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**DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT OF THE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF
THE GAINSBOROUGH TO CAENBY CORNER
GAS PIPELINE, LINCOLNSHIRE
(WESTERN SECTION)
(GCC02)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

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THE GAINSBOROUGH TO CAENBY CORNER
GAS PIPELINE, LINCOLNSHIRE
(WESTERN SECTION)
(GCC02)**

Work Undertaken For
Transco plc

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Report compiled by
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National Grid References:
SK 8246 8850 – SK 8425 8855



A.P.S. Report No: 235/02



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1. SUMMARY

This report constitutes a supplement to the earlier desk-based assessment of the route of the Gainsborough to Caenby Corner gas pipeline, Lincolnshire. This supplement considered a 1.8km section of the pipeline located to the west of the section considered in the earlier report. A corridor extending for 500m either side of the pipeline route was considered during the research. Archaeological evidence dating from the medieval to modern periods has been identified within this area.

The majority of this section of the pipeline lies within a former medieval deer park and there is some potential that associated remains will exist along the route, particularly at the park boundaries. The site of the Civil War Battle of Gainsborough (1643) lies close to the western end of the pipeline. It is likely that the route lies within the wider battlefield area. A post-medieval sand pit was located at the western end of the pipeline and brick-making was known to having been taking place in the vicinity during the 19th century.

Although no evidence of prehistoric, Romano-British or Anglo-Saxon activity was identified within the assessment area there is some potential that of these periods could lie along the pipeline route.

A site visit was undertaken to the route of the pipeline to establish current ground conditions and the presence of archaeological remains. However, crop and soil conditions restricted the inspection of the ground surface and no specific observations were made. The proposed pipeline route would be suitable for further evaluation in the form of geophysical survey and fieldwalking subject to appropriate ground conditions.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Transco plc to undertake a desk-based assessment of a further section of a gas pipeline located to the west of the pipeline investigated in an earlier report (Albone 2002).

The archaeological assessment was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for the Preparation of Desk-Based Assessments* (IFA 1999).

2.2 Topography and Geology

Gainsborough is located in the West Lindsey district of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1) on gently undulating ground in the Trent valley. The section of the pipeline under consideration in this report measured approximately 1.8km long and lay entirely within Gainsborough parish. It extended from a point to the south of Foxby Lane at national grid reference SK 8246 8850 to the parish boundary at SK 8425 8855 (Fig. 2). The route lies at a height of approximately 32m at the western end falling into a shallow valley near Park House Farm Cottages before rising to 26m at the parish boundary.

Geological deposits within the assessment area outcrop in a series of north to south aligned bands with the oldest rocks exposed in the west. The section of the pipeline route, covered in this report, lies on Triassic mudstones (BGS 1979). Overlying these are sandy and coarse loamy soils of the Blackwood Association (SSEW 1983a; SSEW 1983b; Hodge *et al.* 1984, 127).

2.3 Definition of a Desk-Based Assessment

A desk-based assessment is defined by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) 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).

3. PROJECT AIMS

The purpose of the desk-based assessment is to identify and characterise the known

archaeology and the archaeological potential of the assessment area, this being a corridor 500m either side of the pipeline route. The impact of the pipeline upon the archaeological resource is also assessed with reference to the earlier desk-based assessment of the remainder of the pipeline route.

4. METHODS

Compilation of the archaeological and historical data within the parishes traversed by the pipeline route involved examination of all appropriate primary and secondary sources available. These have included:

- I. Historical documents, enclosure, tithe, parish and other maps and plans, held at the Lincolnshire Archives Office
- II. Recent and old Ordnance Survey maps.
- III. Archaeological information held at the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Records Office.
- IV. Aerial photographs, held at the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Records Office.
- V. Archaeological and local history books and journals held at the Lincoln Central Library and Heritage Lincolnshire Library.

Information obtained from the literature and cartographic examination was supplemented by a site visit to the pipeline route to assess present land-use and ground conditions and identify any archaeological features.

Results of the archival examinations were committed to scale plans of the area. Archaeological sites and finds referred to in the text are indicated on the accompanying plans.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Historical data

Gainsborough is first recorded as a settlement in 1013 AD when King Swein of Denmark landed there from the Trent and received the submission of the people of the kingdom of Lindsey (Sawyer 1998, 130). The place-name,

recorded as 'Genesburgh' in 1013, is Old English in origin and refers to Gægn's fortified place (Cameron 1998, 49).

By the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 AD, Gainsborough was an important manor, although unlike nearby Torksey, it did not have burgage tenure or wider administrative functions (Everson 1991). During the medieval period Gainsborough developed further as town and port throughout the medieval period, being granted a market in 1204 and a fair from 1243.

The area of the pipeline in the southeast corner of the parish formed a deer park during the medieval period. A grant of free warren was made to John Talbot in 1243 although it is probable that the park already existed by that date. By 1289 the manor and park had passed to the de Valence family although Sybil the widow of Gerard was allowed to take 10 hares and 18 partridges a year from the park (Beckwith 1972, 11). In the 16th century, John Leland referred to, 'a parke by Gainsborrow longing to the Lord Borrow', although by the start of the next century it had been divided into enclosures (Everson *et al.* 1991, 95). Rabbit warrens were located on the high ground to the east of the town although some of these were destroyed in 1665 due to damage caused to the tenants' crops. A number of small enclosures had been made on the commons by the 17th century with the remainder of the parish being enclosed by Act of Parliament between 1795 and 1804 (Beckwith 1988, 13).

Gainsborough's strategic position on the river Trent was to result in it playing an important role in the English Civil War in Lincolnshire. The town was besieged and as the scene of a battle in July 1643 (Beckwith 1972). Contemporary accounts show that the battle took place on the high warren ground to the east of the town, placing it in the vicinity of the western end of the pipeline.

5.2 Cartographic Data

The earliest map examined showing the area of Gainsborough parish adjacent to the western end of the proposed pipeline route was, 'A map of all the land, arable, pasture and meadow ground in the precinct of Gainsborough: with

the towne etc.' dating to c.1690 (LAO Brace 17/8). This map showed the arrangement of the fields along the pipeline route (Fig. 3). The area of the former deer park was shown as a separate block of enclosures in the southeastern part of the parish. The names of the enclosures within the former park had been labelled on this map but the writing was too faded to be fully legible even under ultra-violet light. The western part of the pipeline route passes through an area of old enclosures in which were shown agricultural cultivation strips.

The next available plan showing the area of the pipeline route was, '*A map of all the land, leys, pasture and meadow ground in the precincts of Gainsborough in the county of Lincoln belonging to the Hon. Sir Neville Hickman Bart. 1748*' (LAO Bacon Plans 39). (Fig. 4). Field-names, numbers and acreages were marked on this plan (Fig. 4). This plan was almost identical to, and appeared to have been copied from, the 1690 plan. Field-names included '*Little Spring Close*' (Number 100 on Fig. 4) with the woodland to its south (Number 101) being '*The Park Springs*'. As their names indicate, these closes lay in the medieval deer park in an area where springs rose from the ground.

Although Armstrong's 1779 '*Map of Lincolnshire*' is of a small scale it depicts a windmill close to the pipeline route. This may be the mill referred to in the later name '*Mill Hill Plantation*' discussed below (Fig. 5).

The Gainsborough enclosure map of 1795 (LAO. Gainsborough Parish Plans) showed a number of minor changes to the field boundaries within the area of the former park (Fig. 6). The field-names of these enclosures were recorded in the enclosure award showing how these had been further sub-divided. A number of the field-names, such as '*Park Close*' related to the former park, with others like, '*Long Close*', being self-explanatory. The name '*Picken Pond Close*' (Field 136) is more difficult to explain although the pond referred to is marked. Field number 160, '*Moor Lane Close*', presumably derived its name from the track along its northeastern boundary. The area of the western part of the pipeline route had been significantly altered since the late 17th century. The area of old enclosures had been

amalgamated into a number of large fields belonging to Frances Hickman. New roads had been laid out across these enclosures including Foxby Lane Road with the present Middle Field Lane leading off to its north, and Heapham Road alongside the former park boundary. The origin of the name Foxby Lane is unclear although the road was laid out at enclosure (Beckwith 1972, 30). Despite its apparently Scandinavian form suggesting a pre-Conquest origin, no settlement called Foxby occurs in the Domesday Survey of 1086, the Lindsey Survey of 1116 (Foster and Longley 1924) or later documents. A view of the lack of evidence for a settlement of this name, it is possible that Foxby is a corruption of an earlier field- or place-name. A small enclosure (Field 27A) was shown at the western limit of the pipeline route with a track connecting it to Foxby Lane. The name of this enclosure was not detailed in the enclosure award.

