

LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

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Sleaford, Land off East Road:

Archaeological Desktop Assessment

NGR: area of TF 075 469

Planning Application No. **N/57/0846/94**

LCNCC Museum Accn. No: **74.96**

Site code: **SER 96**

Report prepared for **D.B. Lawrence & Associates**

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Summary

A desk-based assessment found that the proposed development area holds considerable archaeological potential. A Romano-British occupation site of unknown extent has been recorded immediately outside the area and cropmarks within the area include a probable Roman road, a roadside enclosure, possibly contemporary field boundaries and a track. A worked flint, medieval and possibly Romano-British pottery were collected from the field edges in 1996. A flint axe had previously been reported from the proposed development area.

Several modern services cross the area and these have caused unknown damage to archaeological deposits.

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS) was commissioned by D.B. Lawrence and Associates in May 1996 to prepare a desk-based assessment of a proposed industrial site NE of Sleaford (Figs. 1 and 2). The assessment was requested by the Heritage Officer for North Kesteven District Council for consideration as part of a submitted planning application to the local Planning Authority (N/57/0846/94), and has been prepared in accordance with her brief (dated 19.4.1996). The total extent of this application is approx. 23ha., composed of a plot east of East Road extending to the railway, and four fields west of East Road (including the premises of Sleaford Rugby Club).

There was a major late Iron Age settlement in Sleaford which was partly excavated in the 1960s and again in the 1980s. Finds, including the largest collection of coin mould fragments in Europe, have been made centred on the area around the Old Place, Boston Road. Roman settlement remains have also been found immediately west of a Roman road (known as King Street) and its crossing of the River Sleas.

Method

The term 'study area' is used in this report to identify the proposed development area marked on Fig. 2. This comprises about 23ha, composed of OS Plots 3981 [5.691ha.], 4700 [7.473ha.], 7500 [4.199ha.], 0004 [3.657ha.] and part of 0572 [c. 3ha.]. For descriptive convenience, numbers were assigned to each field by the author (Fig. 3).

Background information was collated from a variable area around the study area: for post-medieval and recent features only the immediate environs were considered; for the medieval and Romano-British periods a zone of about

1km around the area was used, but for prehistoric finds the zone was increased to about 1.5km. This was designed to reflect the importance of the reported finds in assessing the potential for discovering remains within the study area. The River Slea and its earlier course were treated as a natural boundary to the east.

Research for this assessment was conducted by Naomi Field and the author between May and July 1996 and included:

Searches of SMR information held by Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Records and the North Kesteven District Council's Heritage Officer (Heckington)

Search of the documentary and cartographic archive held at the Lincolnshire Archives Offices

Examination of published sources held by Lincoln Central Library local studies collection

Examination of air photographic coverage held by:

LAS

Lincs. County Archaeology Section,
N. Kesteven's Heritage Officer

Consultation of the national air photograph libraries maintained at Cambridge and Swindon, and reference to the recent sketch plotting of APs from those sources by the RCHM(E) Lincolnshire Mapping Project

Inspection of the study area by walking around external and internal field boundaries, subject to crop or vegetation growth.

Reference to Water, Electricity and Gas utilities for information about services affecting the study area

Conversations with archaeological fieldworkers with experience of the vicinity

Topography and Geology

The study area is comparatively level with a gradual slope downward to the River Slea beyond its eastern limits. The slope to the east of East Road is exaggerated by the adjacent raised courses of the Heckington Road, the bypass embankment and the railway. Some artificial levelling may have occurred in the area of the rugby pitches.

During the site visit, two exceptions to the uniform topography were observed and are indicated on Fig. 3. Measured contour information was not obtained for the study area. No borehole information was located and the soil map for this area was not available for reference at the Lincoln Central Library Local Studies Collection.

Across the railway line to the south of Sleaford Wood, the Industrial Estate has been constructed on a former landfill site, backfilling extraction pits serving a former Brickworks (OS 1824; OS 1887; Figs. 4 and 5). The extent of the clay seam is not known but would appear to extend to at least the wood.

Description of the Study Area, 10/6/1996 (Fig. 3)

a) Field 1 [4.199ha.] (rugby pitches): Access to the western, larger part, of the proposed development area is from the A153 Sleaford - Ruskington Road, called East Road in this vicinity. A large roadside ditch is interrupted by a broad crossing, leading into a carpark area on the northern side of Sleaford Rugby Club's brick Clubhouse/pavilion building. A raised domestic gas storage tank is positioned to the east of the building.

The asphalt and stone carpark extends northwards to a hedge boundary which forms the northern limit of the study area. The dominant species in this hedge is hawthorn, but apple and plum trees were observed at its western end close to bullace bushes; this may indicate the site of a post-medieval or modern garden and/or building, but no other evidence was found during the archive and cartographic search.

A group of several unused concrete pipes, probably as used in a sewer inspection tank, were noted close to the hedge on what proved to be the alignment of an underground sewer.

The western field boundary is a hedge (again mostly hawthorn but becoming mixed towards the south with willow, elder, dog-rose, ash and cherry) in front of a substantial wet ditch. A clump of young trees is sited close to the entrance into the field to the west.

About 40m from the NW corner a concrete sewer inspection point was visible, but a small metal pipe crossing the ditch about 2m to its north may have been another service.

The southern boundary is a thinner hawthorn hedge. Two sewer inspection points were seen along this edge of the field, and demolition material from brick outbuildings behind Seven Acres had spread into the study area.

The eastern boundary is the substantial ditch beside East Road. A pipe was seen aligned across the ditch behind the Clubhouse but its purpose was unclear.

The field is occupied by two rugby pitches, one floodlight, with mown grass and a line of advertising hoardings (Pl. 1). A number of small circular rings evident in the grass are the result of fungus growth.

Field 2 [7.473ha.] (east of Sleaford Wood) The gap from Field 1 leads into the SE corner of a trapezoidal field (Pls. 2 and 3). Most of the north and south hedges have been removed although lime bushes were seen along the

southern boundary. The western boundary is the edge of Sleaford Wood, with a track leading through the wood in its centre. A sewer inspection point was seen just inside the wood beside the track and a broken marker for a Gas pipeline was amongst rubbish in the wood ditch near the NW corner of the field. Another sewer is aligned beside the southern field boundary (Pl. 4).

The field was under a crop of wheat but enough weathered soil was exposed to show a distinct change in the ground. Although the southern part of the field was a fine clay loam, the northern part was littered with dense limestone brash. In the middle of the northern side of the field part of a narrow ridge of ground was observed (Fig. 3).

Field 3 [5.691ha.] (north of the railway) The eastern hedge contained several elm trees together with the more frequently seen ash, hawthorn, cherry and elder. The western hedge was hawthorn with elder. Sewer inspection points were seen along the eastern edge, and just past the SE corner. They were also present along the northern boundary with the wood. A gas pipeline marker was sited in the fenceline with the railway beyond buildings of the industrial estate. Overhead cables serving the railway did not intrude into this field.

