



OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Directors: C.A.F. Laoué

J. Russell, M.A., Cert. Ed.

R. Cook, B.A.

Managing Director:

S.N. Colcutt, M.A. (Hons), D.E.A., D.Phil., M.I.F.A.

94/6
LAWRENCE HOUSE
2 POLSTEAD ROAD
OXFORD OX2 6TN
Telephone: (0865) 310209

VAT Regd. No. 479 2505 19

TF 2130 6095

LAND AT NEW PARK FARM, TATTERSHALL THORPE, LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

DTA

Produced by OAA
under the direction of

D.W. Griffiths

BA(Hons), PhD, AIFA

&

S.N. Colcutt

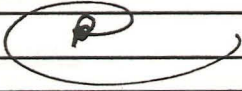
MA(Hons), DEA, DPhil, FSA, MIFA, CGeol, FGS

Commissioned by
Ready Mixed Concrete (UK) Limited

July 1994



INTERNAL QUALITY CHECK

Report Reference:	TAT/RMC	
Primary Author:	DWG	Date: 27-7-94
Checked by:		Date: 27. VII. 94
Checked by:		Date:
Further corrections:	SNE	Date: 10/10/94

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Lawrence House
2 Polstead Road
Oxford OX2 6TN

Tel 0865 310209
Fax 0865 311187

CONTENTS

1.	INSTRUCTIONS AND PROCEDURES	1
2.	POLICY CONSIDERATIONS	3
3.	PHYSICAL SETTING	5
4.	KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGY	7
5.	DISCUSSION	15
6.	CONCLUSIONS	20
	REFERENCES	22
	LIST OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH SEARCH	23
	GAZETTEER OF SMR ENTRIES	24
	APPENDIX 1 - LOCAL AUTHORITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL POLICIES	30
	FIGURES	

1. INSTRUCTIONS & PROCEDURES

1.1 On the 14th. June 1994, OAA were commissioned by Mr. M.C. Jepp, of Ready Mixed Concrete (UK) Limited, to undertake a documentary assessment of the archaeological implications of gravel extraction on land at New Park Farm (formerly RAF Woodhall Spa), Tattershall Thorpe, Lincolnshire.

1.2 The area identified as being of interest to RMC consists of approximately the southern half of the former RAF airfield (Figure 1). A large area in the northeast of the former airfield has already been worked by RMC.

1.3 The data sources consulted were as follows:

Lincolnshire County SMR

Lincolnshire County Archives

The Bodleian Library, Oxford

The Ashmolean Library, Oxford

National Library of Air Photographs (RCHME)

Royal Air Force Museum, Hendon

Soil Survey Centre, Cranfield

Tattershall Castle Museum

Woodhall Spa Museum

Lincolnshire Architectural & Archaeological Society Reports & Papers

1966-1993

Rapid Terrain Assessment by Dr. D.W. Griffiths of OAA

1.4

OAA thanks are due to Mr. J. Heathcott of the Department of Research and Information Services, Royal Air Force Museum, for researching details of RAF Woodhall Spa. Mr. I. Bradley of the Soil Survey of England and Wales provided unpublished information on soil observations within the proposed development area.

2. POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

County Archaeological Policies

Lincolnshire Approved Structure Plan (1981).

Consultation Draft of Alteration No. 3 to the Lincolnshire Structure Plan (published July 1992) - environment, conservation, recreation, rural economy, tourism, the coast, waste disposal, minerals.

Lincolnshire Minerals Local Plan (adopted February 1991).

East Lindsey Local Plan (January 1993).

2.1 Relevant parts of the Local Plans are reproduced in Appendices 1 & 2.

2.2 The County has a strong commitment to:

- the preservation *in situ* and conservation of important archaeological remains;
- the retention and enhancement of historic and heritage features in the countryside;
- the proper assessment by the developer of the likely archaeological impact of development proposals (the County Archaeological Officer will, in our experience, use PPG 16 as justification for this approach);
- the use of Conditions (and in some cases Legal Agreements) to secure proper archaeological provisions in conjunction with permitted development.

2.3 The County also has policies to encourage the managed use of archaeological and historical features in connection with visitor attractions and tourism.

National Archaeological Policies

- 2.4 PPG 16 (November 1990) is also in force, no matter what the local planning policies. This document advises developers to discuss their preliminary plans with the County Archaeological Officer as early as possible, certainly at a pre-application stage, in order to discover any likely archaeological constraints to their proposals. If necessary, an evaluation scheme can then be devised which would serve to define the nature of any archaeological constraints prior to the determination of the planning application (paragraphs 19-21).

"Evaluations of this kind help to define the character and extent of the archaeological remains that exist in the area of a proposed development, and thus indicate the weight which ought to be attached to their preservation. They also provide information useful for identifying potential options for minimising or avoiding damage. On this basis, an informed and reasonable planning decision can be taken." (PPG 16, paragraph 21)

- 2.5 It is a general tenet of the archaeological profession that preservation *in situ* should always be considered first. This is also reflected in current government guidance:

"Where application is made for planning permission to carry out development which would affect an ancient monument whether scheduled or unscheduled, the desirability of preserving the monument and its setting is of course a material consideration." (Department of the Environment Circular 8/87, paragraph 52)

"[...] where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ i.e., a presumption against proposals which would involve significant alteration or cause damage, or which would have a significant impact on the setting of visible remains. The case for the preservation of archaeological remains must however be assessed on the individual merits of each case, taking into account the archaeological policies in detailed development plans, together with all other relevant policies and material considerations, including the intrinsic importance of the remains and weighing these against the need for the proposed development." (PPG 16, paragraph 27).

3. PHYSICAL SETTING

3.1 The BGS map the geological basement of Tattershall Thorpe as Kimmeridge Clays (OS sheet 12, Solid Edition 1912). The drift geology of the area consists of sand and gravel, bordering on fen and valley gravels just north of Tattershall Thorpe Village. To the north of Woodhall Spa there is boulder clay (the Lincolnshire Clayland). The area is flanked to the west by the alluvial floodplain of the River Witham, and to the east by older gravel workings, beyond which lies the River Bain. The proposed development area is relatively flat, starting at just under 10 m AOD on the southwest and rising to c.15 m AOD to the northeast; there is a stream (drain) along the southeastern boundary.

3.2 Two databases specific to the proposed development area are available: RMC borehole data and unpublished, more superficial Soil Survey data (the locations of these two sets of survey points are shown on Figure 2). The soils across the proposed development area are generally sandy loams, mostly of the Blackwood Series. Gough (1806) mentioned heathland in Tattershall Park, the former name of the area between Tattershall Thorpe, Kirkby-on-Bain and Woodhall Spa. It is likely, therefore, that the airfield site was heathland at least in the 18th.-19th. centuries. Using these borehole and soil data, OAA have mapped three 'zones' within the proposed development site (Figure 2):

- (a) sandy or gravelly substrates immediately under the topsoil, with soil profile mottling starting only at depths greater than 45 cm (and usually much deeper), which could be expected to provide slightly better drained settings;

- (b) mixed coarser and finer substrates under topsoil, with soil profile mottling appearing at 30-70 cm depths, which could be expected to provide intermediate drainage settings; and
- (c) fine substrates (various combinations of fine sand, silt and clay) under topsoil, with soil profile mottling at 30 cm or less, which might be expected to provide poor drainage settings.

3.3 The plan disposition of these zones is very irregular and probably corresponds to an arbitrary modern surface cutting at a slight angle across complex Pleistocene strata; the real situation may be even more convoluted. No obvious discrete buried channels are visible. One borehole log (at TF 2101 6081) records 60 cm of "dark brown to black organic rich very silty very fine grained sand" below topsoil, but no true peat was encountered. There are no major topographic rises in this landscape and formerly waterlogged conditions (with some soft organic survival) might occur within deep cut features (ditches and pits) in any part of the proposed development area but especially where substrates as clayey and water-retentive.

3.4 The gravels in this region do not appear to have been studied in detail but it is presumed that they relate to the Pleistocene fluvial and fluvio-glacial deposits (Proto-Trent drainage) connected with the Lincoln Gap. West of the Gap, such deposits contain excellent Pleistocene glacial and interglacial palaeontological material.

4. KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGY

4.1 Apart from the former airfield installations, the area between Tattershall Thorpe and Woodhall Spa is mainly under arable crop or pasture, with extensive former and current gravel workings to the east of the airfield. Whilst the study area (below) was selected to illustrate the range of archaeological sites surrounding the proposed development area, there are also other sites within the parish of Tattershall Thorpe which contribute valuable information about the archaeological context of the proposed development area.

4.2 A short distance east of the Study Area at TF 234 608 (SMR 40128) a Neolithic settlement was excavated in 1981-84 in advance of gravel quarrying (Chowne et al. 1993). An area of 4725 m² was stripped, of which 1800 m² was excavated. The structural remains were slight, consisting of pits, hearths and postholes. Pottery, flint and carbonised material were also found, the latter yielding a radiocarbon date of 4800 ± 70 BP HAR-4639 (3776-3390 cal. BC), suggesting site occupation in the 4th. millennium BC (Chowne et al. 1993:117). Bronze Age activity was also noted, and there was the discovery of the grave of an Anglo-Saxon metalworker (Chowne et al. 1993:82). The authors concluded their report: "The excavations at Tattershall Thorpe have demonstrated that a considerable amount of information can be obtained from flint scatters even when heavily ploughed, particularly when supported by field survey".