An estate map, also dating to 1795 is reproduced in a published source (Everson *et al.* 1991, Fig. 41). This map shows the same field boundaries as the enclosure plan, although many of these are shown as hedgerows. However, the track leading to the small enclosure at the western end of the pipeline was labelled as '*Sand Pit Lane*' providing an indication of the function of the enclosure. No significant changes were shown on an 1825 sketch plan of Gainsborough (LAO Bacon plans 20) and it is not reproduced in this report.

Bryant's 1828 '*Map of the County of Lincoln*' is of a small scale but marks '*Park Springs Wood*' to the south of the pipeline route (Fig. 7). A small block of woodland was also marked to the south of the route with a group of brick kilns located to the north of Foxby Lane.

An 1837 plan of the Hickman estate at Gainsborough (LAO Bacon plans 23) showed further minor changes to the field boundaries along the pipeline route (Fig. 8). The sand pit in the large field at the western end of the route had been divided into a number of small enclosures and the sand pit had gone.

The revised 1" to the mile Ordnance Survey map of c.1870 (Fig. 9) marks the wood

adjacent to the pipeline route as 'North Spring'.

The second edition 6" to the mile Ordnance Survey map of 1907 shows further changes to the field boundaries (Fig. 10). Four blocks of woodland adjacent to the pipeline route were named. In the east were 'Park Springs Wood' and 'Pickering Pond Wood', the latter having been corrupted from the earlier 'Picken Pond Close'. 'Mill Hill Plantation' suggests the presence of a mill mound to the south of the pipeline route, possibly relating to the mill shown on Armstrong's map. Immediately south of the route at the western end was 'Brickyard Plantation' indicating the presence of former brick kilns in the vicinity.

5.3 Aerial Photograph Data

Aerial photographs of the assessment area and map overlays produced by the RCHME were consulted at the Lincolnshire SMR. A list of individual photographs examined is given in Appendix 2.

A number of aerial photographs were examined showing soilmarks relating to the former moated site at Park House (Fig. 2, No. 2). In addition to these remains an unplotted linear feature was observed to the north of Park House, crossing the pipeline route (Fig. 2). However, this feature was only noted on one photograph (CUCAP ATS70) and may not be of archaeological origin.

A vertical photograph (HSL UK71 83 RUN83 1158) showed cropmark remains of ridge and

furrow immediately north of the pipeline route close to its western end (Fig.2). The position of this ridge and furrow corresponded to the strips shown on the earliest cartographic sources.

An undated cropmark enclosure measuring approximately 50m by 35m has been recorded to the northwest of the pipeline route (Fig. 2, No. 9). However, the location of the recorded grid reference for this feature, suggests that it was destroyed during the construction of the dual carriageway through the town.

5.4 Archaeological Data

The archaeological data for the area is discussed by period in chronological order. Details of sites and finds are listed on Table 1.

Prehistoric, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon

No archaeological remains of prehistoric to Anglo-Saxon date have previously been recorded within the assessment area.

Medieval

The majority of the pipeline route lies within the area of the former medieval deer park (Fig. 2, No. 1). Within the area of the park, to the south of the pipeline route is a former moated site that survived as earthworks until the mid-1960s (Fig. 2, No. 2). The site is presumed to be the remains of a park-keepers house or lodge, which was used until at least the end of the 16th century (Everson 1991). Cropmarks of ridge and furrow have been recorded to the north of the moated site (Fig. 2, No. 3).

Map Ref	SMR Number	Description	NGR (c=Central)
1	50405	Medieval deer park	SK 8350 8850c
2	50289	Medieval moated site	SK 8362 8810
3	54116	Ridge and furrow cropmarks	SK 8350 8830c
4	52060	Two earthwork mounds. ? medieval	SK 8200 8888c
5	52062	Civil War battlefield	SK 8270 8890c
6	50652	Ancient woodland (Bass Wood and Park Springs Wood)	SK 8440 8830
7	50647	Ancient woodland (Warren Wood)	SK 8270 8800
8	52906	Site of post-medieval windmill	SK 8350 8840
9	52066	Undated cropmark enclosure	SK 8215 8916

Table 1 Archaeological sites and finds within 500m of the pipeline route

Two earthwork mounds have been recorded to the northwest of the pipeline route (Fig. 2, No.4). The function of these is not certain although they are believed to be of medieval date.

Post-Medieval

The recorded site of the civil war Battle of Gainsborough lays c.300m north of the pipeline route (Fig. 2, No. 5). However, this is only a central point and it is likely that the battle took place over a wide area, including the western part of the pipeline route.

Two post-medieval woodlands are recorded within the assessment area. Bass Wood and Park Springs Wood are located on the Gainsborough and Corringham parish boundary to the south of the pipeline route (Fig. 2, No.6). Warren Wood lies to the south of the western end of the pipeline route (Fig. 2, No.7). A small woodland just to the south of the pipeline route is recorded as Mill Hill Plantation is likely to have been the site of a windmill during the post-medieval period (Fig. 2, No. 8).

5.5 Historic Buildings Data

No historic buildings are located on, or immediately adjacent to, the pipeline route.

5.6 Site Visit

A site visit was carried out on 17th December 2002 to assess ground conditions and identify any archaeological features. Details of the site visit are shown on Figure 11.

The majority of the route lies on arable land that was cropped at the time of the visit. Most of the fields contained young cereal crops and ground visibility was restricted. Consequently detailed examination of the whole route was not carried out.

The only field along the route not to be under arable cultivation was located at the western end of the route. The field to the northwest of Brickyard Plantation contained short rough grass. No archaeological features or artefacts were observed along the route.

As the majority of the route lies on arable land, it would be suitable for further evaluation by

fieldwalking, subject to appropriate crop and soil conditions. Geophysical survey could be undertaken in most areas of the proposed route subject to suitable vegetation conditions although overhead power cables would cause localised disturbance.

6. HERITAGE CONSTRAINTS

Statutory and Advisory Constraints

No Scheduled Ancient Monuments protected by the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 (HMSO 1979) are located along the pipeline route.

Consequently all archaeological remains and structures within the assessment area are protected through the implementation of PPG16 and 15 (DoE 1990 and 1994).

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of significance the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments* has been used (DoE 1990, Annex 4; See Appendix 1).

Period

Archaeological evidence dating from the medieval to modern periods has been identified within the assessment corridor.

Medieval evidence comprises principally of the former park and its associated domestic and agricultural remains. Post-medieval woodlands, perhaps with their origins in the medieval period, are located within this area. Evidence for industrial activity including brick-making and sand extraction is also recorded in the post-medieval period. The pipeline route lies in the general area of the Civil War battlefield.

Rarity

Medieval deer parks, such as the one located at the western end of the proposed pipeline route are not uncommon. Several were located in a north to south band in the vicinity of the pipeline route of which the Gainsborough park is one. However, many of these are known only from documentary sources and have not been located on the ground.

Post-medieval woodlands such as Bass Wood, Park Springs Wood and Warren Wood represent relatively rare survivals in the largely arable landscape. They form part of a group of such woodlands in the local area that owe their survival to the presence of the medieval parks.

Relatively few battlefield sites are known in Lincolnshire, making the Gainsborough site rare.

Documentation

Records of archaeological sites and finds within the assessment corridor are held at the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record Office and the National Monuments Record. No archaeological investigations have previously been undertaken along the pipeline route.

Documentary evidence relating the area of the assessment is relatively good with a range of cartographic sources available. Contemporary accounts of the Battle of Gainsborough provide details of the topography of the area during the mid-17th century.

Group value

The medieval deer park is one of a number that existed to the east of Gainsborough. Their presence resulted in the survival of areas of ancient woodland in the local landscape. Documentary sources allow the battlefield site to be considered in its wider landscape setting, including the parks, warrens and woodlands, providing the whole with a high group value.

Survival/Condition

The proposed pipeline route lies mainly on arable land. Consequently it is likely that any archaeological remains present will have been damaged by agricultural activity.

