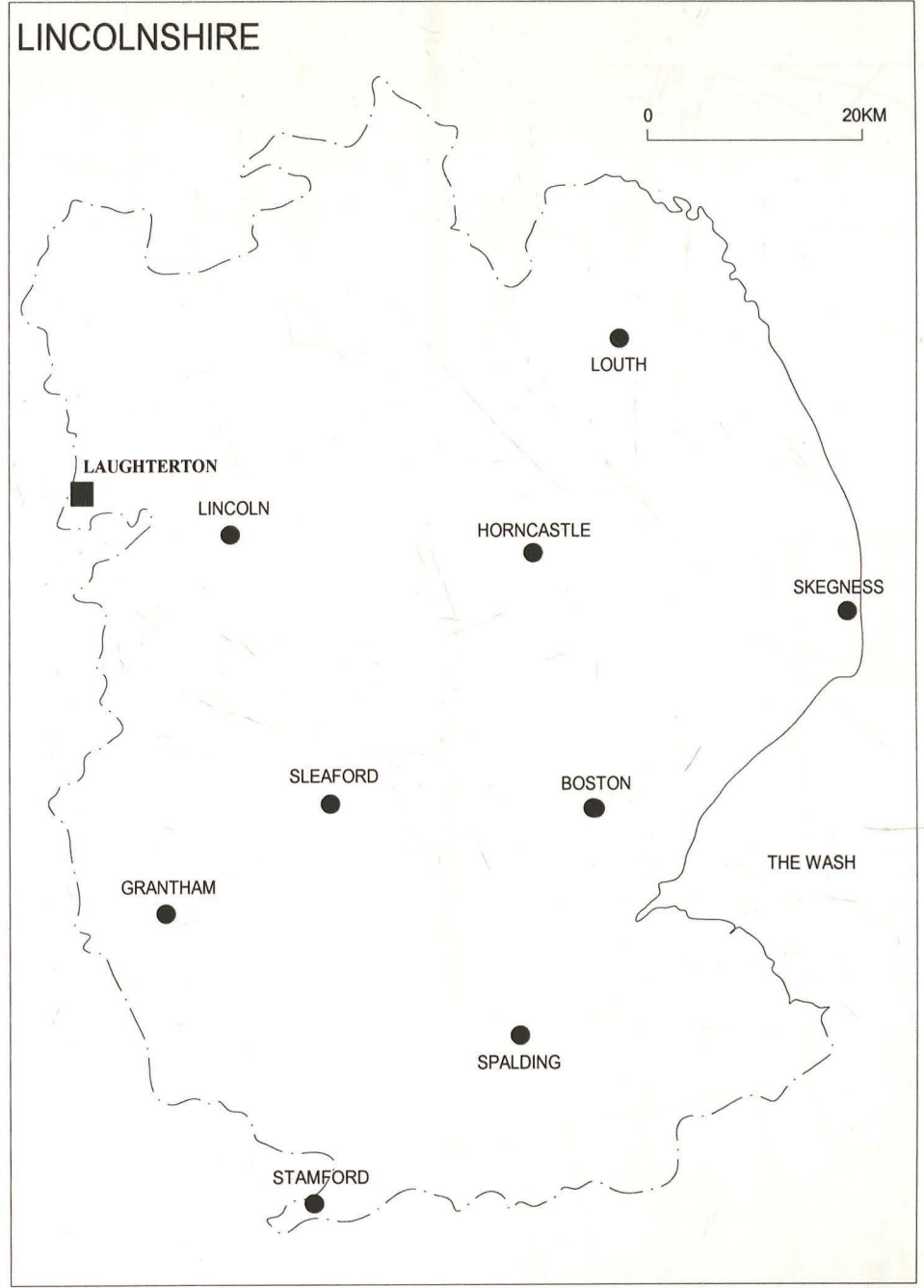