The field was under a crop of wheat but a raised area was visible in the western half (Fig. 3; Pl. 3). The visible weathered soils were very light and almost sandy.

Field 4 [c. 3ha.] (between the railway and Sleaford Wood) This uncultivated plot was under very rough vegetation (Pl. 5). The ground was particularly uneven but it was unclear whether it had been ploughed or had been badly rutted. It seemed likely that drainage was poorest in this field, which sloped noticeably down towards the wood. Sewer inspection points were present along the northern boundary.

Field 5 [3.657ha.] (between East Road and Sleaford North railway junction) This irregular plot of land was less accessible than the remainder of the study area. The field was uncultivated and under rough vegetation with signs of a low manure heap; it may have been affected by construction work for the adjacent A17 sliproads (Pl. 6). The railway line serving Sleaford forms the eastern edge and a steep newly built bank provides its northern side.

Overhead cables crossed the eastern side of the field and a sewer inspection point was seen in the railway boundary close to the level crossing.

Archaeological Background (Figs. 2, 6 and 7)

1. Scheduled Ancient Monuments

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or earthwork sites within or affected by development of this land.

2 Air Photographic coverage

2.1 Sources

Archaeological sites identified from the collections maintained by the National Monuments Record at Swindon (NMR) and the Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photography (CUCAP) have been sketch plotted at 1:10,000 scale by the RCHM(E) Lincolnshire Mapping Project (York). This plot considered cropmarks in the study area west of East Road to be of doubtful origin but identified cropmarks of a Roman road and an adjacent enclosure complex in the land to the east (Fig. 6). No photographs of this site were available for reproduction.

Air photographs held in Lincolnshire by a variety of organisations show the cropmarks to the east of Sleaford Wood and an example is reproduced in this report for discussion purposes (Pl. 7). In addition to linear marks which can be dismissed as of modern underground pipe origin (see below and Fig. 7) there are a series of other marks which could be of archaeological origin. These have been indicated on Fig. 7 but an accurate plotting of these marks has not been prepared.

2.2 Interpretation

The outlying countryside close to the Iron Age/Romano-British Sleaford Old Place settlement site was densely occupied, shown by the local cropmark evidence which includes several enclosure complexes in the vicinity of the study area (e.g. at TF 085 478). One enclosure complex is contained within the study area in Field 5. Examination of vertical air photographs held at the SMR and by the N. Kesteven's Heritage Officer, taken in 1947, 1951 and 1966 show that the small area east of East Road which lies within the proposed development area was under pasture. This was partly covered by the slip road access for the new A17 built in the 1970s and in 1976 cropmarks were recorded showing the continuation of the Roman road which runs north-south from Ruskington to just east of modern Sleaford. There is also a sub-rectangular enclosure and associated features.

The 1951 vertical air photograph series shows two pairs of linear ditches with possible interlinking single ditches in the main area of the proposed development west of East Road (Fields 1 and 2). The ditches are also visible on oblique photographs taken in 1979. Given the number of drains which form the boundaries of modern fields these cropmarks may represent an earlier drainage system of unknown date. Similar linear ditches have been recorded to the north of Moor House, 0.5km north of the study area, where they appear to be perpendicular to the Roman road. The possibility cannot be discounted that these features relate to Roman land use, perhaps linked to the large Roman site recorded north of Sleaford Wood [SMR 60458].

3. Archaeological Sites and Artefacts (see Appendix 1)

3.1. Prehistoric

A small worked flint flake was found on the field surface near the SE corner of Field 2 during the site inspection. A flint nodule, possibly a core, was found in Field 3 close to the railway.

Two Acheulian (Palaeolithic) flint implements are recorded from Sleaford, about 0.3km SW of the study area: a flint axe [SMR 60510] and an Acheulian side scraper [SMR 60509]. A Neolithic greenstone axe was reported from 0.6km north of the area in 1969 and a flint axe is provenanced to the Rugby Club grounds within the area [SMR 60473]. Bronze Age flints were found at the same location as one of the Palaeolithic implements.

3.2 Roman

One sherd of probably Romano-British pottery was recovered from the field surface on the southern edge of Field 3 during the site inspection.

A Roman occupation site has been identified immediately outside the study area in a field on the northern edge of Sleaford Wood [SMR 60458 and 9]. The site coincides with an area of slightly raised ground, about 32m diameter. Various finds of Romano-British pottery and metalwork, together with building material, have been reported since 1976 when the site was interpreted as a farmstead (White 1977, 71).

Other Romano-British pottery and building material was reportedly found close to Field Beck, 0.7km north of the wood in 1978. The North Kesteven index of findspots lists two provenances of Roman villa sites, one close to Northfield Farm and another further west; both of these are suspected to be incorrect grid references for the Sleaford Wood site but this could not be confirmed during research for this assessment.

3.2.1 Roman roads

The numerous air photographs of the study area and its environs show a number of linear features, several of which have been considered as Roman road courses. No information could be found about a road to the rear of Seven Acres [NK 49] and this grid reference is probably incorrect. Cropmark NK 6 is now believed to be a sewer pipeline (Fig. 7).

Other cropmarks within the area may actually be of Roman roads or tracks, especially because of the known proximity of a farmstead site. Cropmark NK 20 has been identified as a road (possibly part of King Street) but the recent RCHM plot suggests the course crosses to the east of Ruskington Road at or near the bypass junction, and may lie within Field 5 (Fig. 6).

3.3 Saxon and Medieval

A small scrap of pottery thought to be of medieval date was found on the field surface to the south of Field 2; a larger pot base or tile fragment from the NW corner of the field may be of similar date.

Medieval and later metal finds have been reported by metal detector users from north of Sleaford Wood, close to the Roman site. Air photographs show medieval fields, a stream and a track between Sleaford Wood and Northfield Farm and there may have been a minor failed settlement site in this vicinity.

From correlation of New Sleaford fieldnames from a 13th century document with those used on an 18th century estate map, it appears that a three-field system was in use by the mid 13th century (Hosford 1968, 38). The study area lay within Sleaford Field associated with the medieval manor of New Sleaford; Northfield Farm lies 0.6km to the NW.

4. Post-medieval features and Historical Background

4.1 Field systems

Correlation of the topographical information contained on the 1766 and 1795/6 maps was inexact, but the earlier map shows two furrow directions within the study area, coinciding with air photographic indications. The southern part (Fields 3 and 4) were shown with NW-SE aligned furrows, within the block called Longlands furlong. This abutted to the west on Cogglefordhill furlong and to the north on Sands furlong. Fields 1 and 2 occupied part of Sands furlong, adjoining Reedspire furlong to the north. A small parcel of land, Claydale furlong, adjoined the NW corner of the study area. Much of Fields 1 and 5 lay beyond the mapped land.