Fragility/Vulnerability

Any archaeological remains present along the route of the proposed pipeline are susceptible to damage and would be under direct threat from the proposed works

Diversity

A low period diversity is represented by the archaeological remains identified within the assessment area ranging only from the medieval to modern periods. Functional diversity is relatively high, with settlement,

agricultural, defence and communication sites present within the assessment area.

Potential

The pipeline route lies on the eastern slope of an area of high ground adjacent to the river Trent on which the modern town of Gainsborough is situated. It is likely that this topographic location, coupled with the springs that rise there, would have made the assessment area a reasonably favourable site for past human activity.

Although no evidence for prehistoric, Romano-British or Anglo-Saxon activity has previously been identified within the assessment area there is some potential that remains of this period could be present along the pipeline route.

As the majority of the pipeline route lies within the medieval park there is a high potential that remains of this period will be present along the route. The pipeline crosses the eastern boundary of the park and the parish boundary with Corringham at the limit of the area under consideration in this report (Fig. 2). The western boundary of the park lies within an arable field and is not marked by an existing boundary. It is likely that features associated with the park boundary, such as banks or ditches, could survive at these locations. Although the focus of settlement activity within the park appears to be located to the south of the pipeline route, there is potential for further associated remains along the pipeline route.

During the post-medieval period the park was divided up into a number of closes. Some of these underwent further boundary changes during the later post-medieval period and evidence of former boundaries is likely to be present along the route.

The western part of the pipeline passes through an area of old enclosures where ridge and furrow cropmarks were observed. Consequently there is some potential for associated remains to be present on this section of the pipeline route.

The recorded central point for the site of the Battle of Gainsborough lies c.300m north of the western end of the pipeline route. It is

likely that the battle was fought over a wide area around this location. There is moderate potential that associated remains may lie along the pipeline route.

Cartographic research revealed some evidence for industrial activity at the western end of the pipeline route. A sand pit shown on the 1795 map lies directly on the western end of the pipeline route (Figs. 6 and 8). This feature is likely to be exposed during the pipeline works. Evidence of brick-making in the vicinity is recorded in the name 'Brickyard Plantation' immediately to the south of the route and brick kilns shown to the north of Foxby Lane on the 1828 map (Fig. 7). There is some potential that evidence relating to this industry may exist along the pipeline route.

The sparse distribution of archaeological remains within the current assessment area may reflect the previous lack of detailed fieldwork that has been carried out. Consequently there is some potential for previously unidentified archaeological remains to be present anywhere along the pipeline route.

8. CONCLUSIONS

The western section of the Gainsborough to Caenby Corner gas pipeline extends for approximately 1.8km and lies entirely within Gainsborough parish.

No evidence of prehistoric, Romano-British, or Anglo-Saxon remains were identified within the assessment area. However, this may reflect the lack of previous fieldwork in the area and there is some potential that unidentified remains of these periods may be located along the pipeline route.

Much of the route lies within a former medieval deer park, which contains a moated site of a possible park keeper's house and a former windmill site. There is some potential that associated remains will be located along the pipeline route, particularly at the park boundaries. A post-medieval sand pit lies at the western terminus of the pipeline and brick-making was also known to have been taking place in the vicinity during the early 19th century.

At the time of the site visit all but one field along the pipeline route was under arable cultivation. However, crop conditions were not ideal for fieldwalking and a detailed inspection of the whole route was not undertaken. The route is suitable for further evaluation in the form of geophysical survey and fieldwalking subject to suitable ground and crop conditions.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Robert Beaton of Transco plc who commissioned this report. Access to Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record was kindly provided by Mark Bennet. Thanks are also due to the staff of the Lincolnshire Archives Office and Lincoln Central Library.

10. REFERENCES

Details of sources consulted are given in Appendix 2.

Anon, 1690 *A Map of the land, arable, pasture and meadow in the precinct of Gainsborough with the towne etc.* (LAO Brace 17/8)

Anon, 1748 *A Map of all the lands, leys, pasture and meadow found lying in the Precincts of Gainsborough in the County of Lincoln belonging to the Hon^{ble} Sir Neville Hickman Bart* (LAO Bacon Plans 39)

Anon, 1825 *Sketch Plan of Gainsborough*

Anon, 1795 *Gainsborough No.2.*(Enclosure plan and award) (LAO Gainsborough parish plans)

Beckwith, I., 1969 *Gainsborough during the Great Civil War*

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Sawyer, P., 1998 *Anglo-Saxon Lincolnshire. History of Lincolnshire Vol. III*

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SSEW, 1983b *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales*

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
BGS	British Geological Survey
DoE	Department of the Environment
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
LAO	Lincolnshire Archive Office
SSEW	Soil Survey of England and Wales
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record Office