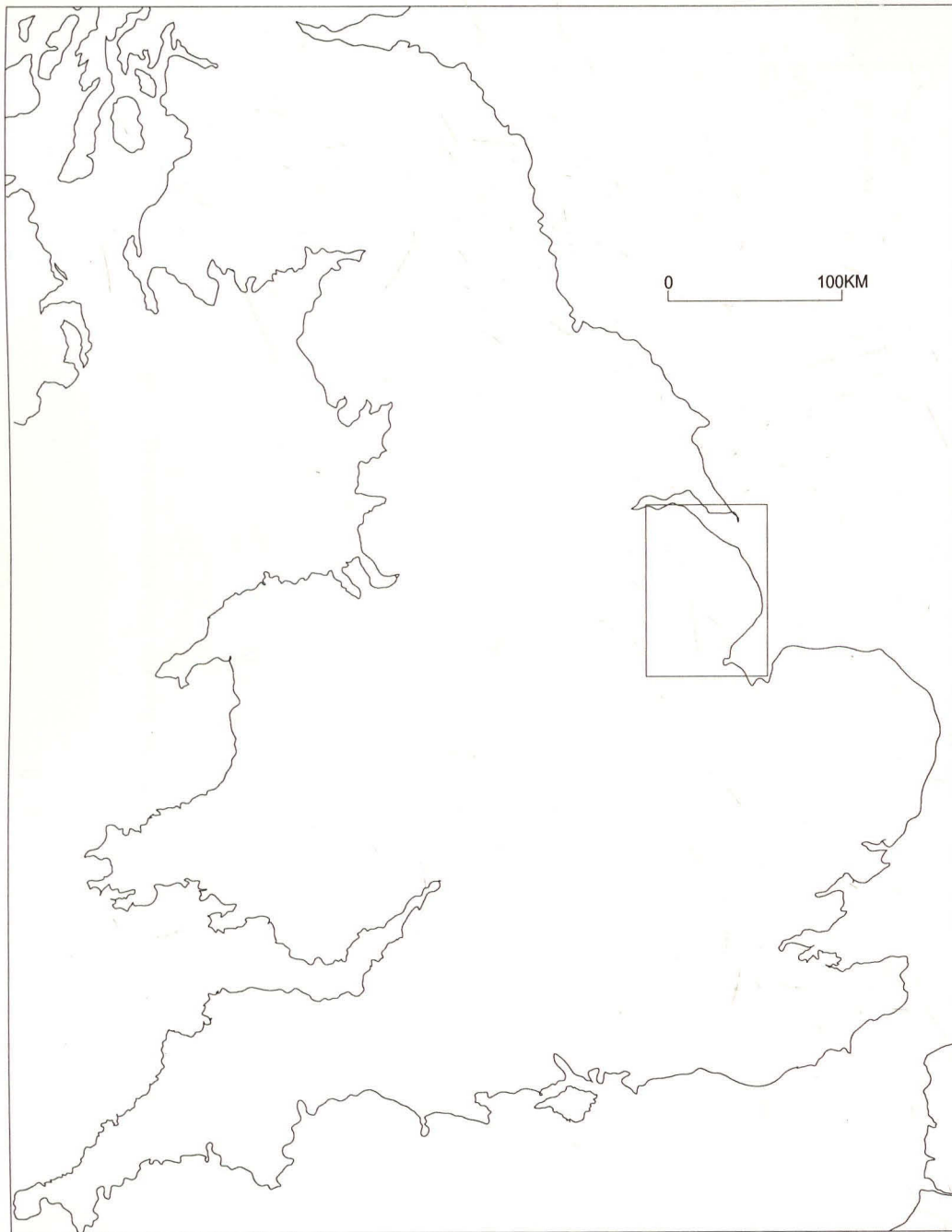