4.3 Southeast of Tattershall Thorpe Village (TF 223 197, SMR 00329) is the site of an Iron Age defended enclosure which was excavated in 1979-80 and 1986 (Chowne et al. 1986). This site, like the Neolithic site (see 4.2 above), was excavated in

response to encroachment by gravel workings. It was first noticed in aerial photographs as a large sub-rectangular double-ditched enclosure with a double entrance (Chowne et al. 1986, pl. 17). The ditches, which were interpreted as defensive, produced a wealth of environmental information and organic deposits, including leather fragments. There was evidence for hedges, either for a defensive or animal-fencing purpose. The excavator offered two explanations as to the function of the enclosure, either as a fort or as a defended animal stock enclosure (Chowne et al. 1986:184).

4.4 Close to the Iron Age enclosure south of Tattershall Thorpe Village are a number of sites recorded in the Lincolnshire County SMR. At TF 2310 5980 (SMR 40147), TF 2040 5960 (SMR 40164), TF 2142 5925 (SMR 40148) and TF 2010 5920 (SMR 40146) surface worked flint has been recorded, an indication which presaged the discovery of the major Neolithic settlement (see 4.2 above).

4.5 Discoveries of Bronze Age metalwork occurred at TF 2030 5950 (leaf-shaped sword, SMR 40139), TF 2090 5935 (axe, SMR 40142) and TF 2088 5935 (spear, SMR 40141).

4.6 Despite the presence of a major Iron Age site (see 4.3 above), the area south of Tattershall Thorpe has not yet produced Iron Age stray finds. A substantial spread of Roman material was discovered at TF 2035 5960 (SMR 40138), close to an area of cropmarks (SMR 40432). Undated cropmark complexes are relatively common in this area, occurring at TF 1969 5925 (SMR 40447), TF 2115 5988 (SMR 40438), TF 2125 5970 (SMR 40149), TF 2015 5878 (SMR 40439) and TF 2360 5900 (SMR 40437). The post-Medieval period is represented by a coin of Mary I found at TF 2360 5900 (SMR 40221), a kiln site at TF 2240 5390 (SMR 40144) and woodland remains at TF 2130 5950 (SMR 42998).

- 4.7 Isolated (and unexpected) finds of considerable importance have occurred during past gravel extraction in the parish. A Roman coin hoard containing 5 - 7000 (aggregate) coins of Emperors Gallienus and Probus in a greyware jar was discovered by Bain Aggregates Limited at TF 2250 5980 (SMR 40152).

Material Within the Study Area (Figure 1)

The Airfield

- 4.8 The airfield site itself has only one reference in the Lincolnshire SMR (No. 40130, TF 2150 6080, since 1942 under part of the airfield camp). This is a "supposed" Roman site, found during field observation by C.W. Phillips, a noted Lincolnshire archaeologist, in 1929. The observation of "little lumps" is hardly convincing or informative; Phillips, however, had considerable local knowledge and his suggestion should be taken seriously. The construction of the airfield at this location may have damaged or removed the traces observed by Phillips.
- 4.9 The site observed by C.W. Phillips in 1929 may be the same as that discovered at the beginning of the 19th. century by Rev. Dyer, Rector of Coningsby (the two observations are associated in the Lincolnshire County SMR). Gough's edition of *Camden's Britannia* (1806) records that Dyer observed two "summer encampments". The northern one, which was overrun with heath, had banks 7 ft wide, inner ditches 12-13 ft wide and outer ditches 14-15 ft wide. The trenches for the southern one were 6 ft wide and 2.5 ft deep (as reported by Mr. Wray to the Society of Antiquaries). These descriptions suggest substantial defended sites, possibly of the Iron Age or Roman period. The location "on flat moor bordering fens in

Tattershall Park" is applicable to the area to the south and east of the airfield, both within and beyond its perimeter.

4.10 Examination of aerial photographic evidence by OAA involved studying vertical photographs dating from between 1940 and the 1970s (see list of APs consulted). On one photograph (Figure 3), among the earliest available of the airfield zone (July 1942), the airfield is shown in its newly finished or partly finished state (the runways appear to be still under construction). Centred at TF 2075 6055 (see intersection of arrows, Figure 3) there is an oval or sub-rectilinear cropmark, with an inner concentric cropmark, suggestive of an Iron Age enclosure comparable to SMR 00329 (see 4.3 above) and SMR 40096 (see 4.20 below). This mark, which does not occur so clearly on other APs, is in the present permitted area (Figure 1).

4.11 The RAF airfield was begun in early 1941, at which time much of the site was heavily wooded (Halpenny 1991:207); it was opened as a satellite of Coningsby on the 1st. February 1942. The surrounding tree cover enabled the use of the airfield for secret training and experimental bombing. It was used throughout WWII as a bomber airfield, where initially 97 Squadron and 619 Squadron were based. From January 1944 until the end of WWII, Woodhall Spa was the base of 617 Squadron (Dambusters). Mainly flying Lancasters, the squadron undertook some of the most famous raids of the war (Hancock 1978, Blake 1984, Halpenny 1991). The actual 'Dambusters' raid of 1943 on the Mohne, Eder and Sorpe dams had been primarily conducted from other Lincolnshire airfields, notably Scampton. After the war, the base was closed. It was re-opened in 1959, when it was equipped with Bloodhound missiles (in a rectangular site in the centre of the airfield, partially built over the former runways). The missiles were removed in 1965, when Woodhall Spa became an out-station of Coningsby and an engine-testing bay. Examination of the Air

Ministry 1946 Record Plans suggests that, apart from the known installations, there is no reason to suppose that large-scale earthmoving or site levelling took place. Land between the runways appears to have been left relatively undisturbed.

South and East of the Airfield

- 4.12 Southeast of the airfield at TF 2204 6070 is a complex of small rectangular enclosure cropmarks with an apparent curvilinear cropmark (SMR 40429). These are within 100 m of the area where C.W. Phillips observed earthworks (see 4.9 above).
- 4.13 A larger polygonal enclosure cropmark with an entrance to the east is visible in APs, at TF 2235 6032 (SMR 40430). This is surrounded by linear and curvilinear cropmarks indicating field boundaries and smaller enclosures; these extend to the southeast (SMR 40431). Whilst the spread of cropmarks is almost certainly a palimpsest (i.e. features laid down one above the other at different times), the group is strongly suggestive of later prehistoric or Roman rural settlement. A flint scatter is located by the SMR at TF 2300 6040 (SMR 40136).
- 4.14 Close to SMR 40431 at TF 2258 6012, a highly polished bone point of the Anglo-Saxon period was found in the Bain Aggregates gravel workings (SMR 40134). The Bain Aggregates pit was also the scene, in 1970, of the discovery of Pleistocene mammoth remains (TF 2270 6043, SMR 40127).
- 4.15 Two widely-spaced parallel ditches were noted by OAA in APs of the field to the northwest of 40430 (Figure 1). Further north, at TF 2293 6132 a double linear ditch was noted by P. Everson during aerial survey in the dry summer of 1976 (SMR 40428).

4.16 The northern outskirts of Tattershall Thorpe Village have been the location of stray finds of worked flint. These include a prehistoric polished flint axe (TF 2143 6020, SMR 40133), two axes at TF 2180 6040 (SMR 40132) and another stone axe from a field newly ploughed in 1966 (TF 2160 6022, SMR 40129). West of the village, in the small stream or beck by the poultry farm (TF 2076 6029, SMR 43054), fragments of a Bronze Age leaf-shaped sword were discovered during dredging. The sword appears to have been broken in antiquity and may be a votive deposit (many such ritual depositions occurred in the Witham in later prehistory).

North and West of the Airfield

4.17 The area north of the airfield, in the area of High Park Farm, exhibits a range of cropmarks in aerial photographs. The northern group of APs, classified in the SMR as 40411 (centred on TF 2060 6263 but extending south to High Park Farm), consist of extensive linear features suggestive of a later prehistoric or Roman-period field system. At the centre (TF 2075 6268) is a very regular circular cropmark which is contiguous with (respected by) the linear marks (Figure 6).

4.18 Linear cropmarks indicative of an ancient field system also extend westwards between High Park Farm and the main Tattershall Thorpe - Woodhall Spa road (SMR 40416). Close to Hogg Wood, an area of ancient woodland (TF 2040 6180, SMR 43003), is a series of linear cropmarks unaligned to the present system of field boundaries (TF 2052 6214, SMR 40418). These might be explained as modern or sub-recent drainage features, but further work would be required to prove this.

4.19 West of the Tattershall Thorpe - Woodhall Spa road, the land slopes gently downwards towards the River Witham. This stretch of countryside has historically

been the location of considerable settlement. In the Medieval period, the Cistercian abbey of Kirkstead and its surrounding farms dominated the area.

4.20 There are numerous cropmarks of enclosures and field systems in the area around the abbey. Potentially of greatest significance is a triple-ditched enclosure with attached infield at TF 1960 6100 (SMR 40096). This is almost certainly a multivallate Iron Age enclosure similar to the one excavated east of Tattershall Thorpe (Chowne et al. 1986; see 4.3 above) and the suggested enclosure within the airfield (see 4.10 above).