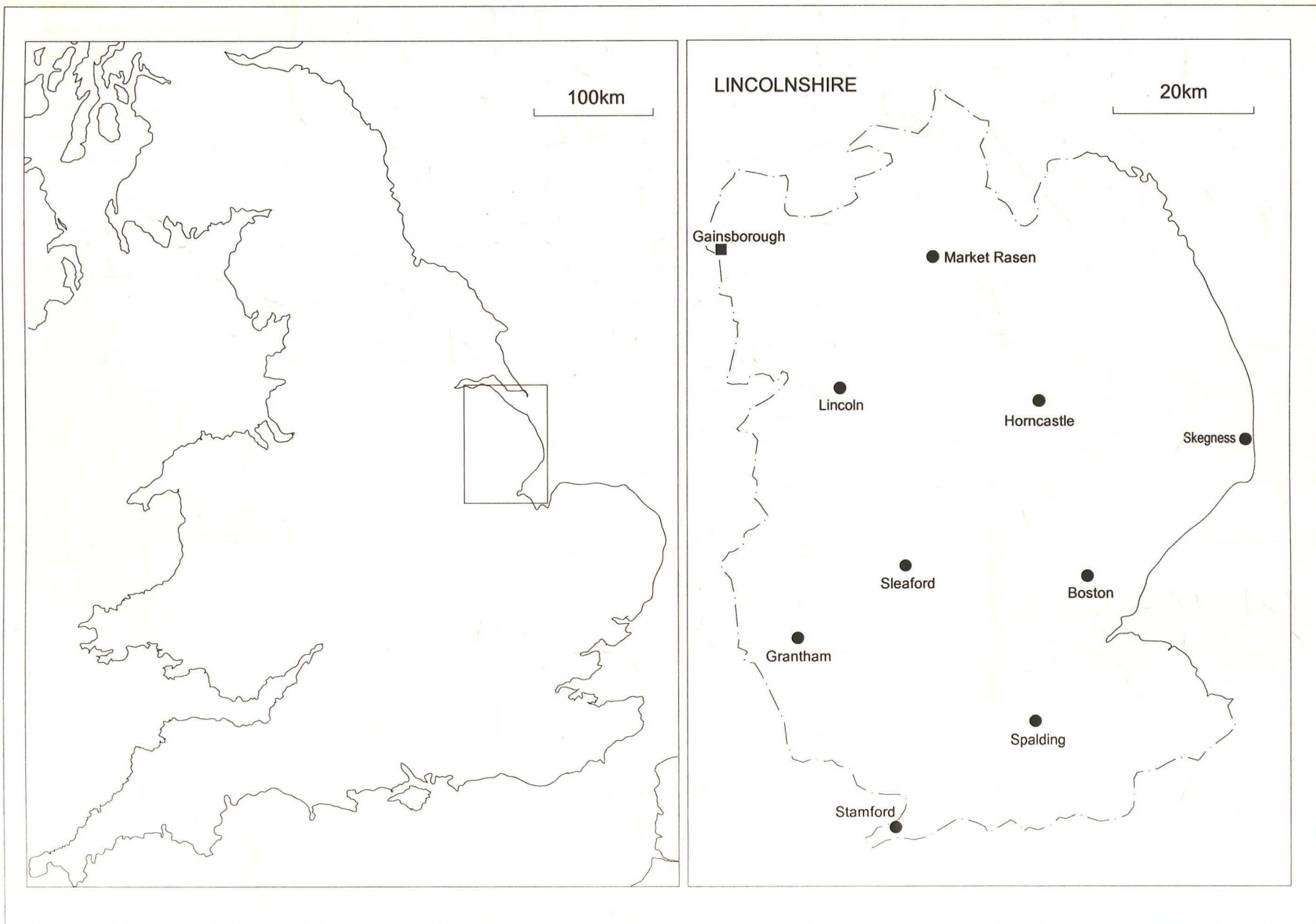
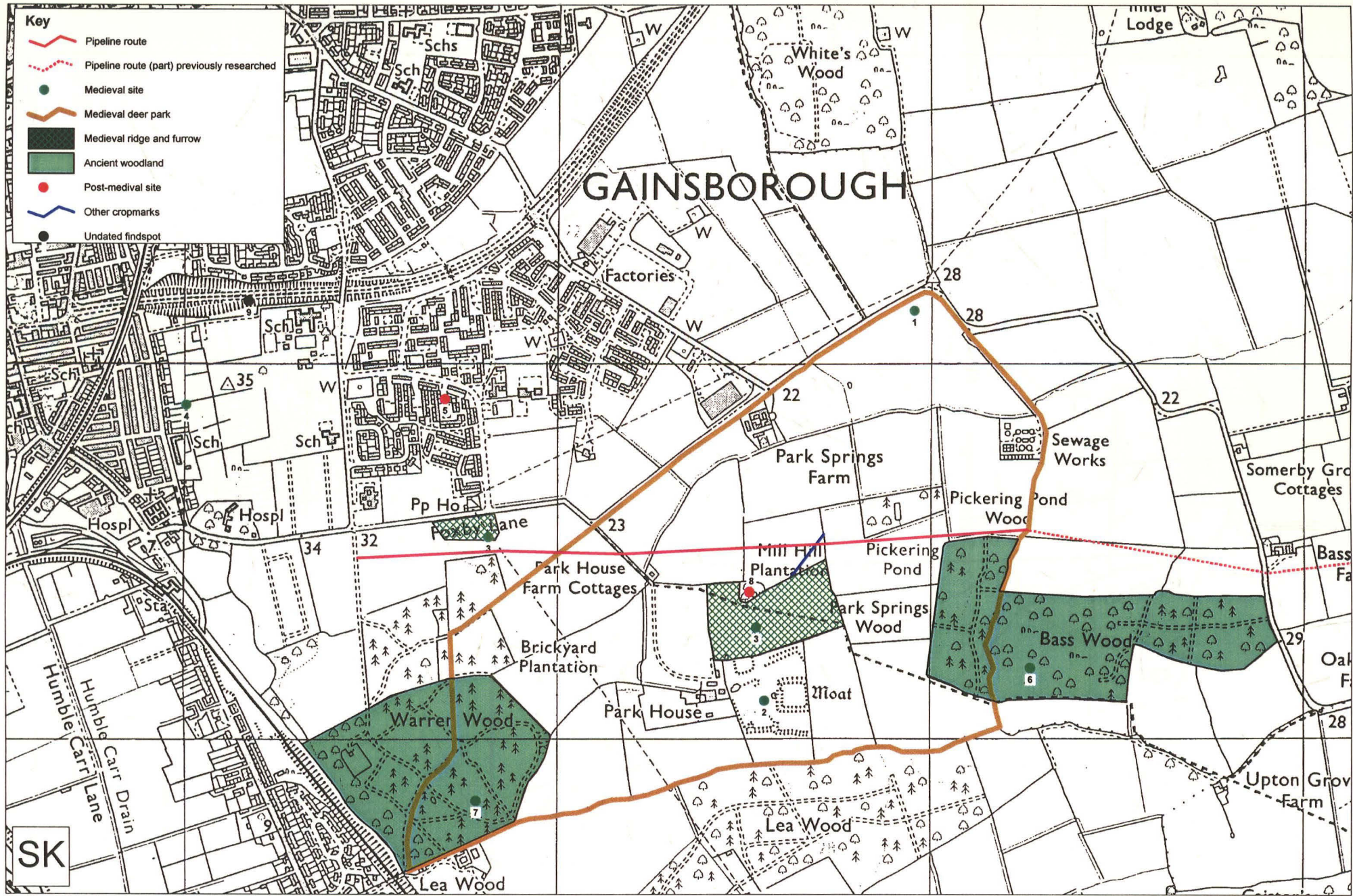


Figure 1: General Location Plan



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. (C) Crown Copyright. HTL LTD Licence No AL5041A0001

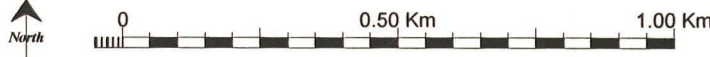


Figure 2 Plan showing pipeline route and archaeological sites and finds (1:25000)