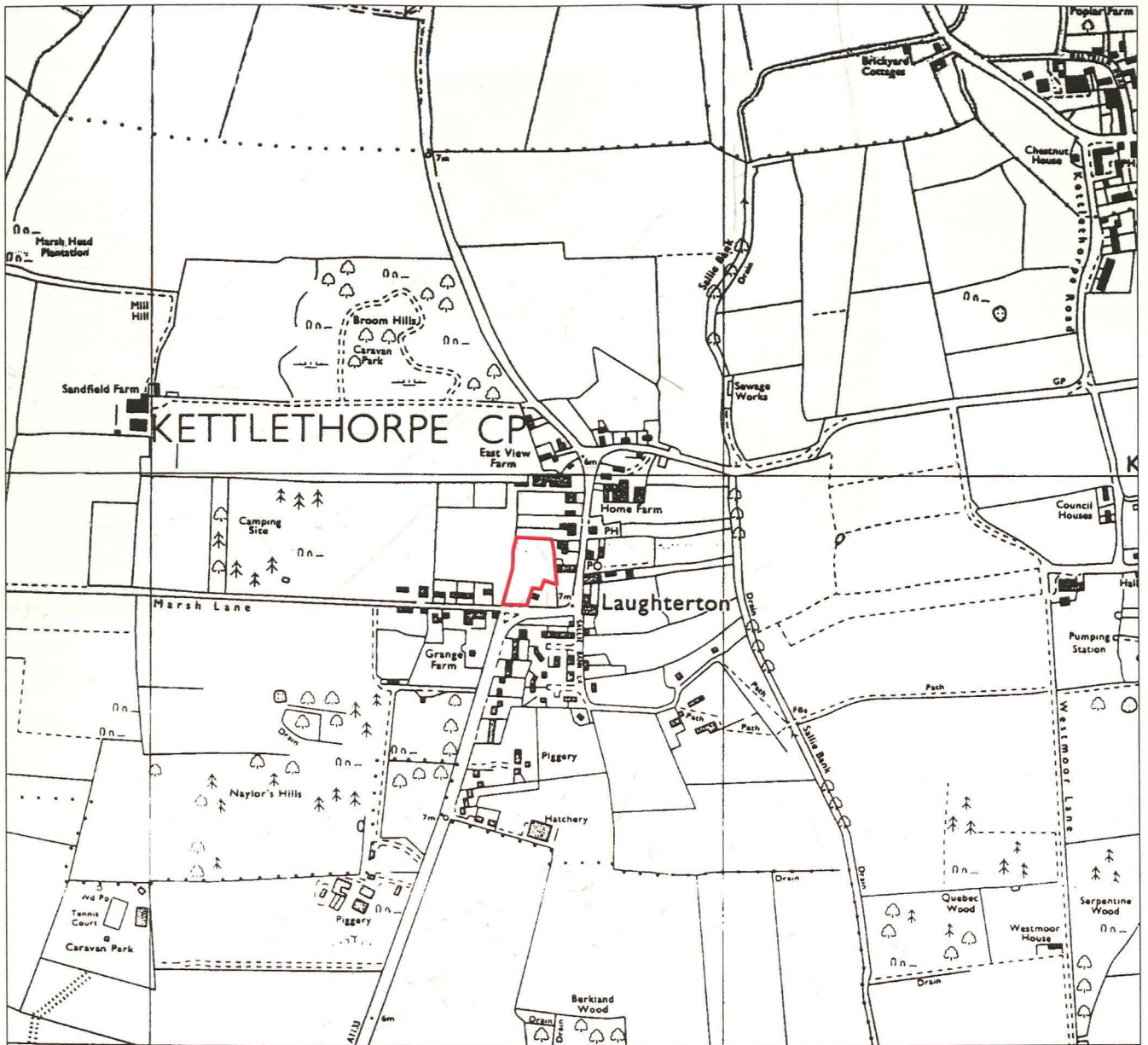