4.21 A short distance to the north of the large enclosure cropmark (SMR 40096), there is a cropmark complex indicating parts of a field system with double linear 'droveway' type ditches (SMR 40104). To the south of the main enclosure are further small 'enclosures', which might be explained as geological features such as ice-wedge casts (TF 1985 6042, SMR 40417). A group of cropmarks showing linear boundaries and enclosures near Kirkstead Hall (TF 1925 6222, SMR 40415) are the site of the discovery of part of a leaf-shaped Bronze Age sword in 1932 (TF 1925 6228, SMR 40102).

4.22 Kirkstead Abbey has had a major effect on the landscape of the area between the airfield and the River Witham. The abbey, founded in 1139, was re-sited in 1187. The former site may well be at Old Abbey Farm (TF 1909 6099, SMR 40116), which is low-lying and susceptible to flooding. The site occupied from 1187 to the Dissolution in 1537 is now covered in earthworks, with one corner of a transept still standing (SAM Lincs 6: Abbey Site centred on TF 1880 6170, SMR 00006). The earthworks also extend southwards from the Scheduled area (SMR 40098). To the

north of the abbey are the remains of the monastic fishponds (TF 1850 6192, SMR 40099).

4.23 St. Leonard's Church (TF 1902 6138, SMR 40097) is a 13th. century building which was originally a chapel attached to the abbey. Abbey Lodge Inn (TF 1943 6195, SMR 40113) was reputedly a lodge or gatehouse for the abbey. It has vaulted cellars which have now been filled in.

4.24 Not surprisingly, the abbey area is the location of frequent Medieval finds, including many examples of worked stone (SMR 40109), metal objects such as a pewter plate (SMR 40107) and, more intriguingly, a wooden boat found in 1840 (TF 1955 6255, SMR 40110).

5. DISCUSSION

- 5.1 The Tattershall Thorpe/Woodhall Spa area of East Lindsey District has an archaeological heritage characteristic of a fertile lowland landscape. Excavations and stray finds show that the area was settled at least as far back as the Neolithic or New Stone Age, centred around the 4th. Millennium BC (cal.).
- 5.2 The Neolithic site excavated prior to gravel extraction east of Tattershall Thorpe (Chowne et al. 1993) was located after the discovery of a surface scatter of worked flint. Although this particular flint scatter was described as "extensive" by the excavators (Chowne et al. 1993: 81), other flint scatters in the area must be accorded high potential as indicators of Neolithic settlement. Most of the cropmark complexes in the study area are palimpsests which may include Neolithic elements, although these would be difficult to differentiate without excavation.
- 5.3 The later prehistoric period (the Bronze Age and Iron Age, 2nd. Millennium BC - 43 AD) is also well represented in the study area. There are a number of high-status Bronze Age metal finds (swords, axes and spearheads) which strongly suggest that the area was settled in the period. The physical evidence of such settlements and their associated burials is as yet poor. The most common indicator of Bronze Age archaeology in lowland Britain are burial monuments in the form of barrow mounds or cropmark ring ditches. Although there are a number of curvilinear features on APs of the study area (e.g. SMR 40434, 40429), classic circular ring ditches are not so far evident. Ring ditches and barrows are often found on marginal land, including sandy heathland. The airfield, having been built on poor sandy soils,

may have covered any such burial monuments before the advent of systematic aerial photography (which is primarily a wartime and post-war phenomenon).

5.4 The large multivallate enclosures of the Iron Age (Chowne et al. 1986) and SMR 40096 are sites of considerable regional importance. The excavations by Chowne in the Bain Aggregates site, where the ditches contained well preserved organic deposits, included the analysis of a wide range of environmental data. SMR 40096 is likely to be Scheduled as an ancient monument, hence upgrading its importance to the national level. As stated above (4.10), a 1942 AP of the airfield suggests that another such enclosure was present between the runways.

5.5 The large Iron Age enclosures may have been defended settlements. An alternative hypothesis, advanced by Chowne (1993), is that they were stock enclosures. It is feasible that they acted as both at different times. Iron Age settlements in Britain include many defended sites, of which the most common are hillforts, where excavations do not often reveal intensive habitation over the full period of use. A common hypothesis for Iron Age defended sites is that they were constructed as refuges close to smaller enclosed or undefended settlements and were used as stock enclosures and for storage in more peaceful periods. Examination of borehole and soil survey logs (see section 3 above) shows that the substrate in the vicinity of the cropmark (the possible Iron Age enclosure noted above at 4.10) within the present quarry is quite fine-grained, suggesting a damper setting, perhaps more in keeping with a stock enclosure than with permanent settlement.

5.6 Iron Age settlements in lowland England, with associated field systems and occasionally, burials, tend to be part of a continuous sequence of settlement stretching into the Roman period. A report of two fine Iron Age linch pins from

Tattershall Thorpe (Owen 1993:68) was not accorded a detailed area reference. The rural Romano-British population, known to the Romans in this region as the Coritani, was essentially native. There are few signs in the study area of a more Romanised presence in the form of forts, roads and villas. The shadowy details of defensive earthworks described by Rev. Dyer 200 years ago (SMR 40130) may equally well refer to Iron Age, Roman or Medieval earthworks.

5.7 The cropmarks visible in APs from 1940 onwards represent a significant source of information for rural Iron Age and Roman-period landuse. Enclosed settlements include SMR 40431, 40430, and 40429, and field systems/land boundaries visible at these locations and at 40411, 40418, 40416, 40104 and 40417 (Figure 1). No such cropmark palimpsests are visible on the site of the airfield. This may be because of lack of settlement on the poor sandy soil, but may equally well result from the obscuring effect of the airfield itself on the photographic record.

5.8 Occasional finds of Anglo-Saxon objects in the study area (e.g. SMR 40134) shed little light on contemporary post-Roman settlement. Early Anglo-Saxon settlement is notoriously difficult to identify in the lowlands, since house structures and land boundaries were often insubstantial, and some cropmarks may be confused with those of the Iron Age. The discovery of the bone point (SMR 40134) was in an area of cropmarks which would otherwise have been interpreted as of the Iron Age/Roman period. This raises the suggestion that early Anglo-Saxon elements may be present within some cropmark palimpsests in this area. Moreover, as in the later prehistoric periods, pre-Christian Anglo-Saxon burials in lowland England tended to occur in barrows located on marginal land such as heath. Secondary Anglo-Saxon burials cut into Bronze Age *tumuli* are also a well-known phenomenon.

5.9 The present parishes of Tattershall Thorpe, Kirkby-on-Bain and Woodhall (formerly Langton St. Andrew) are the product of settlement nucleation in the Anglo-Scandinavian period of the 9th. - 11th. centuries. Tattershall Thorpe, meaning (*Old Danish*) "The outlying or secondary farm/settlement of Tattershall" was an important settlement by 1086, mentioned in the Domesday Survey (Morris 1986) as having 16-18 villagers (roughly equivalent to householders), mills, fisheries, ploughlands and woodland pasture. The settlement is presently nucleated and is likely to have been so since the time of Domesday. The historic parish boundary between Tattershall Thorpe and Kirkby-on-Bain formerly cut through the centre of the proposed development area (it was apparently moved to the northern perimeter of the airfield when the latter was built). In a situation of mainly nucleated settlement, parish boundaries are often drawn at some distance around the main settlement itself, but may divide resources such as common land between parishes. Consequently, the proposed development area is unlikely to have significance as a central place for settlement in the Medieval period.

5.10 There are no historic maps of the study area which show the proposed development in any detail before the Inclosure Map of 1798. The proposed development area, then part of Tattershall Park (the extended holdings of the Fortescue Family), was inclosed into fields between 1798 and the 1st. Edition Ordnance Survey of 1887. Some field boundaries are still visible on vertical APs of the airfield (e.g. Figures 4 & 5). Halpenny's description of the site before the construction of the airfield (Halpenny 1991:207) suggests that the proposed development area continued as woodland until 1941.

5.11 Military remains from the airfield itself are of historical interest, although there is no record of unusual surviving structures. RMC has been liaising with the

Thorpe Camp Preservation Group for some time on this matter. Archaeological interest in the surviving military structures of the two World Wars is fast growing, and there are many moves across the country to preserve sites. Although Woodhall Spa is primarily of historical importance as the Dambusters' base in 1944-45, and otherwise was similar to many other Lincolnshire bomber airfields, interest in such sites is certain to grow rather than recede.

Data Quality

- 5.12 No systematic fieldwork is recorded in the Lincolnshire SMR for the proposed development area itself.
- 5.13 The aerial photographic coverage of the study area is of high quality, with vertical and oblique photographs having been taken frequently since the 1940s. A sustained campaign during the 1970s by P. Everson, then of the North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit, revealed many hitherto unknown sites. For the proposed development area itself, the airfield was under construction before the earliest known aerial photography (1942); the 1940 prints examined by OAA did not cover the proposal area. A full RCHME/NLAP coversearch did not bring a single pre-1942 photograph of the proposed development area to light.

6. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1 The proposed development area is something of an unknown quantity. There is only one SMR reference: the observations by C.W. Phillips in 1929 of supposedly Roman earthworks ("little lumps"), which is coupled within the SMR entry with the 200-year-old observations by Rev. Dyer of deep defensive earthworks. The location of Phillips's site is now under part of the wartime barracks and there must be doubt as to its survival.
- 6.2 Gravel extraction in Tattershall Thorpe in previous quarries has been a major agent of discovery for archaeology. Apart from two full-scale excavations prompted by gravel extraction, there have been numerous unexpected finds ranging from Neolithic flint and stone axes, to Bronze Age swords and Roman coin hoards.
- 6.3 Surface scatters of flint have been recognised as indicative of archaeological potential for the Neolithic period; Bronze Age sites may be represented in the same way. Consequently, fieldwalking exercises would constitute an important technique for realising (or eliminating) such potential from the landscape in this area. [...]

6.4 There are no significant topographic foci within the proposed development area. Large scale settlement sites would seem unlikely, although small areas of occupation, especially during the earlier prehistoric periods (Neolithic and Bronze Age), remain a possibility. Special purpose sites, such as burials (e.g. Bronze Age or Anglo-Saxon barrows), stock enclosures and even defensive sites may also be present. The suggested 'Roman' site should be checked, although any earthworks have probably disappeared under the airfield camp. Those features of the airfield installations which survive are unlikely to constitute a significant constraint; continued liaison with the Thorpe Camp Preservation Group should ensure the salvage of further suitable items for the airfield museum.

6.5 Widespread waterlogging is unlikely, especially given the working quarry to the immediate north. However, small patches of organic survival might occur, associated with clayey substrates. Small but relatively high quality (and thus constraining and/or expensive) archaeological sites might occur within the proposed development area.

6.6 OAA has not seen evidence, either in the 1946 Air Ministry plans, or during the site assessment on 7th. July 1994, to suggest that the arable land between the runways and airfield installations has been substantially disturbed since 1941.

6.7 The enclosure observed on a 1942 AP of the airfield (see 4.10 above) may still be partly or fully extant, [...]

[...] INDICATES POINTS AT WHICH SPECIFIC ADVICE TO OUR CLIENT HAS BEEN OMITTED FROM THE PRESENT DOCUMENT

REFERENCES

- BLAKE, R. 1984. *The Airfields of Lincolnshire since 1912*. Midland Counties.
- CHOWNE, P., GIRLING, M., GRIEG, J. 1986. Excavations at an Iron Age Defended Enclosure at Tattershall Thorpe, Lincolnshire, *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* vol. 52, 159-188.
- CHOWNE, P., HEALY, F., BRADLEY, R. 1993. The Excavation of a Neolithic Settlement at Tattershall Thorpe, Lincolnshire, *East Anglian Archaeology* 57, 81-124.
- GOUGH, R. 1806. *Camden's Britannia* Vol 2, London.
- HALPENNY, B.B. 1991. *Action Stations 2: Military Airfields of Lincolnshire and the East Midlands*, 2nd Edition, London.
- HANCOCK T.N. 1978. *Bomber County: The History of the RAF in Lincolnshire*, Lincoln: Lincolnshire Libraries.
- MORRIS, J. (ed) 1986. *Domesday Book 31: Lincolnshire*, Phillimore: Chichester.
- OWEN, J. 1993. Iron Age Linch Pins from Tattershall Thorpe, Lincolnshire Hist. Archaeol. vol 28, 68.
- PEVSNER, N. & HARRIS, J. 1964. *The Buildings of England 27, Lincolnshire*, Penguin: Harmondsworth.
- ST JOSEPH, J K S. 1952. *Monastic Sites from the Air*. Cambridge Air Surveys 1: Cambridge.
- THOMPSON, F.H. 1953. Archaeological notes, 1952. Lincolnshire Hist. Archaeol. New Series Vol. 5, 77-8.
- VCH Lincs. PAGE, W. (ed) 1906, *The Victoria History of the County of Lincoln*, vol.2, Archibald Constable: London.

Historic Maps Consulted

Lincolnshire Archives

1777. Woodhall, Crown Estate Map, MCD/851/23.
1798. Tattershall Thorpe and Kirkby-on-Bain, Inclosure Award Map, Lindsey Award 105.
- (no Map available for Langton and Woodhall Inclosure)
1860. Fortescue Estate, printed plans, Misc Don 221/6
1860. Langton by Horncastle, Crown Lands & Manor Sale TSJ 12/36/47

RAF Museum

1946. H.M. Air Ministry, RAF Woodhall Spa, Record Site Plan.

Bodleian Library, Oxford

1887. 1st. Edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey, Lincolnshire Sheets 81, 88, 89.

List of Aerial Photographs Consulted

Please see NLAP listing (below).

NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD
Air Photographs

Summary report for vertical coversearch

Date=11-JUL-1994 Time=11:59:53
Customer Enquiry Reference No. = CA947353BP

1 Library Number	2 Sortie Number	3 Date	4 Scale	5 Quality	6 Focal Length	7 Repos itory	8 Copy right	9 Format	10 Camera Pos.	11 Start Frame	12 End Frame	13 Held
10007	OS/70221	18-JUN-70	7500	A	12.00	NMR	CC	BW99	50	216	223	H
10007	OS/70221	18-JUN-70	7500	A	12.00	NMR	CC	BW99	50	271	278	H
10007	OS/70221	18-JUN-70	7500	A	12.00	NMR	CC	BW99	50	281	288	H
10007	OS/70221	18-JUN-70	7500	A	12.00	NMR	CC	BW99	50	336	343	H
10112	OS/71187	13-MAY-71	7500	A	12.00	OS	CC	BW99	50	1	3	H
10112	OS/71187	13-MAY-71	7500	A	12.00	OS	CC	BW99	50	56	58	H
10113	OS/71279	02-JUN-71	7500	A	12.00	OS	CC	BW99	50	199	202	H
10114	OS/71292	18-JUN-71	7500	A	12.00	OS	CC	BW99	50	59	62	H
2448	58/5011	23-MAR-62	6200	AB	6.00	MOD	CC	BW99	50	8	15	H
2805	540/1652	28-JUN-55	15000	AB	6.00	MOD	CC	BW99	50	20	21	H
466	106G/UK/1730	12-SEP-46	9800	A	20.00	MOD	CC	BW87	30	3231	3233	H
466	106G/UK/1730	12-SEP-46	9800	A	20.00	MOD	CC	BW87	40	4232	4233	H
597	CPE/UK/2009	16-APR-47	9800	AB	20.00	MOD	CC	BW87	10	1272	1279	H
597	CPE/UK/2009	16-APR-47	9800	AB	20.00	MOD	CC	BW87	10	1471	1474	H
597	CPE/UK/2009	16-APR-47	9800	AB	20.00	MOD	CC	BW87	20	2275	2282	H
597	CPE/UK/2009	16-APR-47	9800	AB	20.00	MOD	CC	BW87	30	3275	3282	H
6479	613E/AC21	02-APR-42	8000	A	5.00	NMR	CC	BW55	19	1	4	N
6479	613E/AC21	02-APR-42	8000	A	5.00	NMR	CC	BW55	23	1	11	N
6479	613E/AC21	02-APR-42	8000	A	5.00	NMR	CC	BW55	29	1	10	N
6764	613A/37/3	28-NOV-40	12000	AB	0.00	NMR	CC	BW55	89	1	15	N
851	CPE/UK/2604	19-APR-48	10000	A	20.00	MOD	CC	BW87	40	4063	4065	H
8813	FNO/62	25-JUL-42	12500	AC	20.00	NMR	CC	BW55	54	6008	6013	H
8813	FNO/62	25-JUL-42	12500	AC	20.00	NMR	CC	BW55	54	6016	6020	H
913	541/112	28-JUL-48	9960	A	20.00	MOD	CC	BW87	30	3075	3077	H
9818	OS/75271	24-JUN-75	7500	A	12.00	OS	CC	BW99	50	1	2	H

NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD
Air Photographs

Summary report for Specialist collection

Date= 11/07/94 Time= 11:42:59

Customer Enquiry Reference No. : CA947353BP

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NGR Index number	Accession number	Frame	Original number	Copyright	Repository	Film Details	Date flown	6 fig NGR
TF 18 60 /1	NMR 1765	083		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 03-JUN-80	TF 189 609
TF 18 60 /2	PLE 2933	37		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 01-MAY-77	TF 189 605
TF 18 60 /6	NMR 1765	084		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 03-JUN-80	TF 189 609
TF 18 60 /7	NMR 1765	085		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 03-JUN-80	TF 189 609
TF 18 60 /8	NMR 1765	086		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 03-JUN-80	TF 189 609
TF 18 61 /1	CAP 8022	11	FO	CAP	CAP	B Unknown	Black& white 08-JUN-51	TF 189 616
TF 18 61 /2	CAP 8022	12	FO	CAP	CAP	B Unknown	Black& white 08-JUN-51	TF 189 616
TF 18 61 /3	CAP 8022	13	FO	CAP	CAP	B Unknown	Black& white 08-JUN-51	TF 189 616
TF 18 61 /4	CAP 8004	69	ET	CAP	CAP	B Unknown	Black& white 28-MAY-50	TF 189 616
TF 18 61 /5	CAP 8004	70	ET	CAP	CAP	B Unknown	Black& white 28-MAY-50	TF 189 616
TF 18 61 /6	CAP 8004	71	ET	CAP	CAP	B Unknown	Black& white 28-MAY-50	TF 189 616
TF 18 61 /7	CAP 8004	72	ET	CAP	CAP	B Unknown	Black& white 28-MAY-50	TF 189 616
TF 18 61 /8	CAP 8004	73	ET	CAP	CAP	B Unknown	Black& white 28-MAY-50	TF 189 616
TF 18 61 /9	CAP 8004	74	ET	CAP	CAP	B Unknown	Black& white 28-MAY-50	TF 189 616
TF 18 61 /10	CAP 8007	87	EW	CAP	CAP	B Unknown	Black& white 03-JUN-50	TF 189 616
TF 18 61 /11	CAP 8007	88	EW	CAP	CAP	B Unknown	Black& white 03-JUN-50	TF 189 616
TF 18 61 /12	CAP 8007	89	EW	CAP	CAP	B Unknown	Black& white 03-JUN-50	TF 189 616
TF 18 61 /14	NMR 1765	087		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 03-JUN-80	TF 189 616
TF 18 61 /17	CAP 8256	21	PH	CAP	CAP	B Unknown	Black& white 29-MAR-55	TF 189 616
TF 18 61 /18	CAP 8256	24	PH	CAP	CAP	B Unknown	Black& white 29-MAR-55	TF 189 616
TF 18 61 /19	CAP 8256	25	PH	CAP	CAP	B Unknown	Black& white 29-MAR-55	TF 189 616
TF 18 61 /26	PLE 2963	11		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 29-JUL-79	TF 189 614
TF 18 61 /28	NMR 1765	088		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 03-JUN-80	TF 189 616
TF 18 61 /29	NMR 1765	089		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 03-JUN-80	TF 189 616
TF 19 58 /9	PLE 2960	7		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 21-JUL-79	TF 197 588
TF 19 59 /1	NMR 1666	251-255		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 26-JUL-79	TF 197 590
TF 19 59 /2	PLE 2960	8		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 21-JUL-79	TF 196 593
TF 19 60 /1	PLE 2917	1	2 1	PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 24-JUL-76	TF 198 604
TF 19 60 /2	PLE 2917	2	2 2	PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 24-JUL-76	TF 198 604
TF 19 60 /3	PLE 2917	3	2 3	PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 24-JUL-76	TF 198 604
TF 19 60 /4	NMR 1302	367-368		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 13-AUG-78	TF 196 605
TF 19 60 /5	NMR 1302	369-370		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 13-AUG-78	TF 193 604
TF 19 60 /6	NMR 1302	371-372		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 13-AUG-78	TF 195 609
TF 19 60 /7	NMR 1666	256-261		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 26-JUL-79	TF 194 604
TF 19 60 /8	NMR 1666	262-267		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 26-JUL-79	TF 194 604
TF 19 60 /9	PLE 2933	39		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 01-MAY-77	TF 191 606
TF 19 60 /10	PLE 2933	40		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 01-MAY-77	TF 194 605
TF 19 60 /11	PLE 2960	9		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 21-JUL-79	TF 192 603
TF 19 60 /12	PLE 2960	10		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 21-JUL-79	TF 194 606
TF 19 60 /13	PLE 2960	11		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 21-JUL-79	TF 194 606
TF 19 60 /16	PLE 5161	26	7	PLE	PLE	B 35 mm	Black& white 30-JUL-77	TF 191 607

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NGR Index number	Accession number	Frame	Original number	Copyright	Repository	Film Details	Date flown	6 fig NGR
TF 19 60 /17	PLE 5161	27	7	PLE	PLE	B 35 mm	Black& white 30-JUL-77	TF 192 603
TF 19 60 /18	PLE 5161	28	7	PLE	PLE	B 35 mm	Black& white 30-JUL-77	TF 192 603
TF 19 61 /1	CCC 8878	6057	6057	CRW	NMR	B	Black& white 07-OCT-28	TF 190 616
TF 19 61 /2	PLE 2916	36	1 36	PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 24-JUL-76	TF 190 614
TF 19 61 /3	PLE 2916	37	1 37	PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 24-JUL-76	TF 190 610
TF 19 61 /4	NMR 968	321-325	F 299	CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 20-JUL-76	TF 194 615
TF 19 61 /5	CAP 8004	75	ET	CAP	CAP	B Unknown	Black& white 28-MAY-50	TF 195 615
TF 19 61 /6	CAP 8004	76	ET	CAP	CAP	B Unknown	Black& white 28-MAY-50	TF 195 615
TF 19 61 /7	CAP 8004	77	ET	CAP	CAP	B Unknown	Black& white 28-MAY-50	TF 195 615
TF 19 61 /8	CAP 8256	22	PH	CAP	CAP	B Unknown	Black& white 29-MAR-55	TF 190 616
TF 19 61 /9	CAP 8256	23	PH	CAP	CAP	B Unknown	Black& white 29-MAR-55	TF 190 619
TF 19 61 /10	PLE 2948	6		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 17-MAY-80	TF 193 612
TF 19 61 /11	PLE 2933	41		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 01-MAY-77	TF 190 614
TF 19 61 /12	PLE 2960	18		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 21-JUL-79	TF 195 617
TF 19 61 /13	PLE 2960	19		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 21-JUL-79	TF 198 619
TF 19 61 /14	PLE 2960	20		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 21-JUL-79	TF 198 619
TF 19 61 /15	PLE 5161	25	7	PLE	PLE	B 35 mm	Black& white 30-JUL-77	TF 190 614
TF 19 61 /16	NMR 1861	052		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 30-OCT-80	TF 192 619
TF 19 61 /17	NMR 1861	053		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 30-OCT-80	TF 192 619
TF 19 61 /18	NMR 1861	054		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 30-OCT-80	TF 192 619
TF 19 61 /19	NMR 1861	055		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 30-OCT-80	TF 192 619
TF 19 61 /20	NMR 1861	056		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 30-OCT-80	TF 192 619
TF 19 61 /21	NMR 1861	057		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 30-OCT-80	TF 192 619
TF 19 61 /22	NMR 1861	058		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 30-OCT-80	TF 192 619
TF 19 62 /1	NMR 1740	257-261		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 02-APR-80	TF 199 621
TF 19 62 /2	NMR 1976	206		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 31-JUL-81	TF 194 627
TF 19 62 /3	PLE 2960	17		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 21-JUL-79	TF 192 622
TF 19 62 /4	PLE 2960	21		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 21-JUL-79	TF 198 620
TF 19 62 /5	PLE 2937	24		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 13-JAN-79	TF 190 620
TF 19 62 /6	NMR 1976	207		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 31-JUL-81	TF 194 627
TF 19 62 /7	NMR 1976	208		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 31-JUL-81	TF 194 627
TF 19 63 /1	CAP 8022	14	FO	CAP	CAP	B Unknown	Black& white 08-JUN-51	TF 193 630
TF 19 63 /2	CAP 8022	15	FO	CAP	CAP	B Unknown	Black& white 08-JUN-51	TF 193 630
TF 20 59 /1	PLE 2917	13	2 13	PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 24-JUL-76	TF 206 591
TF 20 59 /3	NMR 1976	196		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 31-JUL-81	TF 209 592
TF 20 59 /4	NMR 1976	200		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 31-JUL-81	TF 207 597
TF 20 59 /5	PLE 5161	29	7	PLE	PLE	B 35 mm	Black& white 30-JUL-77	TF 209 591
TF 20 59 /6	PLE 5161	30	7	PLE	PLE	B 35 mm	Black& white 30-JUL-77	TF 203 595
TF 20 59 /7	PLE 5161	31	7	PLE	PLE	B 35 mm	Black& white 30-JUL-77	TF 203 595
TF 20 59 /8	PLE 5161	32	7	PLE	PLE	B 35 mm	Black& white 30-JUL-77	TF 203 597
TF 20 59 /9	PLE 5161	33	7	PLE	PLE	B 35 mm	Black& white 30-JUL-77	TF 203 595
TF 20 59 /10	NMR 1976	197		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 31-JUL-81	TF 209 592
TF 20 59 /11	NMR 1976	201		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 31-JUL-81	TF 207 597
TF 20 59 /12	NMR 1976	202		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 31-JUL-81	TF 207 597
TF 20 59 /13	NMR 1976	203		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 31-JUL-81	TF 207 597
TF 20 59 /14	NMR 1976	204		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 31-JUL-81	TF 207 597
TF 20 59 /15	NMR 1976	205		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 31-JUL-81	TF 207 597
TF 20 60 /1	PLE 2917	4	2 4	PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 24-JUL-76	TF 205 606
TF 20 60 /2	PLE 2917	7	2 7	PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 24-JUL-76	TF 209 602
TF 20 60 /3	PLE 5161	34	7	PLE	PLE	B 35 mm	Black& white 30-JUL-77	TF 209 600