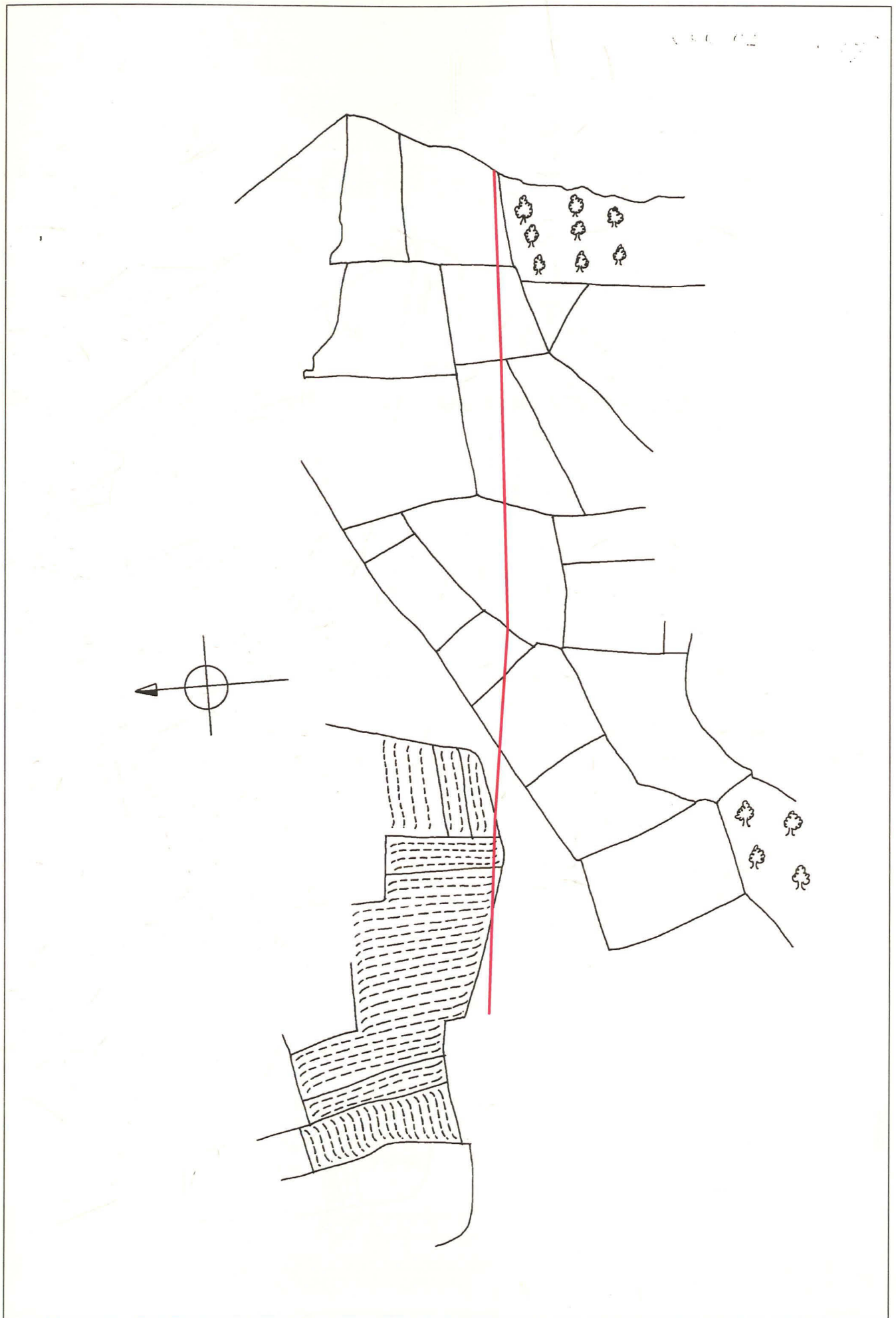


Figure 3 Extract from a map of Gainsborough(c. 1690) showing pipeline route

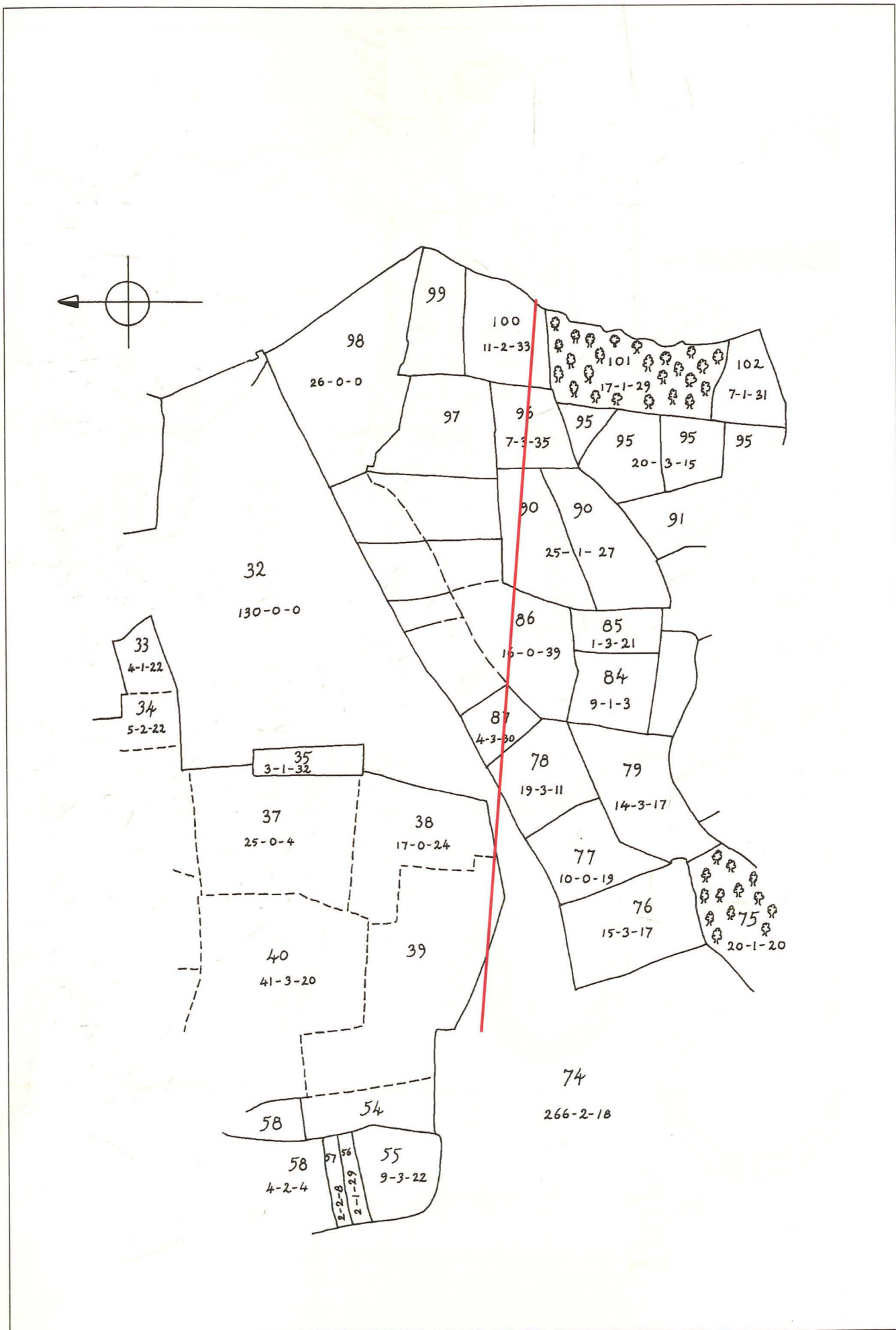


Figure 4 Extract from the Hickman Estate plan (1748) showing pipeline route

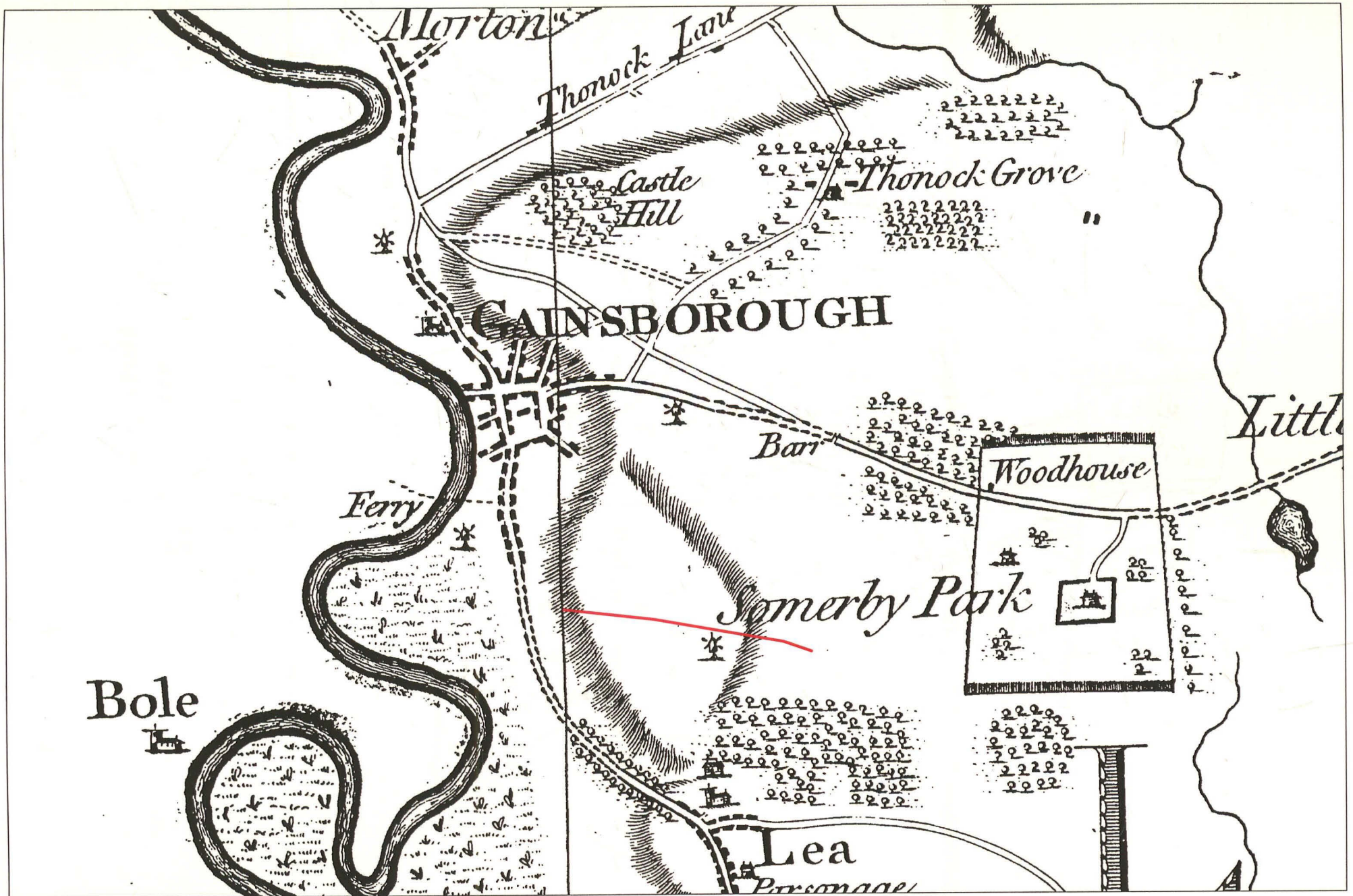


Figure 5 Extract from Armstrong's 1779 Map of Lincolnshire showing approximate pipeline route