The 1795/6 plan marks Sleaford Field Drain, apparently the same ditch line as on the north boundary of Fields 3 and 4 and the southern boundary of Field 1 (LAO Kesteven Award 67). The drain appears to post-date the earlier field system for most of its course but towards the east it joins a plot division similar to that on the 1766 map. It is interesting that the section of elm hedge to the east of Field 3 coincides with the early division.

The eastern edge of the mapped land on the 1766 map bears little resemblance to that of the Enclosure Award plan; it appears to bisect Field 1 north-south (roughly centrally within the present rugby pitches). This boundary may be the cause of a cropmark in that position.

4.2 Woodland

Sleaford Wood occupies 10.7ha. on the western side of the study area (Pl. 8). The plantation was not in existence in 1766 or 1795/6 but is shown on an early form of the 1824 Ordnance Survey plan which was surveyed after 1818 (LAO HOSF 2/C/Box2 1766; LAO 2 Cragg 2/2/65 1795/6; OS 1824). There is no reason to identify it as ancient woodland.

4.3 Railways

A plan dated December 1863 shows the proposed line of the Eastern Counties Railway. This was intended to pass the west side of Sleaford Wood, clipping its SW corner (LAO PSJ 13/6). The proposal was later abandoned.

An active railway line forms part of the southern and eastern boundary of the study area. This line was built as part of the Great Northern and Great Eastern Joint Railway.

4.4 Roads

Ruskington Road was a turnpike road, with the toll gate closest to Sleaford positioned about 2 miles from the town.

5. Modern features

5.1 Wartime Installations

No former military defence features on or beside the study area were identified during the site visit or from other sources.

5.2 Buildings

A modern brick building immediately west of East Street (serving as the Pavilion/Clubhouse for Sleaford Rugby Club) is the only structure within the study area. This was built after July 1980 although a rugby pitch was in use at that date. A cluster of brick outbuildings lie beyond the southern boundary of the Playing Field, and bricks from the partial demolition of these were observed in the adjacent boundary. The nearest dwelling is Seven Acres.

5.3 Services

Large scale plans supplied to LAS by the utilities are available for consultation, but the relevant information has been correlated and illustrated on Fig. 7.

5.3.1 Sewer: Raised concrete sewer inspection points were visible at numerous locations within the study area, representing three mains sewer courses. A sewage treatment works is located between the A17 bypass and the railway (Fig. 2).

5.3.2 Water: No water mains cross the study area. The location of domestic supply pipes to the Rugby Club buildings and grounds was not ascertained.

5.3.3 Gas: During the site inspection a High Pressure Gas marker post was noted at the field edge beside the railway line south of Sleaford Wood. A broken concrete hydrant marker was seen in the ditch near the NE corner of Sleaford Wood. Reference to British Gas TransCo produced information about an IP Main aligned north-south across the study area beside the eastern side of Sleaford Wood (Fig. 7).

5.3.4 Electricity: Overhead cables cross the eastern edge of the study area, with timber poles sited in the field west of Sleaford North Junction. The Rugby Club on the western side of East Road utilises floodlighting which is served by underground cables. There was no evidence of other electric cables in the study area although overhead cables run beside the railway line to the south of Sleaford Wood.

5.3.5 Unidentified: A circular metal pipe of about 0.4m diam was observed to cross the field ditch to the west of the Rugby Club grounds, close to a sewer inspection chamber but not aligned with it. It was unclear whether this was the sewer pipe or another service. Another pipe, with a thin blue plastic band attached, crossed the roadside ditch beside the entrance to the Rugby Club. This was not identified.

5.4 Boundaries, Roads and Footpaths

Construction of access links to the A17 Sleaford Bypass created a steep embankment forming the NE limit to the study area. The A153 Ruskington Road bisects the study area.

Conclusions

The study area is at present undeveloped but the ground has been disturbed in several locations for the installation of underground services. This may have implications for the archaeological potential. Artefacts may have been moved during various topsoil stripping operations, stockpiled and then redistributed. Raised areas may prove to represent the positions of excess topsoil mounds. Any archaeological features bisected by pipe trenches may be damaged beyond interpretation and essential stratigraphical evidence lost. However, one hopes that any major archaeological site with human remains or substantial building foundations would have been reported at the time, and no such records were found.

The known Roman site to the north of Sleaford Wood has direct archaeological relevance to the development proposal. The wood is a relatively recently created plantation block, not in existence in 1795/6 but marked on the 1824 OS map (Fig. 4). The Roman site probably continues into the wood and may extend into Field 2 or even Fields 4 and 5. Its associated field system (if any) might survive in any of the study area west of Ruskington Road, and would be of local significance. Some of the linear cropmarks in Fields 1 and 2 may be Roman features serving the site and linking it with a Roman road in Field 5.

Field 5, east of Ruskington Road, may contain a Romano-British site with an enclosure complex directly beside a possible Roman road. Here the sequence of settlement development and the relationship of the road to the settlement might be traced by archaeological investigation. The Roman road is of regional importance and the associated site might be of equal significance.

Recommendations

Fieldwalking

None of the study area is in suitable condition for fieldwalking, but the site inspection recovered flint and pottery artefacts from exposed soil. A systematic fieldwalking survey of the study area after ploughing would define the location and extent of any finds scatters, allowing provisional dating of potential sites.

Geophysical Survey

The wheat crop height of about 0.5m within the study area was already too developed for geophysical survey which requires contact with the soil surface, but the non-intrusive technique would probably indicate areas of archaeological potential if conducted after harvest. For optimum results, consideration should be given to a magnetic susceptibility survey of the entire area supplemented by selected areas of magnetometer survey. The uncultivated rough land may be too uneven at present for reliable or efficient survey results.

The various large service pipes and their related disturbances will have a noticeable affect on any geophysical survey of the study area. Where steel pipes have been used the readings may be distorted nearby.

Evaluation

Sample trenching within the study area should enable unexplained cropmarks to be investigated and interpreted; well-positioned sampling trenches should indicate whether the Romano-British site known to the north of the wood extends into the study area. The cropmarks east of East Road also warrant investigation. Here, any sample trenching should be limited to confirming the presence and date of the features, in case more extensive excavation is considered necessary.

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Naomi Field assisted with preparation for this report and contributed useful comment. The report was collated and produced by Jane Frost.

Geoff Tann
Lindsey Archaeological Services
9th July 1996

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LAO = Lincolnshire Archives Office

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LAO 2 Cragg 2/2/65 nd [1795/6] *Plan of fields at Sleaford* Lincs. Archives.

LAO HOSF 2/C/Box2 1766 *Plan of the Bristol Estates* by W. Fillingham (copy) Lincs. Archives.

LAO Kesteven Award 67 *New Sleaford Enclosure Map* Lincs. Archives.