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NGR Index number	Accession number	Frame	Original number	Copyright	Repository	Film Details	Date filmed	6 fig NGR
TF 20 60 /4	PLE 5161	35	7	PLE	PLE	B 35 mm	Black& white 30-JUL-77	TF 202 600
TF 20 60 /5	PLE 5161	36	7	PLE	PLE	B 35 mm	Black& white 30-JUL-77	TF 207 601
TF 20 62 /4	PLE 2960	22		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 21-JUL-79	TF 201 620
TF 20 62 /5	PLE 2960	23		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 21-JUL-79	TF 205 620
TF 20 62 /6	PLE 2960	24		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 21-JUL-79	TF 205 624
TF 20 62 /7	PLE 2960	25		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 21-JUL-79	TF 205 624
TF 20 62 /8	PLE 2960	26		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 21-JUL-79	TF 209 622
TF 20 62 /9	PLE 2960	27		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 21-JUL-79	TF 206 627
TF 20 62 /10	PLE 2960	28		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 21-JUL-79	TF 206 627
TF 20 62 /11	PLE 2960	29		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 21-JUL-79	TF 206 627
TF 20 63 /1	PLE 2960	30		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 21-JUL-79	TF 205 630
TF 21 59 /1	PLE 2917	8	2 8	PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 24-JUL-76	TF 212 599
TF 21 59 /2	PLE 2917	9	2 9	PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 24-JUL-76	TF 212 597
TF 21 59 /3	PLE 2917	10	2 10	PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 24-JUL-76	TF 211 592
TF 21 59 /4	PLE 2917	11	2 11	PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 24-JUL-76	TF 212 590
TF 21 59 /5	PLE 2917	12	2 12	PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 24-JUL-76	TF 214 593
TF 21 59 /6	NMR 1976	198		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 31-JUL-81	TF 211 592
TF 21 59 /7	NMR 1976	199		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 31-JUL-81	TF 211 592
TF 22 58 /1	NMR 2146	1191		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 22-JUL-83	TF 228 588
TF 22 58 /2	NMR 2146	1192		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 22-JUL-83	TF 228 588
TF 22 59 /1	PLE 2957	29		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 21-JUL-79	TF 224 598
TF 22 59 /2	PLE 2957	31		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 21-JUL-79	TF 224 598
TF 22 59 /3	PLE 2957	32		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 21-JUL-79	TF 224 598
TF 22 59 /4	PLE 2957	33		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 21-JUL-79	TF 224 598
TF 22 59 /5	PLE 2957	34		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 21-JUL-79	TF 224 598
TF 22 59 /6	PLE 2957	36		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 21-JUL-79	TF 224 598
TF 22 59 /7	PLE 5162	8	8	PLE	PLE	B 35 mm	Black& white 30-JUL-77	TF 223 598
TF 22 59 /8	PLE 5162	9	8	PLE	PLE	B 35 mm	Black& white 30-JUL-77	TF 223 598
TF 22 59 /9	PLE 2937	26		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 13-JAN-79	TF 223 598
TF 22 60 /1	PLE 2918	1	3 1	PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 24-JUL-76	TF 221 608
TF 22 60 /2	PLE 2918	2	3 2	PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 24-JUL-76	TF 221 608
TF 22 60 /3	PLE 2918	3	3 3	PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 24-JUL-76	TF 222 604
TF 22 60 /4	PLE 2918	4	3 4	PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 24-JUL-76	TF 221 608
TF 22 60 /5	PLE 2918	5	3 5	PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 24-JUL-76	TF 221 604
TF 22 60 /6	PLE 2918	6	3 6	PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 24-JUL-76	TF 221 604
TF 22 60 /7	PLE 2918	10	3 10	PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 24-JUL-76	TF 228 603
TF 22 60 /8	PLE 2957	28		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 21-JUL-79	TF 226 600
TF 22 60 /9	PLE 2957	30		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 21-JUL-79	TF 224 603
TF 22 60 /10	PLE 2957	35		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 21-JUL-79	TF 224 603
TF 22 60 /11	PLE 2957	37		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 21-JUL-79	TF 224 603
TF 22 60 /12	PLE 2957	38		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 21-JUL-79	TF 224 603
TF 22 60 /13	PLE 2957	39		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 21-JUL-79	TF 220 607
TF 22 60 /14	PLE 2957	40		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 21-JUL-79	TF 220 607
TF 22 60 /15	PLE 5162	7	8	PLE	PLE	B 35 mm	Black& white 30-JUL-77	TF 221 603
TF 22 60 /16	PLE 5162	10	8	PLE	PLE	B 35 mm	Black& white 30-JUL-77	TF 223 604
TF 22 60 /17	PLE 5162	11	8	PLE	PLE	B 35 mm	Black& white 30-JUL-77	TF 223 604
TF 22 61 /1	PLE 2918	7	3 7	PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 24-JUL-76	TF 222 610
TF 22 61 /2	PLE 2918	8	3 8	PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 24-JUL-76	TF 222 610

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NGR Index number	Accession number	Frame	Original number	Copyright	Repository	Film Details	Date flown	6 fig NGR
TF 22 61 /3	PLE 2918	11	3 11	PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 24-JUL-76	TF 227 612
TF 22 63 /1	PLE 2963	16		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 29-JUL-79	TF 228 634
TF 23 59 /1	NMR 2146	1189		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 22-JUL-83	TF 237 595
TF 23 59 /2	PLE 2957	26		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 21-JUL-79	TF 236 598
TF 23 59 /3	PLE 2957	27		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 21-JUL-79	TF 231 599
TF 23 59 /4	PLE 2960	1		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 21-JUL-79	TF 231 599
TF 23 59 /5	PLE 5162	6	8	PLE	PLE	B 35 mm	Black& white 30-JUL-77	TF 237 599
TF 23 59 /6	NMR 2146	1190		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 22-JUL-83	TF 237 595
TF 23 60 /1	PLE 2918	9	3 9	PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 24-JUL-76	TF 232 606
TF 23 61 /1	NMR 2146	1185		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 22-JUL-83	TF 238 617
TF 23 61 /4	PLE 5162	13	8	PLE	PLE	B 35 mm	Black& white 30-JUL-77	TF 237 614
TF 23 61 /5	NMR 2146	1186		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 22-JUL-83	TF 238 617
TF 23 61 /6	NMR 2146	1187		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 22-JUL-83	TF 238 617
TF 23 61 /7	NMR 2146	1188		CRW	NMR	B 70mm,120,220	Black& white 22-JUL-83	TF 238 617
TF 23 63 /1	PLE 2918	12	3 12	PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 24-JUL-76	TF 231 633
TF 23 63 /2	PLE 2963	15		PLE	NMR	B 35 mm	Black& white 29-JUL-79	TF 230 634
TF 24 61 /1	PLE 5162	12	8	PLE	PLE	B 35 mm	Black& white 30-JUL-77	TF 241 614

Abbreviations used in text and Gazetteer:

AP	<i>Aerial Photograph</i>
BGS	<i>British Geological Survey</i>
DoE	<i>Department of the Environment</i>
NCC	<i>Nature Conservancy Council (now English Nature)</i>
NLAP	<i>National Library of Air Photographs (RCHME)</i>
OS	<i>Ordnance Survey</i>
PPG16	<i>Planning Policy Guidance Note No. 16 (October 1990)</i>
RAF	<i>Royal Air Force</i>
RCHME	<i>Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England</i>
SAM	<i>Scheduled Ancient Monument</i>
SMR	<i>Sites and Monuments Record</i>
VCH	<i>Victoria County History</i>

A GAZETTEER OF SMR ENTRIES

Site number: 00006

Map No. TF 16 SE

NGR: TF 1880 6170

Site type/name/status: Kirkstead Abbey, SAM Lincs 6.

Period: Medieval

Cross-Refs:

Standing remains are 17m high and 6m wide. Fragments of Cistercian Monastery founded by Brilo in AD 1139. The Abbey moved to a better site a short distance away in 1187. Dissolved 1537.

Large area of earthworks enclosed by bank and ditch. SE transept still standing, St Leonard's Chapel near gates.

References: VCH Lincs Vol 2, 135-8.

J K S St Joseph 1952, 126-7.

Site number: 40096

Map No. TF 16 SE

NGR: TF 1960 6100

Site type/name/status: Cropmarks

Period: Iron Age

Cross-Refs:

Cropmarks of a multivallate Iron Age-type enclosure. Triple ditched ovoid feature with annexe to the S and E. Farming within annexes?. Site noted as in a commanding position.

References: Colquhoun, OS card TF 16 SE 5.

Photographic sources: J K S St Joseph 113:196610.