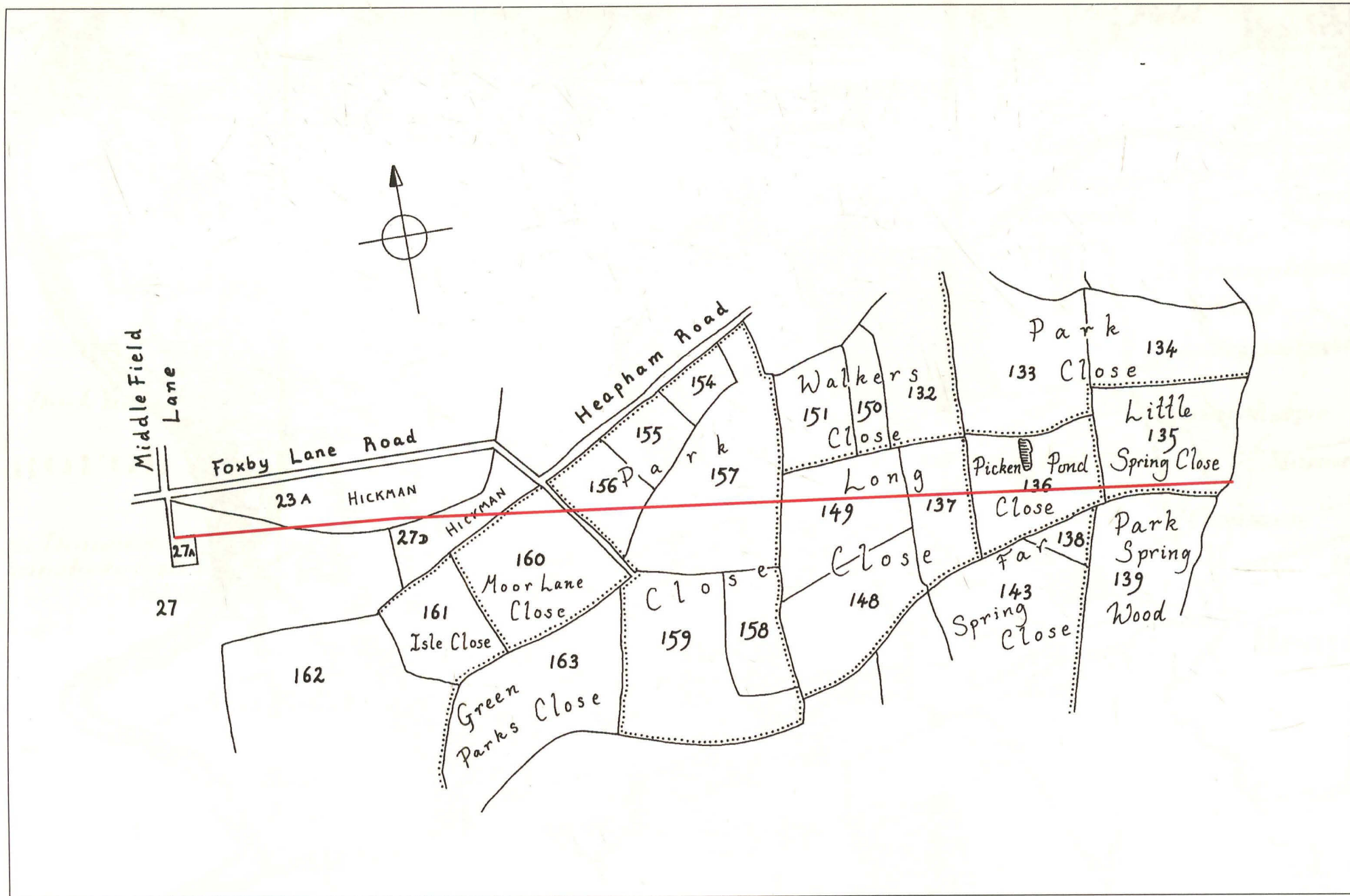


Figure 6 Extract from the Gainsborough Enclosure plan (1795) showing pipeliner route

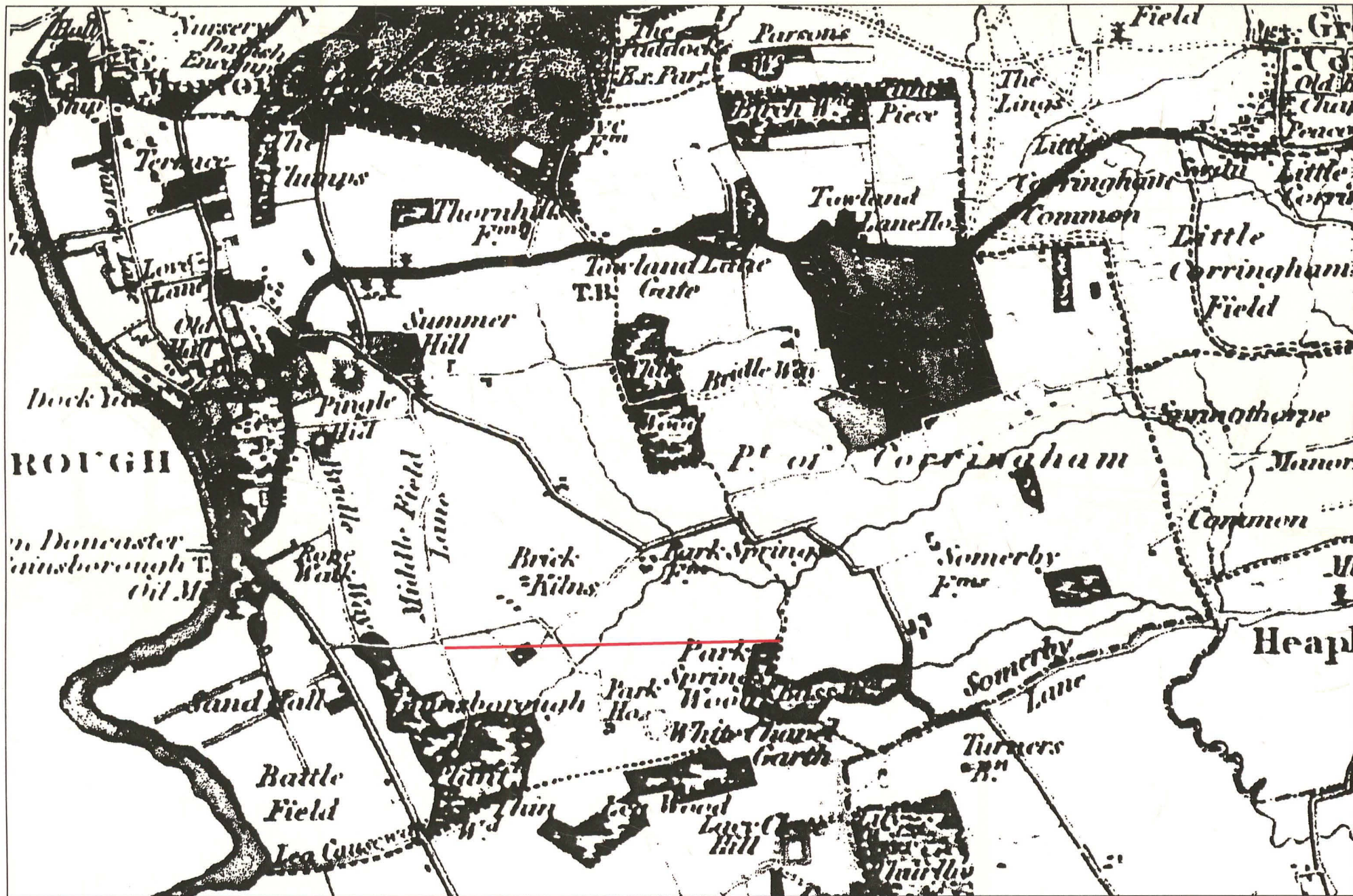


Figure 7 Extract from Bryant's Map of the County of Lincoln showing pipeline route