LAO PSJ 13/6 1863 *Plan of projected Eastern Counties Railway*

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OS 1824 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:63,360 map, Sheet 70 (surveyed 1812-20)

OS 1887 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:63,360 map, Sheet 70 (surveyed 1812-20, with revisions and railways)

OS 1905a Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1:2,500 map, Sheet 106/2 (surveyed 1887, revised 1904)

OS 1905b Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1:2,500 map, Sheet 106/3 (surveyed 1887, revised 1904)

OS 1906 Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1:10,560 map, Sheet 106 (surveyed 1887, revised 1903-4)

Trollope, E. 1871 *Sleaford* Sleaford.

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Appendix 1:

Gazetteer of Archaeological Remains

Abbreviations:

NGR: National Grid Reference

LSMR: Lincs. County Sites and Monuments Record [not all entries computerised with SMR No.; letter code refers to OS Sheet TF 04 NE].

NK: Index of Sites and Finds, maintained by North Kesteven Heritage Officer. [Parish code 57]. Air photographs referenced in italics to Appendix 2.

Sleaford

<i>NGR (TF)</i>	<i>SMR/NK</i>	<i>Description</i>
0570 4720	/63	site of St. Mary's Chapel
0585 4850	/64	medieval potsherd
060 469	/65	Human burials and Roman pottery, 1995
0625 4725	/?	Roman villa on NK records; provenance dubious
067 471	/37	cropmark of large ditched enclosure and interrupted linear ditch [CUCAP ABK 20, 21: 22.6.60]
068 462	60510/	Acheulian flint axe
0682 4663	60509/	Acheulian side scraper and Bronze Age flints, 1961
0685 4720	/?	Roman villa on NK records; provenance dubious
0692 4590	z/	Bronze Age macehead
070 453	60373i/	Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery
0710 4569	cb/	Roman coin
0711 4771	/10	Roman pottery and tile fragments, 1978
0717 4710	60458/11	Romano-British pottery, building material, metalwork;
	60459	slight mound c. 32m diam. by edge of wood. 1976, 1981
0719 4593	y/	Roman pottery scatter
071 472	/44	medieval and post-medieval metal finds
0720 4582	cj/	Romano-British coin hoard
072 461	bz/	Anglo-Saxon brooch
073 452	be/	worked flint
073 458	bo/	3 Romano-British coins
073 469 -		
083 474	/6	cropmark ?Roman road, centred on TF 078 471; possibly connected to a road near Chapel Hill [12, 14, 15] Now reinterpreted as a sewer pipeline.
074 455	cd	Roman coin
074 459	ax/	Roman coin
0748 4576	au/	Human remains; Roman pottery
0748 4592	aw/	Roman coin
074 479	aa/18	?Neolithic greenstone axe, 1969
075 469		cropmark of linear features, ?Roman roads or field boundaries [1-3]
0754 4613	am/	Roman brooch
076 458	e/67	Old Place: excavations of Iron Age and Roman complex
0768 4595	br/	Iron Age settlement centre
0768 4604	ar/	4 Romano-British coins

0768	4608	bn/	Bronze Age palstave
077	457	av/	Roman coin
077	462	/45	medieval potsherd 1990
077	469	/49	road (no details)
0772	4598	h/	Roman road, 1955
0772	4598	bq/	Site of St. Giles' Church
078	471 60473/		flint axe near rugby club
078	458	bw/	Belgic oppidum, excavated 1961; Iron Age carinated cup
079	471	/20	cropmark ?Roman road; ??King Street
079	474		cropmarks of ?series of aligned ring-ditches and small rectangular feature J.T. Hayes / P.J. Wilson June/July 1970
083	478	/38	cropmarks of enclosure and ridge and furrow [CUCAP ABK 35-36 22.6.60]
085	454		cropmarks of rectangular enclosures [CUCAP AUS 92-94 14.6.68]
086	478	/33	cropmark of small rectangular enclosure [JP 91B 21/7/91; CUCAP AAA 55; CUCAP ABK 35-36 22.6.60]
?	?	/?	ditches noted to east of bypass, between Ruskington Road and A17 roundabout (no further details)

Appendix 2:

Air Photographic Coverage

[italicised numbers are used solely for convenience in this report]

LAS Air Photograph Collection

J. Pickering 12th July 1980 TF 075 469 SF 2091
1 -25 Frame 266
2 -26 Frame 267
J. Pickering 22nd July 1979 TF 077 471 SF1715 -20 [NMR]
3 Frame 956

Lincs. County Archaeology Section

RAF verticals: CPE/UK/2073 17th May 1947 F20"/ 16,400
4 Frame 3022
5 Frame 3023
6 Frame 3024
7 Frame 3025
8 Frame 3026
9 Frame 3071

Heritage Lincolnshire Air Photograph Collection

HSL UK 66.494 29th May 1966 5280'; 6" Run 11
10 Frame 7738
11 Frame 7739
12 Frame 7740
13 Frame 7741
RAF 58/655 25th Apr 1951 F20"/ 8300 [restricted]
14 Frame 3095
15 Frame 3096

RCHM (Swindon)

MXJ 9834 1st Jan 1955 NMR TF 07 46/1-3:
16 Oracle 10
17 Oracle 11
18 Oracle 12
JXH 9753 1st Jan 1959 NMR TF 07 46/4
19 Oracle 3
NMR 1000 5th Aug 1976 NMR TF 07 47/1
20 46-47
J.A. Pickering 1715 18th Jul 1979 NMR TF 07 47/2-4
20 4
21 5
22 6
J.A. Pickering 1715 22nd Jul 1979 NMR TF 07 47/5
3 20
J.A. Pickering 1784 18th Jul 1979 NMR TF 07 47/6
23 12
J.A. Pickering 2318 18th Jul 1979 NMR TF 07 47/7

24	16
J.A. Pickering 2091 12th Jul 1980 NMR TF 07 47/8-9	
1	25
2	26
FXH 14151 19th Jul 1992 NMR TF 07 47/10-11	
25	07
26	08