- Site number: 40097 Map No. TF 16 SE
 NGR: TF 1902 6138
 Site type/name/status: St Leonard's Church, Kirkstead
 Period: Medieval
 St Leonard's Church built in the 13th century, but restored in 1913-14. This must have been the chapel *ante portas* of Kirkstead Abbey. Contains 13th-century effigy of a knight, font is a re-used domestic mortar.
 References: Pevsner & Harris 1964:287
- Site number: 40098 Map No. TF 16 SE
 NGR: TF 1898 6125
 Site type/name/status: earthworks
 Period: Medieval
 Earthworks of Kirkstead Abbey complex to the south of the scheduled area.
 References:
 Photographic Sources: Everson 2987:6 (7.77), 2916:36 (7.76).
- Site number: 40099 Map No. TF 16 SE
 NGR: TF 1850 6192
 Site type/name/status: earthworks/fishponds
 Period: Medieval
 Fishpond complex with at least 6 large ponds and associated earthworks, not scheduled but part of whole [Kirkstead Abbey] complex.
 References:
 Photographic sources: J K S St Joseph PH 23-27, EA 49-50, BT58.
- Site number: 40102 Map No. F 16 SE
 NGR: TF 1925 6228
 Site type/name/status: sword fragment
 Period: Bronze Age
 Fragment of late Bronze Age sword, part of the hilt of a leaf-shaped type, found 1932. Lincs Museum acc no. 79.52.
 References: Thompson 1953, 77-8.
- Site number: 40104 Map No. TF 16 SE
 NGR: TF 1940 6130
 Site type/name/status: cropmarks
 Period: Undated
 Cropmarks appear to show a field system (undated). there appears to be at least one circular feature and a couple of droveway-type linear ditches.
 References:
 Photographic sources: J K S St Joseph ET 0075-0077.
- Site number: 40107 Map No. TF 16 SE
 NGR: TF 1904 6158
 Site type/name/status: find
 Period: Post-Medieval
 Pewter plate dredged from a ditch at the edge of the abbey site.
 References:

- Site number: 40109 Map No. TF 16 SE
 NGR TF 1919 6186
 Site type/name/status: finds
 Period: Medieval
 Worked stone (many) found in the garden and yard of Abbey Farm. From abbey, now built into walls and rockeries.
 References:
- Site number: 40110 Map No. TF 16 SE
 NGR: TF 1955 6255
 Site type/name/status: boat
 Period: Medieval
 Boat, detail unclear. Found in 1840, several feet down 'while digging for clay'.
 References:
- Site number: 40113 Map No. TF 16 SE
 NGR: TF 1943 6195
 Site type/name/status: Abbey Lodge
 Period: Medieval
 Abbey Lodge Inn was reputedly a lodge or gatehouse for Kirkstead Abbey. There were extensive vaulted cellars which have now been filled in.
 References: Pevsner & Harris 1964.
- Site number: 40116 Map No. TF 16 SE
 NGR: TF 1909 6099
 Site type/name/status: Old Abbey Farm
 Period: Medieval
 Kirkstead Abbey moved to its present site in 1187 "a short distance" from its original site (1132). Old Abbey Farm may be the former site, especially since it is very low (only 3m OD) and susceptible to flooding, hence the move.
 References:
- Site number: 40124 Map No. TF 26 SW
 NGR: TF 2272 6280
 Site type/name/status: finds
 Period: Prehistoric
 Flint flakes found in Kirkby on Bain.
 References: Lincs Hist Archaeol vol 15.
- Site number: 40127 Map No. TF 26 SW
 NGR: TF 2270 6043
 Site type/name/status: Finds
 Period: Pleistocene
 Mammoth remains found in Bain Aggregates new pit in 1970. Lincs City and County Museum acc. no. 07.70.
 References:
- Site number: 40129 Map No. TF 26 SW
 NGR: TF 2160 6022
 Site type/name/status: Find
 Period: Prehistoric
 Stone axe from a field ploughed for the first time in 1966.
 References: Finder: M. Hodgson

- Site number: 40130 Map No. TF 26 SW
 NGR: TF 2150 6080
 Site type/name/status: site
 Period: Roman
 Supposed Roman site discovered by C.W. Phillips in 1929 "could see little lumps".
 Rev. Mr Dyer, Rector of Coningsby, discovered two summer encampments on flat moor
 bordering fens in Tattershall Park. The north one greatly overrun with heath,
 banks 7ft wide. Inner ditches 12-13ft wide, Outer ditches 14-15ft wide. The
 trenches for the southern one 6ft broad and 2.5ft deep.
 References: Phillips 1929; Gough 1806: 379.
- Site number: 40132 Map No. TF 26 SW
 NGR: TF 2180 6040
 Site type/name/status: Find
 Period: Prehistoric
 Stone axe, another previously found here.
 References: Possession of Mr B. Wilson.
- Site number: 40133 Map No. TF 26 SW
 NGR: TF 2143 6020
 Site type/name/status: Find
 Period: Prehistoric
 Polished stone axe.
 References:
- Site number: 40134 Map No. TF 26 SW
 NGR: TF 2258 6012
 Site type/name/status: Find
 Period: Saxon/Early Medieval
 Highly polished double ended bone point, found in gravel working in Bain
 Aggregates Pit in October 1974. Found in a mass of charcoal close to the surface.
 Appears to be a thread picker (similar to that found at Normanby le Wold). Loaned
 to Tattershall Castle Museum.
 References:
- Site number: 40136 Map No. TF 26 SW
 NGR: 2300 6040 [?]
 Site type/name/status: Finds scatter
 Period: Prehistoric
 Thin scatter of flints; some doubt as to correct NGR: old SMR map differs from OS
 card and locates site at TF 2300 6004.
 References: Lincs Hist Archaeol Vol 20, 1979.
- Site number: 40411 Map No. TF 26 SW
 NGR: TF 2060 6263
 Site type/name/status: cropmarks
 Period: ?prehistoric
 Linear features, a rectangular enclosure with rounded corners and ring ditches.
 References:
 Photographic sources: Everson 2960:24-30 (7.79).

- Site number: 40414 Map No. TF 16 SE
 NGR: TF 1920 6045
 Site type/name/status: cropmarks
 Period: undated
 Field enclosures, close to Iron Age enclosure (SMR 40096).
 References:
 Photographic Sources: Everson 2987:3-4 (7.77); 2960:9-12 (7.79).
- Site number: 40415 Map No. TF 16 SE
 NGR: TF 1925 6222
 Site type/name/status: cropmarks
 Period: undated
 Linear ditches and small enclosures near Kirkstead Hall, possibly field boundaries.
 References:
 Photographic sources: Everson 2960:17 (7.79).
- Site number: 40416 Map No. TF 16 SE
 NGR: TF 1974 6190
 Site type/name/status: cropmarks
 Period: undated (prehistoric)
 Linear features, ditches and enclosures, possibly prehistoric.
 References:
 Photographic Sources: Everson 2960:21-22 (7.79).
- Site number: 40417 Map No. TF 16 SE
 NGR: TF 1985 6042
 Site type/name/status: cropmarks
 Period: undated
 Enclosures, possibly geological origin.
 References:
 Photographic Sources: Everson 2960:9-12 (7.76).
- Site number: 40418 Map No. TF 26 SW
 NGR: TF 2052 6214
 Site type/name/status: cropmarks
 Period: undated
 Gridded ditch system unaligned to present field boundaries. Could be modern drainage or part of [modern] field system.
 References:
 Photographic sources: Everson 2960:23 (7.79).
- Site number: 40428 Map No. TF 26 SW
 NGR: TF 2293 6132
 Site type/name/status: cropmark
 Period: undated
 Double linear ditch.
 References:
 Photographic sources: Everson 2918:8,11 (7.76).

Site number: 40429 Map No. TF 26 SW
NGR: 2204 6070
Site type/name/status: cropmark
Period: undated
A complex of small rectangular enclosures.
References:
Photographic sources: Everson 2918:39,40 (7.76); 2957:39,40 (7.79).

Site number: 40430 Map No. TF 26 SW
NGR: 2235 6032
Site type/name/status: cropmark
Period: undated
Polygonal enclosure with entrance gap and rectangular enclosure to the east.
References:
Photographic sources: Everson 2957:30,35,37,38 (7.79).

Site number: 40431 Map No. TF 26 SW
NGR: 2000 6000
Site type/name/status: cropmark
Period: undated
Polygonal enclosure with southern entrance, linear ditch and other enclosures on different alignment. Note middle Saxon bone point discovered here during gravel extraction. Half of the site has been destroyed by extraction.
References:
Photographic Sources: Everson 2957:28 (7.79).

Site number: 43003 Map No. TF 26 SW
NGR: TF 2040 6180
Site type/name/status: ancient woodland remains
Period: Medieval/Post Medieval
Area of woodland, (all of which is classified as semi-natural) included in the nature conservancy council's inventory of ancient woodland. Ancient woodland status considered to be possible. An additional area of 5 ha. was felled and cleared for agriculture recently.
References: NCC Inventory of Ancient woodland, Lincolnshire.

Site number: 43054 Map No. TF 26 SW
NGR: TF 2076 6029
Site type/name/status: Find
Period: Bronze Age
A Bronze Age sword found in fragments when dredging the beck near the poultry farm at Tattershall Thorpe. It appears to have been broken in antiquity, hence a votive offering?
References: pers. comm. J. Owen, 1993.

APPENDIX 1: LOCAL AUTHORITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL POLICIES

LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTY APPROVED STRUCTURE PLAN, 1981

Extract from "Explanatory Memorandum"

4.3 The objectives for the Structure Plan and its policies and proposals are to:
[...]

- (15) conserve the material resources of the County, in particular the land, the landscape including woodland and trees, the wildlife, built environment and archaeological features

[...]