Figure 1 - General location plan



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright. HTL LTD Licence No AL5041A0001



Figure 2 - The assessment area showing the site location

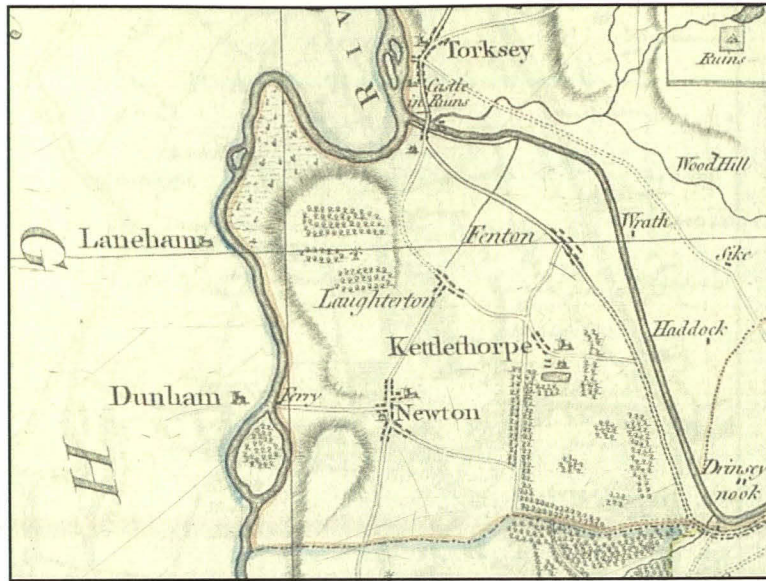


Figure 3 - Extract from Armstrong's 'Map of Lincolnshire', 1778

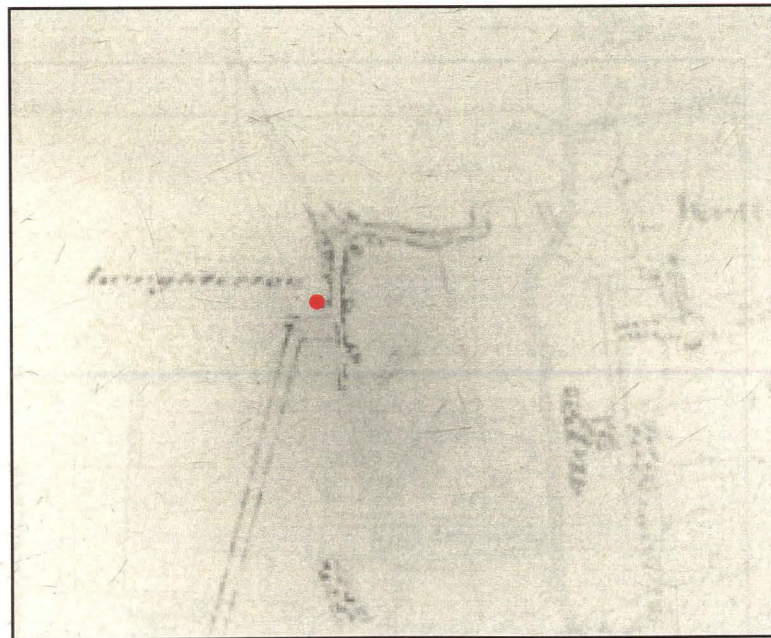


Figure 4 - Extract from the Ordnance Survey 2'' drawings, 1820



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



Figure 6 - Extract from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6'' plan, 1887
(Lincs sheet LX S.W.)