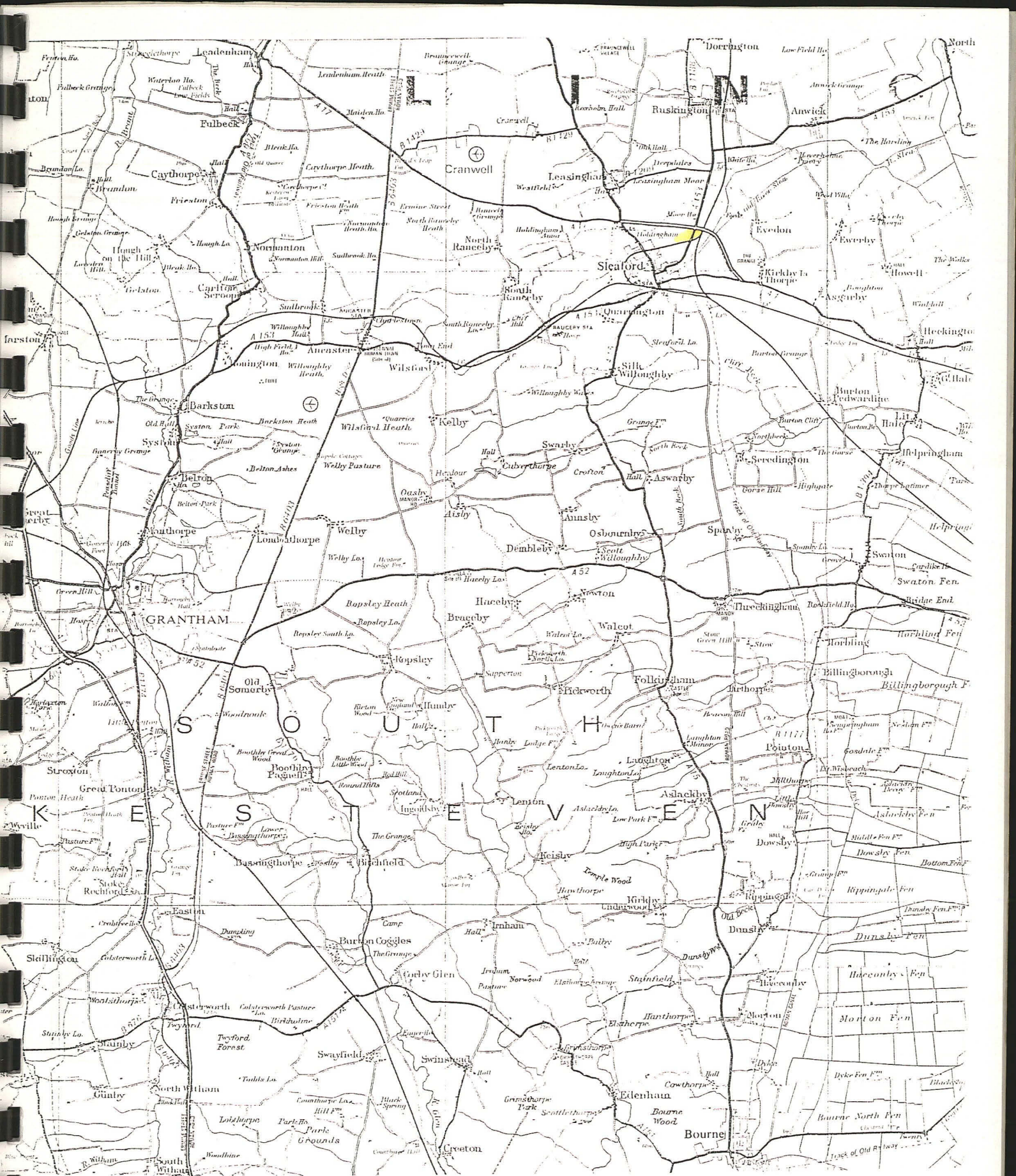


Fig. 1 Location of Sleaford, showing the Roman road from Bourne.

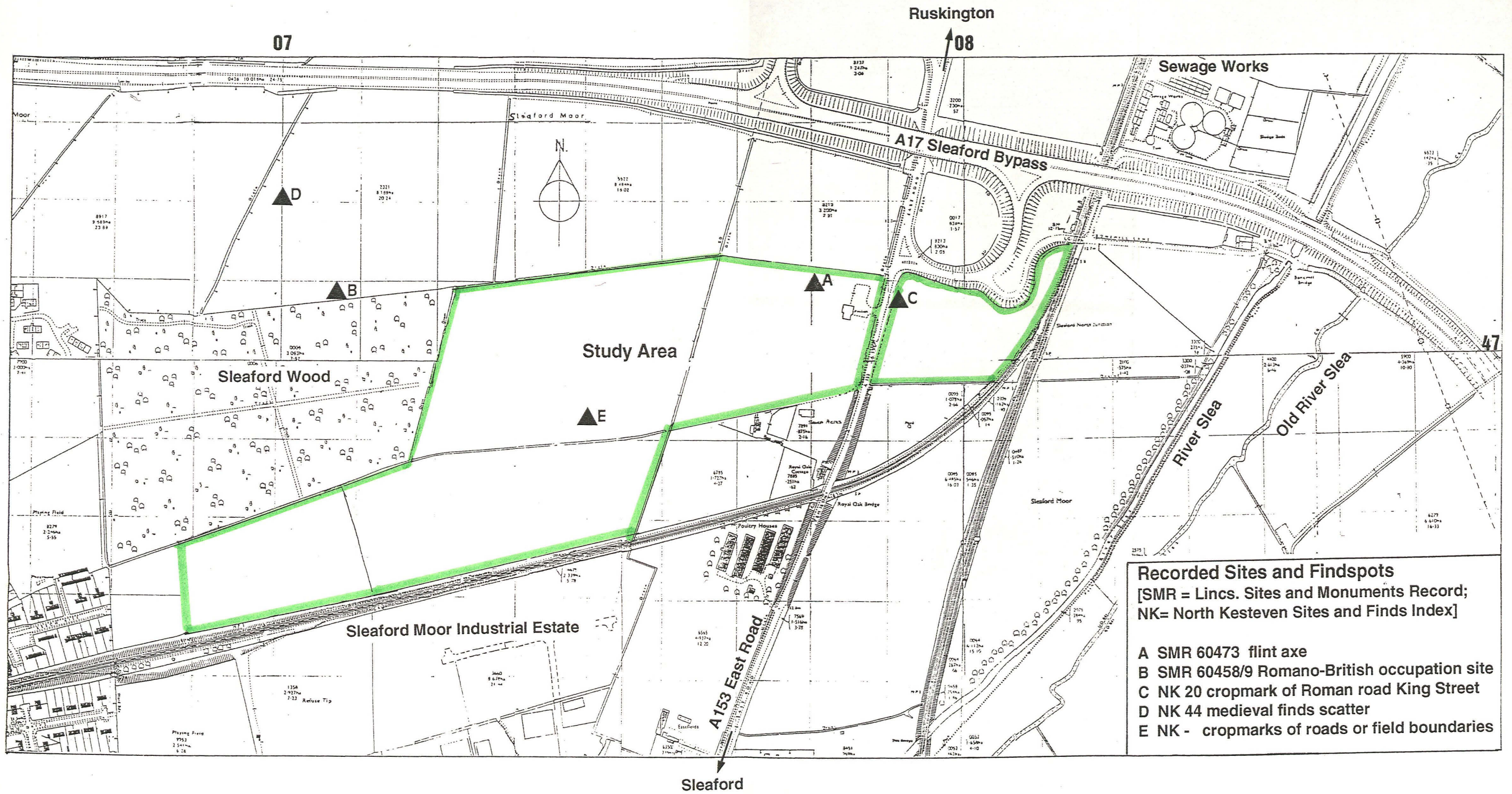


Fig. 2 The Sleaford, East Road Study Area and adjacent archaeological sites/findspots (based on a reduced scale copy of a 1:2500 location plan supplied by D.B. Lawrence & Associates [dwg. no. S213-02b]. LAS Ordnance Survey Licence No. AL 50424A.