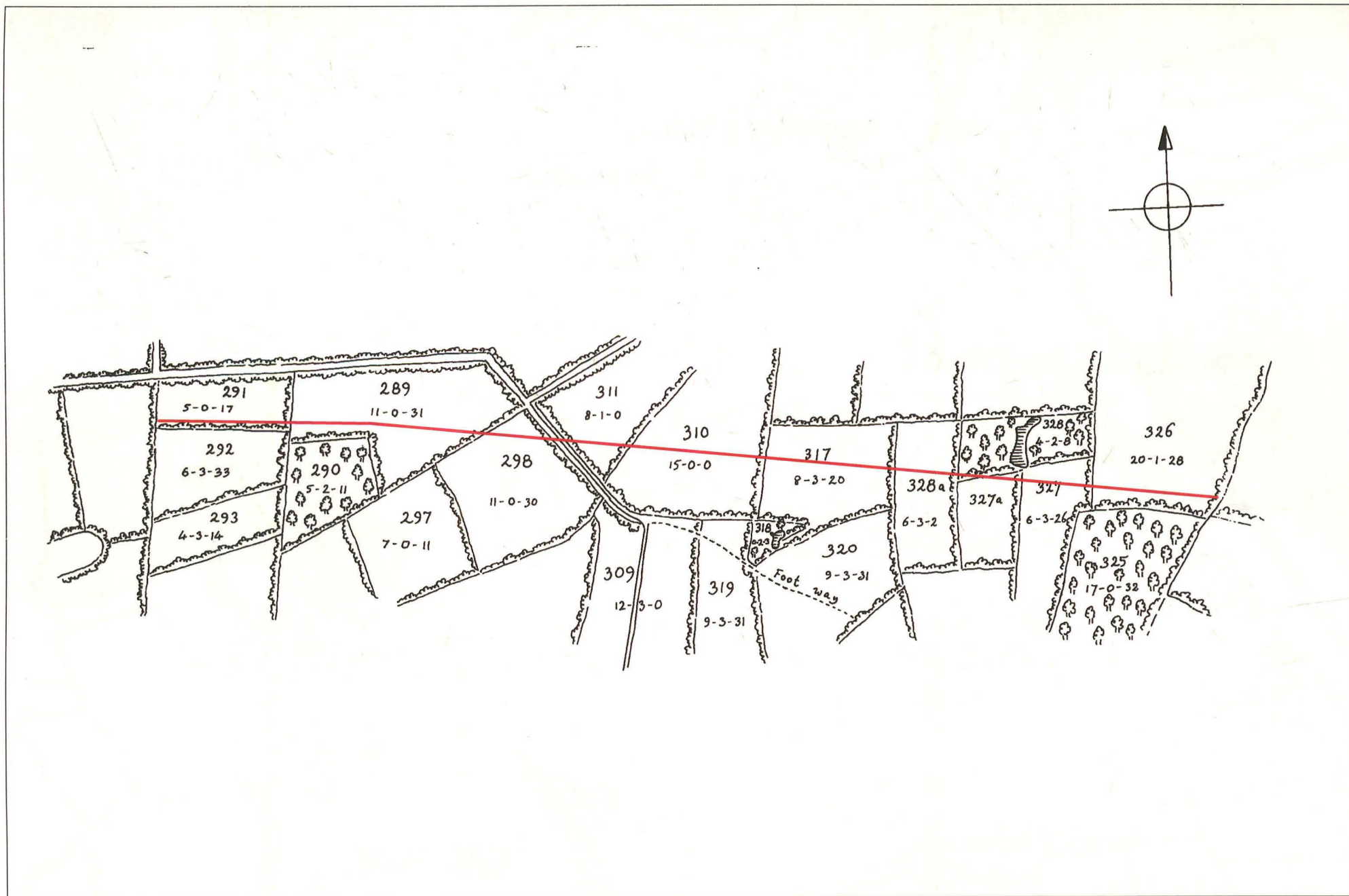


Figure 8 Extract from the Hickman Estate plan (1837) showing pipeline route

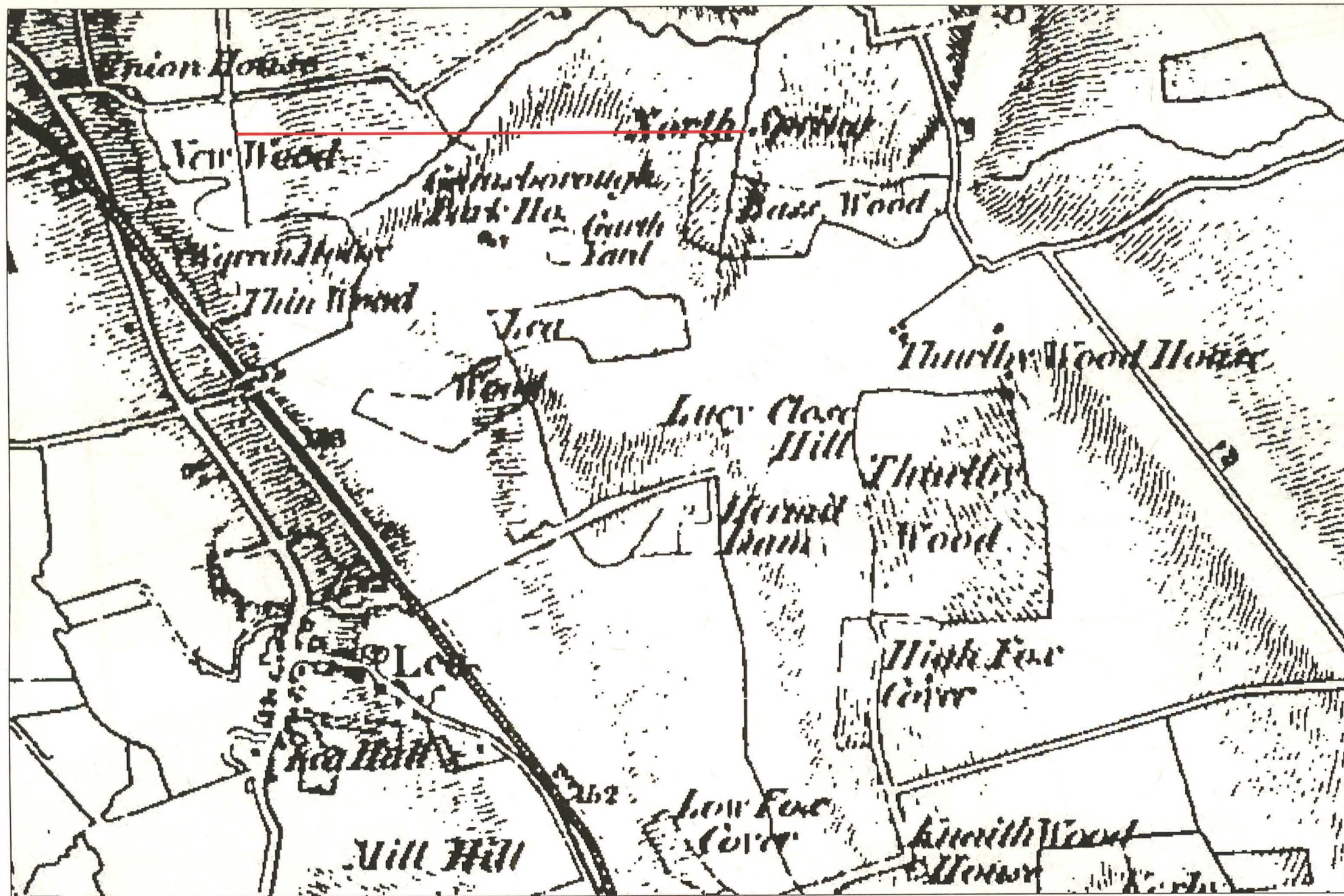


Figure 9 Extract from the revised 1" Ordnance Survey map (c. 1870) showing pipeline route