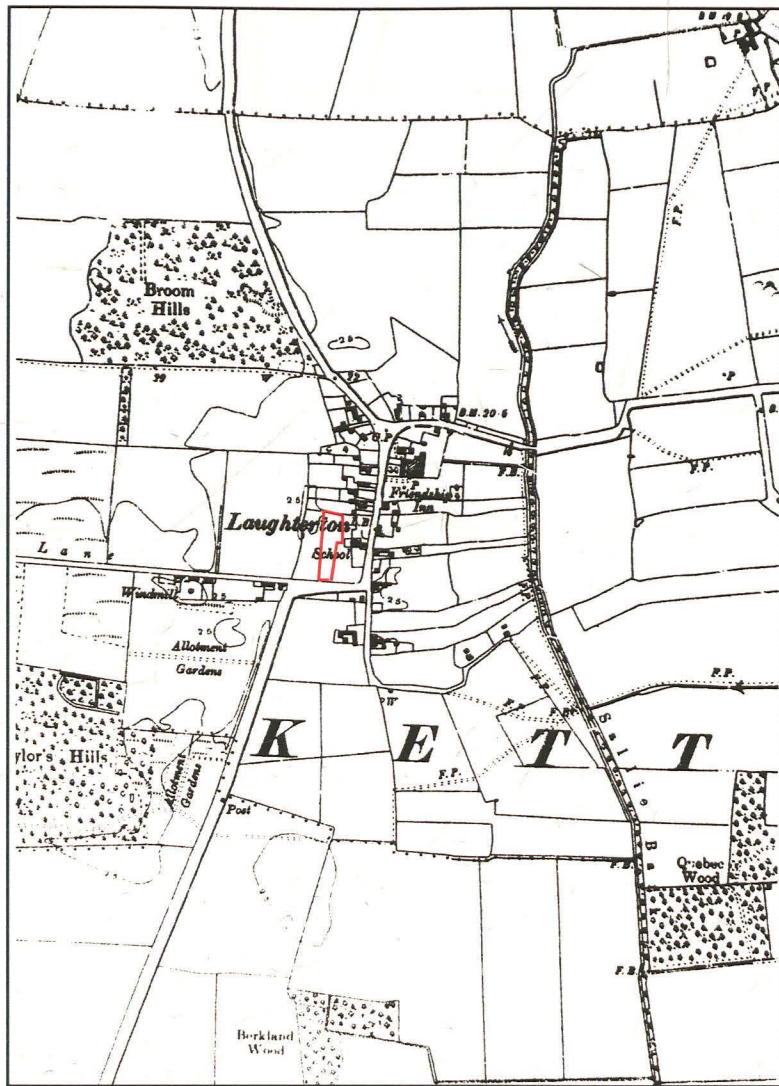
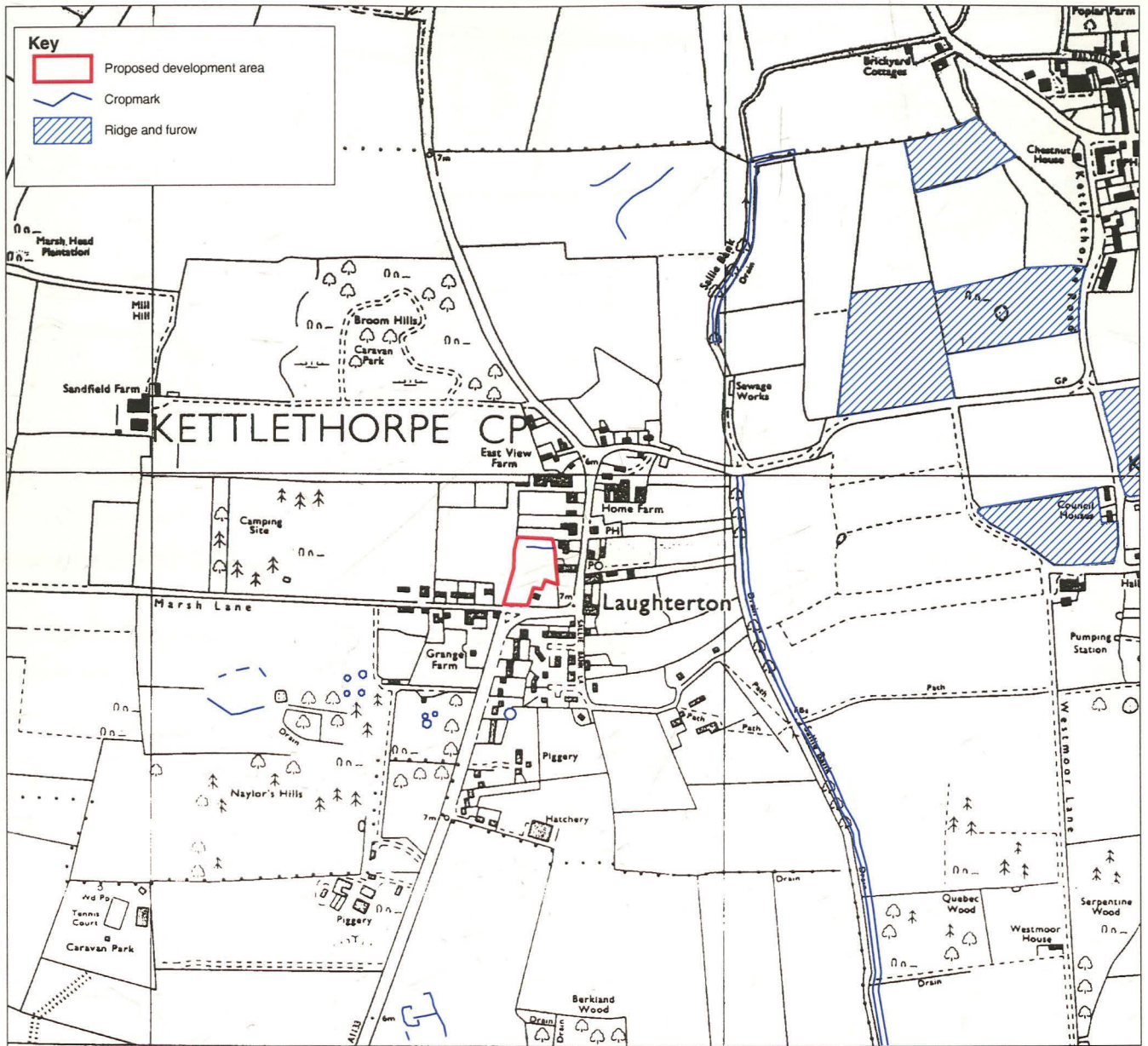