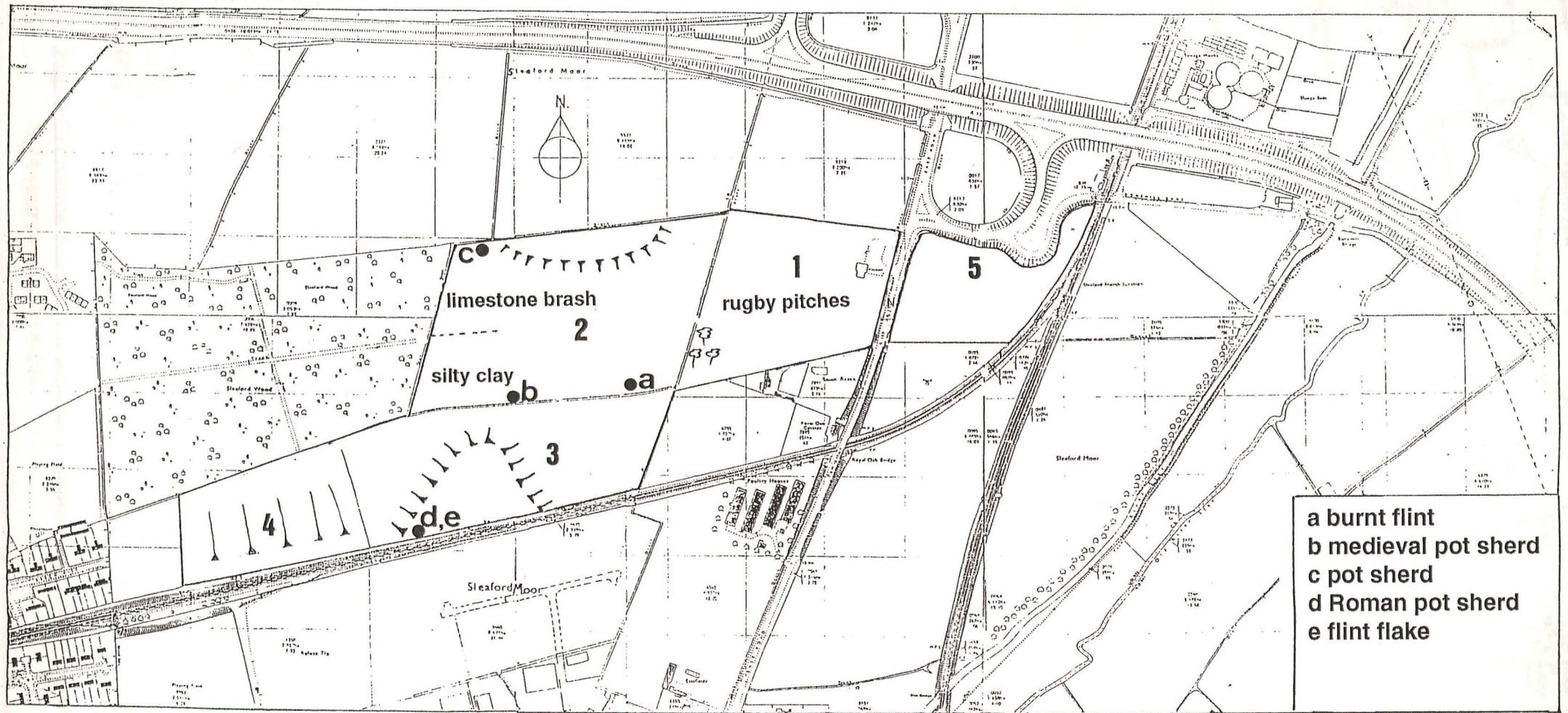


Fig. 3 The Study Area: 1996 site observations (overlain onto Fig. 2).

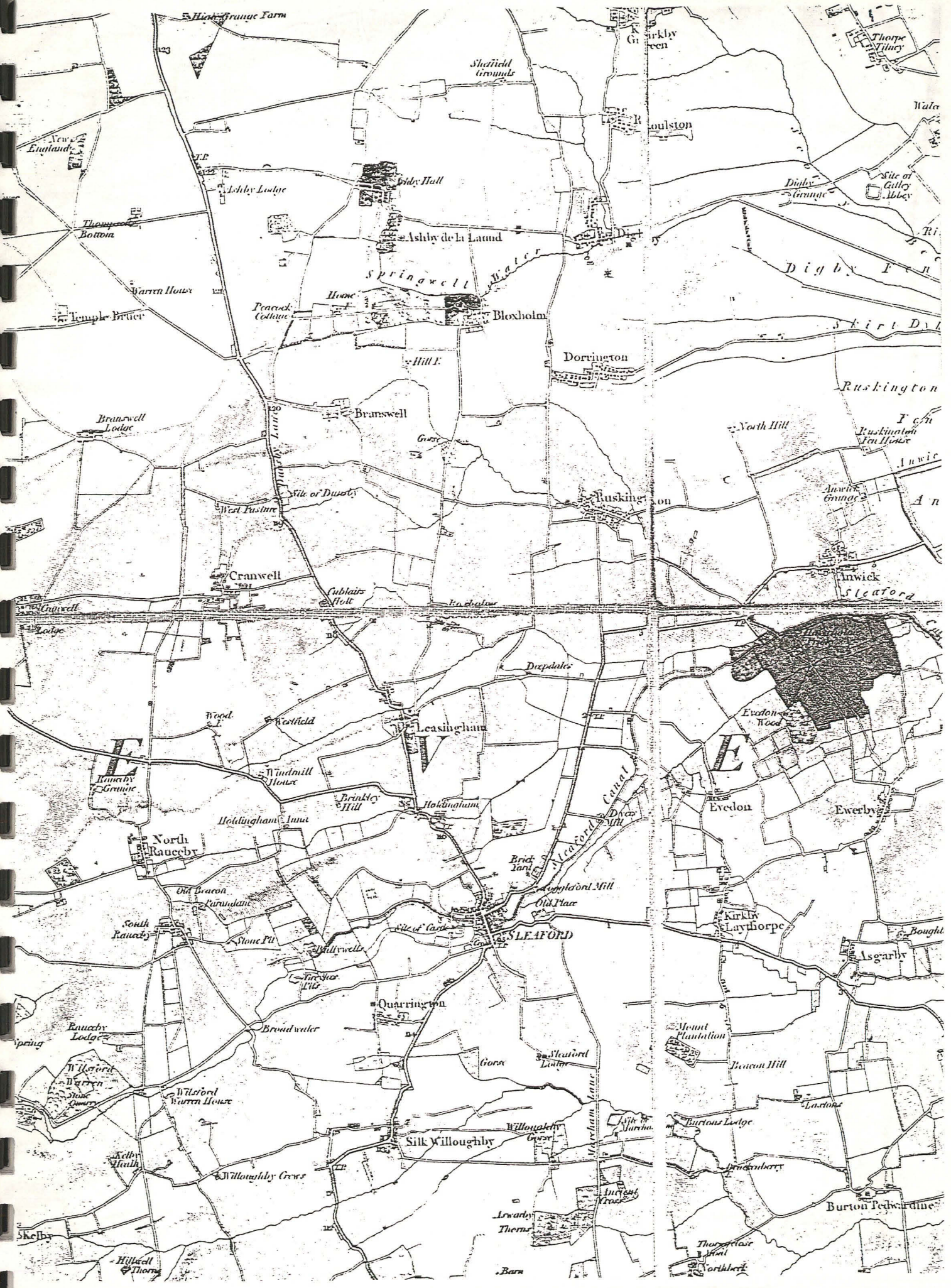


Fig. 4 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1" map, early state (before railways) 1824 (surveyed 1818-24).