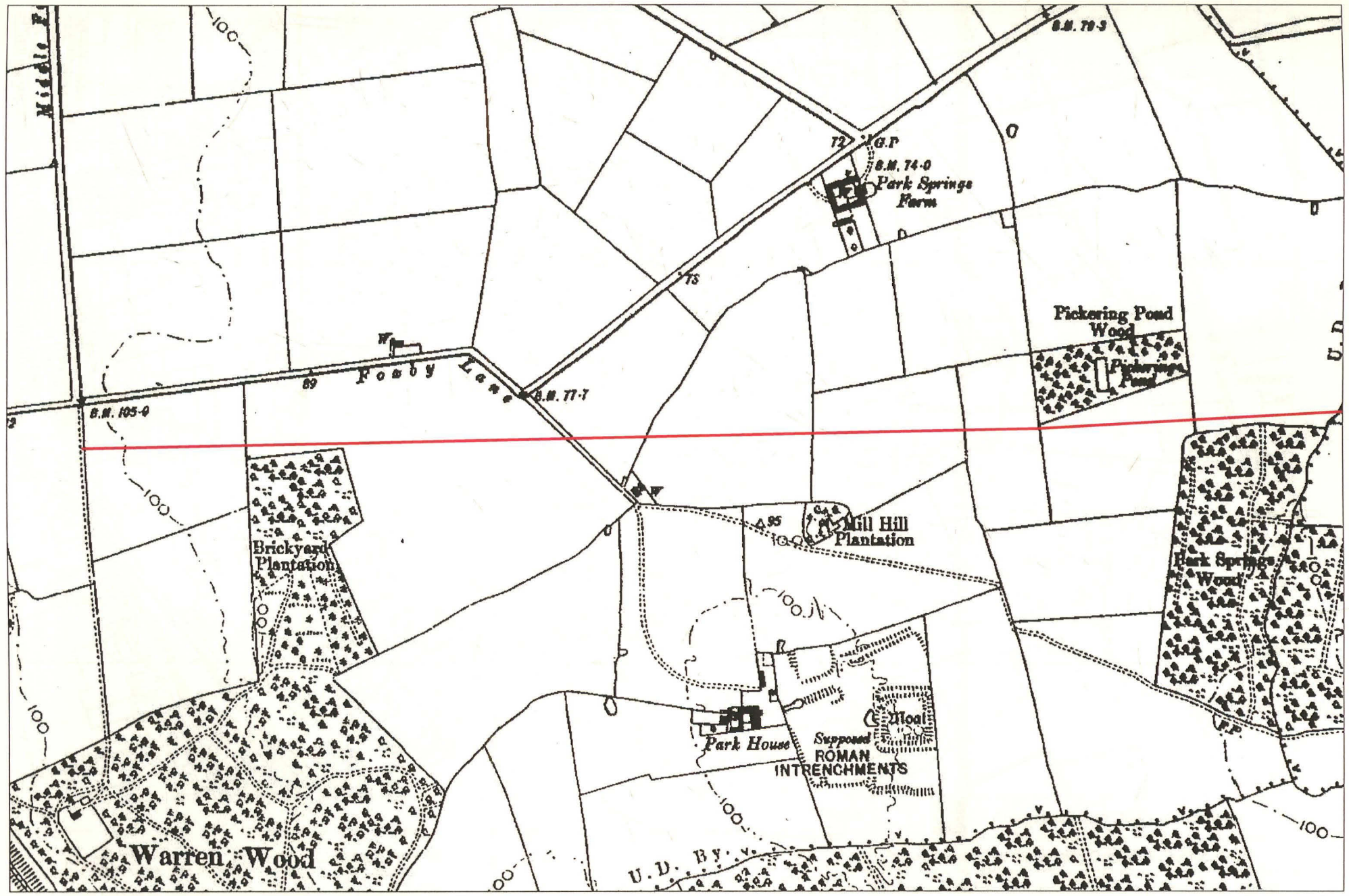


Figure 10 Extract from the second edition 6" Ordnance Survey map (1906) showing the pipeline route

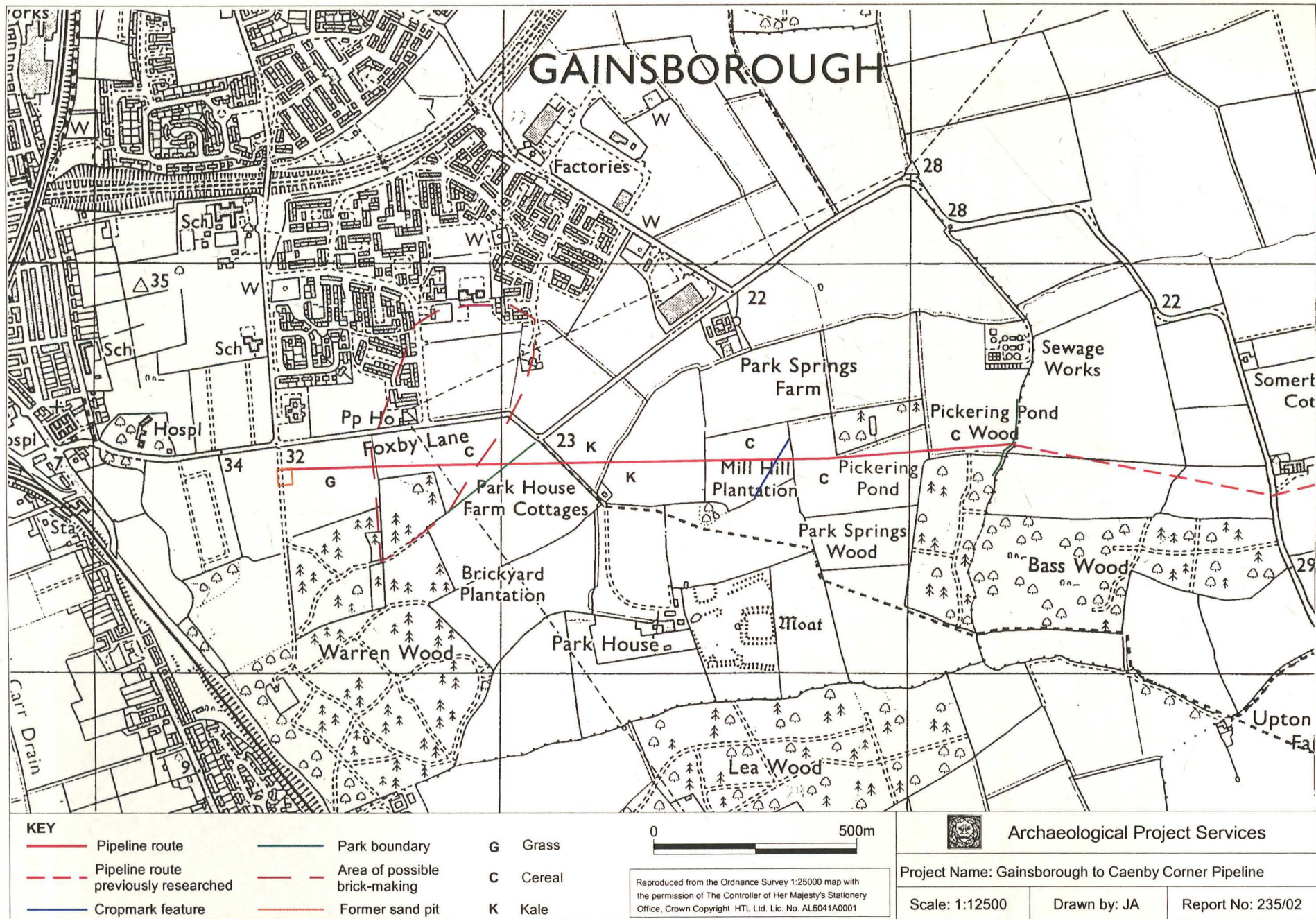


Figure 11 Pipeline route showing identified archaeological features and ground conditions.



Plate 1. View east from the western limit of the pipeline route towards Brickyard Plantation.



Plate 2. View west along the pipeline route from the track leading to Park House Farm Cottages.

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

LIST OF SOURCES CONSULTED

Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record

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

Plans and Maps held at the Lincolnshire Archives

Lincoln Central Reference Library

Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire Library

Ordnance Survey Maps *c.* 1870, 1907, 1983

Information held by Archaeological Project Services

Aerial Photographs held in the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record

RCHME

2933/28	oblique	Gainsborough Park House Moat
1011/19	oblique	Gainsborough Park House Moat

Innervisions

195/0797/16a	oblique	Gainsborough, Park House Moat
155/1296/23a	oblique	Gainsborough, ridge and furrow
248/0798/20a	oblique	Gainsborough, ridge and furrow
100/0895/F12a	oblique	Gainsborough, Park House and woods
295/1099/35	oblique	Gainsborough, Park House and woods

Cambridge University, Committee for Aerial Photography

ATS 68	oblique	Gainsborough, Park House Moat
ATS 70	oblique	Gainsborough, Park House Moat
BZF 4	oblique	Gainsborough, cropmarks
BZF 40	oblique	Gainsborough, Park House
PG48-52	oblique	Gainsborough, Park House Moat

Hunting Survey Ltd.

HSL UK 71 83 02/06/71 RUN83 1158	vertical	Whole pipeline route
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Sources Not Consulted

Geotechnical information

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

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
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.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Ridge and Furrow	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.