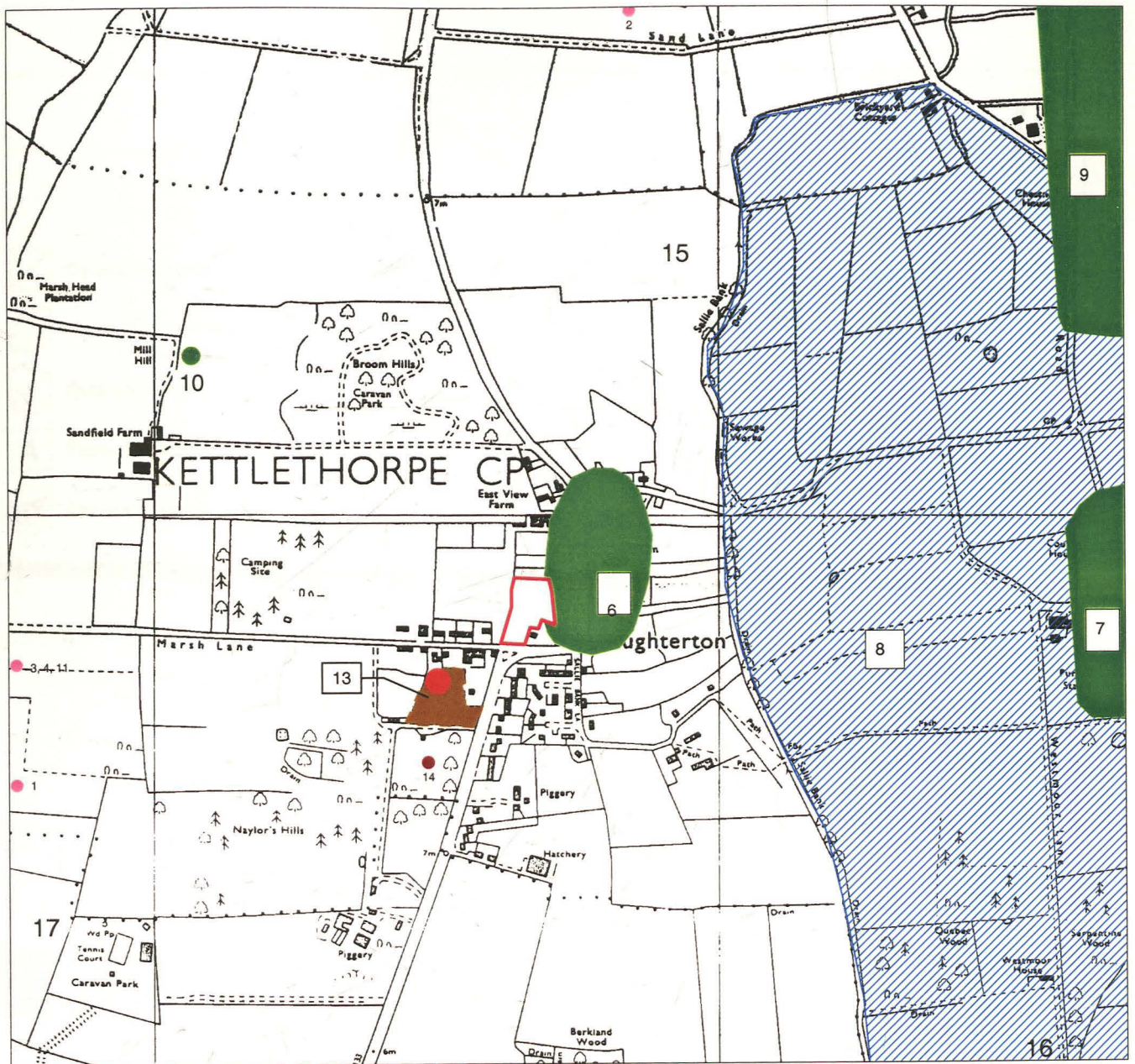
Figure 7 - Extract from the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" plan, 1921
(Lincs sheet LX S.W.)