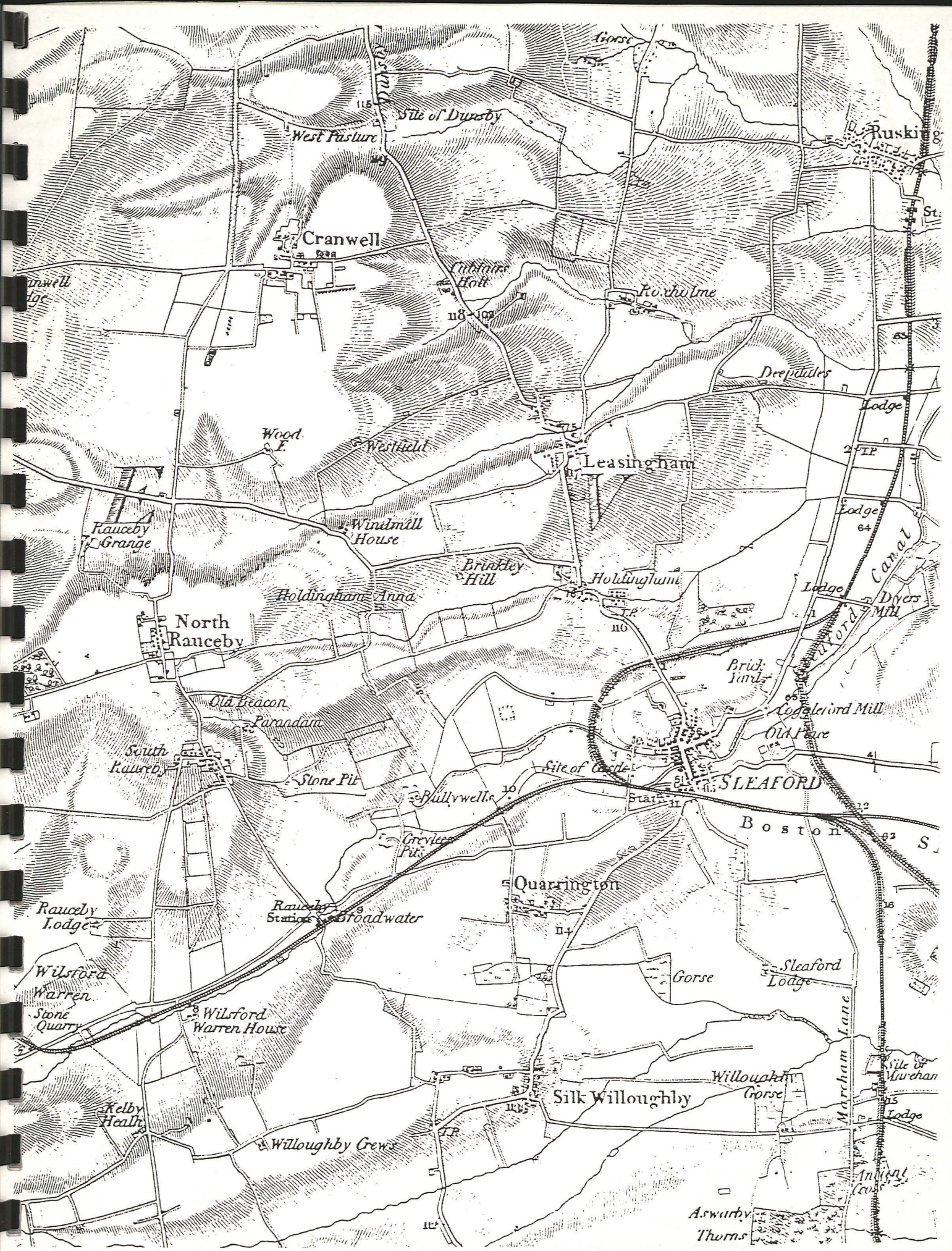


Fig. 5 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1" map, late state (with railways) surveyed 1887).