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Figure 8 - Cropmarks within the assessment area



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Figure 9 - Archaeological sites within the assessment area

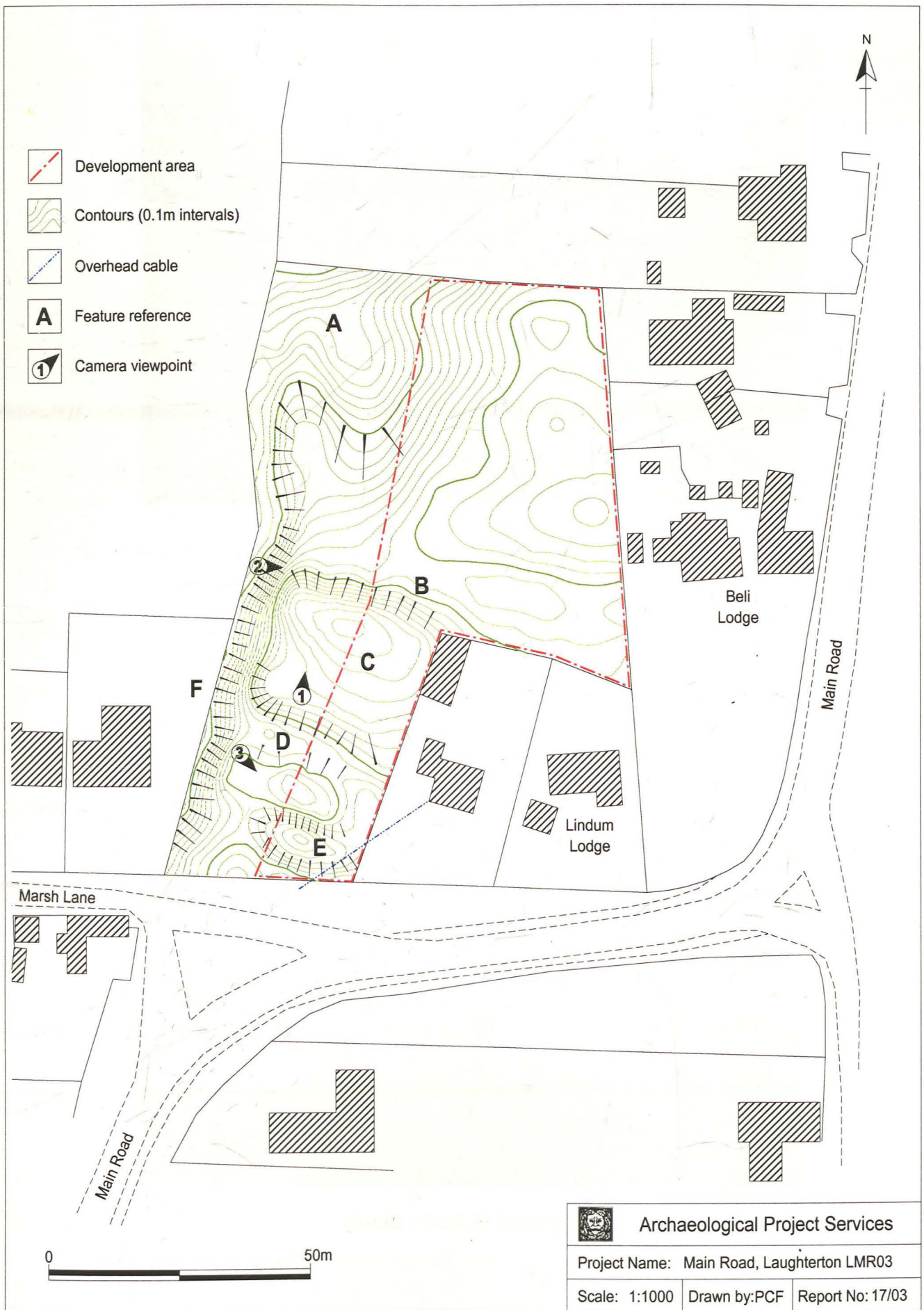


Figure 10 - Earthwork survey with results of walkover survey



Plate 1 - General view of the site, looking north



Plate 2 - Bank B, looking east



Plate 3 - Platform mound (E), looking southeast

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

Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
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 1 st century AD.
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.
Toft	Elongated and parallel plots of land containing a dwelling.

Appendix 3

LIST OF SOURCES CONSULTED

Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record, parish of Kettlethorpe

Aerial Photographs held in the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record

Inner Visions	Ref: 220/0298/27A	22.02.1998
RCHME	Ref: 2970/2 SK8376/1	no date

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

Plans and Maps for the parish of Kettlethorpe, held at the Lincolnshire Archives

Lincoln Central Reference Library

Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire Library

Ordnance Survey Maps c. 1887, 1921, 1980

Sources Not Consulted

Geotechnical information

Cursory examination was made of 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.