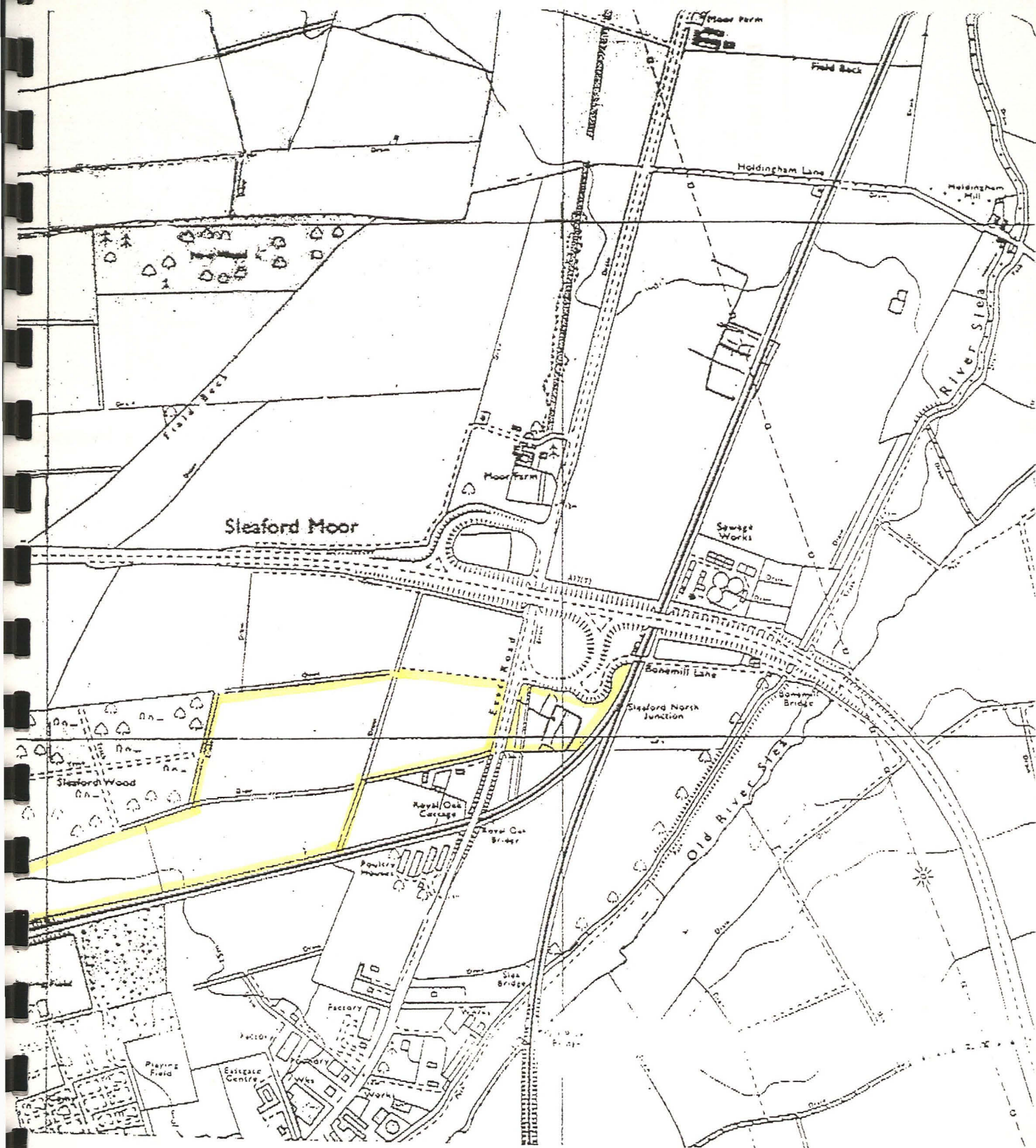


Fig. 6 Cropmark plot of archaeological site in Field 5, east of East Road.
 The linear cropmark is probably a Roman Road (King Street).
 [Reproduced from an overlay of the RCHM(E) Lincolnshire
 Mapping Project plot onto part of the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000
 map Sheet TF 04NE, with permission. RCHM/Crown Copyright.
 LAS Ordnance Survey Licence No. AL 50424A].

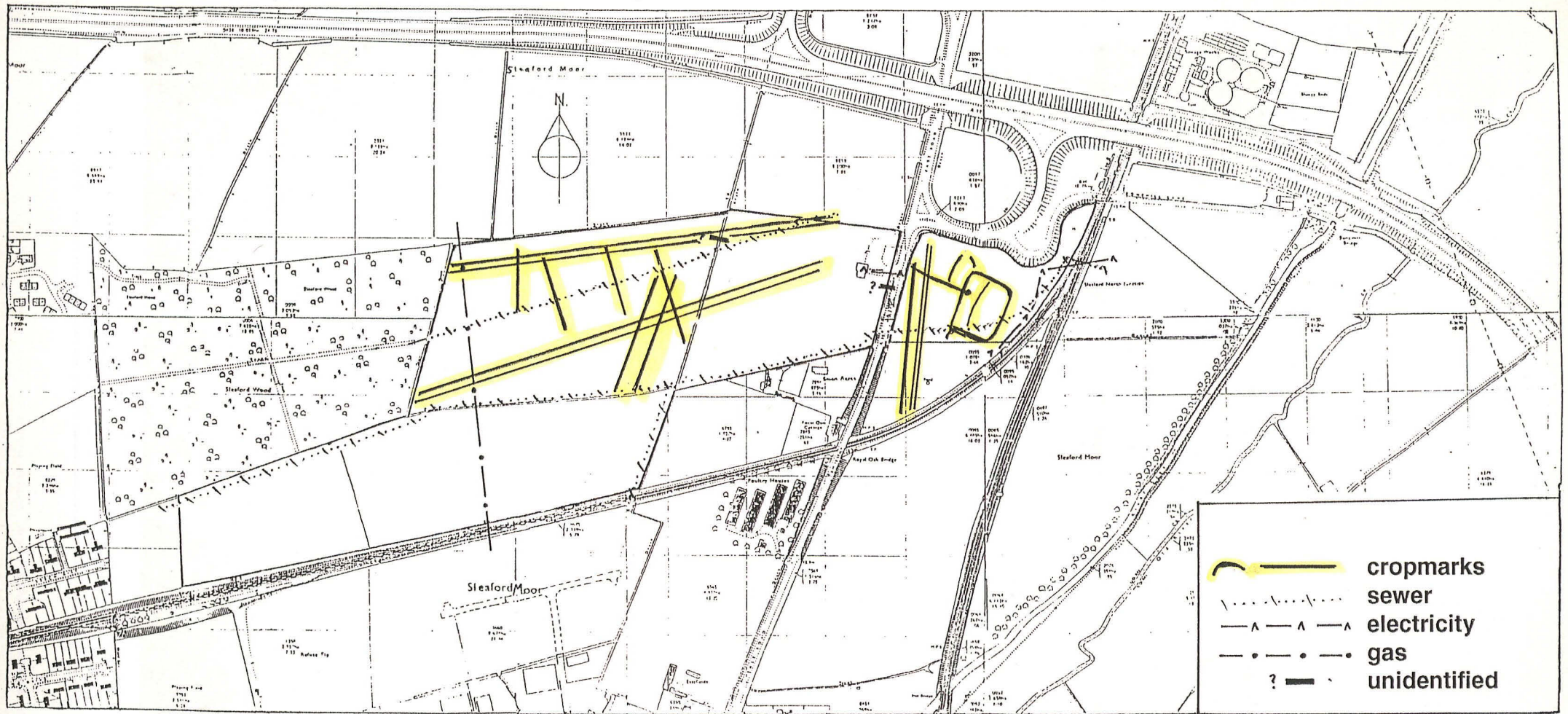


Fig. 7 Plot of approximate position of cropmarks to east of Sleaford Wood and location of known services (N. Field)



Pl. 1 View across the rugby pitches (Field 1), looking NE from the boundary of Seven Acres towards the pavilion and East Road.

Pl. 2 View to west from Field 1, across Field 2 towards Sleaford Wood. A line of raised crop growth crosses from the wood to the centre foreground.





Pl. 3 View across arable crops in Fields 2 and 3, looking south across the railway to the industrial estate (Sleaford Wood to right).

Pl. 4 The southern boundary of Field 2, with raised sewer inspection points visible. Looking east.





Pl. 5 Rough vegetation in Field 4; looking west to a housing estate, with Sleaford Wood to the right and the railway to the left.

Pl. 6 Rough vegetation in Field 5 between the bypass sliproad embankment and the railway (looking SE).





Pl. 7 Air photograph showing linear cropmarks crossing Fields 1 and 2. Some cropmarks are of a sewer, others may be archaeological features such as a Roman track or Romano-British field ditches. Looking north towards A17 bypass. (Photograph J. Pickering 22.7.1979; copyright reserved).



Pl. 8 Undergrowth in Sleaford Wood; the wood was planted in the early 19th century.