POLICY 56

THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES WILL SEEK TO ENSURE THE CONSERVATION OF EXISTING TREE COVER, VALUABLE LANDSCAPE AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES AND IMPORTANT WILDLIFE HABITATS IN THE COUNTY.

POLICY 95

THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITIES WILL SAFEGUARD THOSE CURRENTLY IDENTIFIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND ARTEFACTS, AND WILL CONTINUE TO IDENTIFY ADDITIONAL SITES FOR SAFEGUARDING. WHERE SAFEGUARDING CANNOT BE SECURED IN THE CASE OF THOSE SITES AFFECTED BY PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT, THE AUTHORITIES WILL SEEK TO PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR THEIR DETAILED INVESTIGATION IN ADVANCE OF THAT DEVELOPMENT.

[...] Action. Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other sites of outstanding importance as may be decided by the local authorities following advice, including that from the Archaeological Units, will be preserved unless exceptional circumstances require otherwise by:

(a) entering into voluntary agreements with owners under Section 52 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971;

(b) refusing planning permission for proposed development;

(c) using powers under the Ancient Monuments Acts (1913, 1931, 1953) including powers of purchase and maintenance of monuments, whether scheduled or not.

In the case of other sites of particular importance, as defined by the local planning authorities, the authorities will seek through voluntary agreement to create opportunities for the recording of site detail before and during development.

INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTY WILL ALSO BE PROTECTED

Action. The County Council will contribute to the support of appropriate Archaeological Units.

Action. The local planning authorities will consult the Archaeological Units and the County Museums Service in their local planning activities and in dealing with relevant planning applications. Consultations will ensure that features of archaeological interest are taken into account in the preparation of detailed land use plans and in reaching development control decisions.

POLICY 111

PROPOSALS FOR DEVELOPMENT ON LAND CONTAINING KNOWN MINERAL RESERVES WILL BE CONSIDERED WITH REGARD TO THE NEED TO SAFEGUARD THESE RESERVES. PROPOSALS FOR THE EXTRACTION OF MINERALS WILL BE CONSIDERED IN RELATION TO THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS: AS FAR AS POSSIBLE TO EXCLUDE MINERAL WORKINGS FROM [...]

(iv) areas of important archaeological, historic, scientific or natural history interest.

LINCOLNSHIRE STRUCTURE PLAN ALTERATION NO.3

(Consultation Draft) July 1992.

This amendment proposes to delete Policies 95 and 111 and replace them with the following:

[...]

POLICY 37A

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITIES WILL SAFEGUARD SITES OF SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST WHICH ARE RECOGNISED AS WORTHY OF PRESERVATION. WHERE IT IS ACCEPTED BY THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY THAT DEVELOPMENT SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO PROCEED AS AN EXCEPTION TO THIS POLICY, THE DEVELOPER WILL BE REQUIRED EITHER TO PROVIDE FOR PRESERVATION IN SITU OR TO FACILITATE RECORDING PRIOR TO AND DURING DEVELOPMENT.

POLICY 38A

IN CONSIDERING PROPOSALS FOR THE PROVISION OF RECREATIONAL AND SPORTING FACILITIES IN URBAN AREAS, THE URBAN FRINGE AND IN THE COUNTRYSIDE, THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITIES WILL HAVE REGARD TO:

- THE EFFECT ON OTHER INTERESTS, INCLUDING FARMING, FORESTRY AND MINERAL EXTRACTION, AND ON THE CONSERVATION OF AREAS OF HISTORIC, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, WILDLIFE OR LANDSCAPE VALUE [...]

POLICY 50A

PROPOSALS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF VISITOR ATTRACTIONS AND ACTIVITIES WHICH MAKE SUITABLE USE OF THE NATURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, ARCHITECTURAL, HISTORIC OR INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTY WILL NORMALLY BE PERMITTED,

PROVIDED THAT THE PROPOSALS WOULD RESULT IN THE PROTECTION OR RESTORATION OF SUCH FEATURES; THAT THE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSED DOES NOT INVOLVE DETRIMENT TO AGRICULTURE, NATURE CONSERVATION, VISUAL AMENITY, AND NEARBY RESIDENTS, AND THAT ROAD SAFETY, ACCESS AND HIGHWAY CONSIDERATIONS ARE MET.

LINCOLNSHIRE MINERALS LOCAL PLAN

(adopted February 1991)

M8

THE COUNTY COUNCIL WILL NOT NORMALLY PERMIT SURFACE MINERAL WORKING WHERE THIS WOULD HAVE AN ADVERSE EFFECT UPON AREAS WHICH ARE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORIC, SCIENTIFIC OR NATURAL HISTORY INTEREST. GENERALLY IN CONSIDERING PROPOSALS FOR MINERAL WORKING THE COUNTY COUNCIL WILL HAVE REGARD TO THE IMPACT ON NATURE CONSERVATION AND WILDLIFE.

- 11.26 The County Council recognises that it has a responsibility to prevent unnecessary damage or destruction of sites which are of archaeological and historic interest [....] The County Council will therefore have regard not only to those nationally important sites which are designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments [...] and for which a measure of statutory protection is afforded by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 [...], but also to other sites throughout the County which are identified as being of particular interest. In the case of archaeology, these sites will normally be those recorded on the County Sites and Monuments Record [....]
- 11.27 Where the applicant can demonstrate that there is an overriding need for the mineral extraction, in the case of a site of archaeological or historic interest, the County Council will require the applicant to avoid damaging the more important archaeological areas and to make provision for the other areas to be recorded to recognised professional archaeological standards [....]

M9

THE COUNTY COUNCIL REQUIRES APPLICATIONS FOR PLANNING PERMISSION FOR SURFACE MINERAL WORKING TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY A FULL SUPPORTING STATEMENT CONTAINING WHERE APPROPRIATE:-

[...]

- (K) AN ASSESSMENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROPOSAL BASED ON CURRENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE AND DETAILS OF FACILITIES FOR RECORDING OF ANY SITE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST TO BE AFFECTED BY THE PROPOSAL.

M10

THE COUNTY COUNCIL WILL PERMIT APPLICATIONS FOR SURFACE MINERAL WORKING ONLY WHERE IT IS SATISFIED THAT THE OPERATIONS CAN BE CARRIED OUT IN SUCH A MANNER AS WILL MINIMISE DISTURBANCE DURING WORKING AND THAT SATISFACTORY RESTORATION TO AN APPROPRIATE AFTER-USE CAN BE ACHIEVED. THE COUNTY COUNCIL WILL NORMALLY

IMPOSE CONDITIONS REQUIRING MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO MINIMISE THE EFFECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE AFTER-TREATMENT OF THE MINERAL SITE. IN PARTICULAR CONDITIONS MAY PROVIDE FOR:-

[...]

- (I) ACCEPTABLE STANDARDS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING OF THREATENED SITES AND TIMETABLE OF ACCESS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK.

APPENDIX 2: EXTRACT FROM THE EAST LINDSEY LOCAL PLAN (January 1993)

POLICY C8

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

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

Also, where such development is permitted, its form, scale, proportions, siting, materials, boundary treatment and associated landscaping shall take account of, and complement, the setting or archaeological significance of the ancient monument.

- 4.26. Archaeological remains are a finite and non-renewable resource, often highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our national identity and are valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism.
- 4.27. The District Council will support the County Council in its aim to protect Scheduled Ancient Monuments at all times and will try to make sure that offenders causing damage to them are prosecuted. There will be a strong presumption against all development which harms the site, character or setting of Scheduled Ancient Monuments as stressed in the Government's PPG16 - "Archaeology and Planning". In the case of other sites of archaeological importance, the council will also try to make sure that the archaeological effects of development proposals are fully assessed before planning permissions are determined. Planning permission will not be granted without such an assessment. To this end the Council will liaise closely with the Archaeological Service provided by the County Council.
- 4.28. Policy C8 seeks to protect sites yet undiscovered or unrecorded as well as those which are fully documented. The Sites and Monuments Register is constantly evolving with information on new and existing sites. Under the National Monuments Protection Programme, English Heritage is reviewing and updating sites to be

protected. This will clearly increase the number of sites to fall within the terms of this policy.

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

FIGURE CAPTIONS

- Figure 1. Archaeology within the study area. Based on OS 1:10,000 Map Sheets TF 26 SW and TF 16 SE reproduced by OAA, Licence No. AL547441, with the permission of the Controller of HMSO, Crown Copyright (Reduced slightly from 1:10000 scale).
- Figure 2. Borehole and Soil Survey Data.
- Figure 3. Reproduction of aerial photograph NMR FNO/62 frame 6012 (25.7.42) showing part of the RAF Woodhall Spa airfield, Crown Copyright.
- Figure 4. Reproduction of aerial photograph NMR 58/5011 frame V.0011 (23.3.62), showing the western part of the RAF Woodhall Spa airfield, Crown Copyright.
- Figure 5. Reproduction of aerial photograph NMR 58/5011 frame V.014 (23.3.62), showing the eastern part of the RAF Woodhall Spa airfield, Crown Copyright.
- Figure 6. Reproduction of aerial photograph NMR OS/70221 frame 341 (18.6.70), showing the area of to the north of the Proposed Development Area, Crown Copyright.

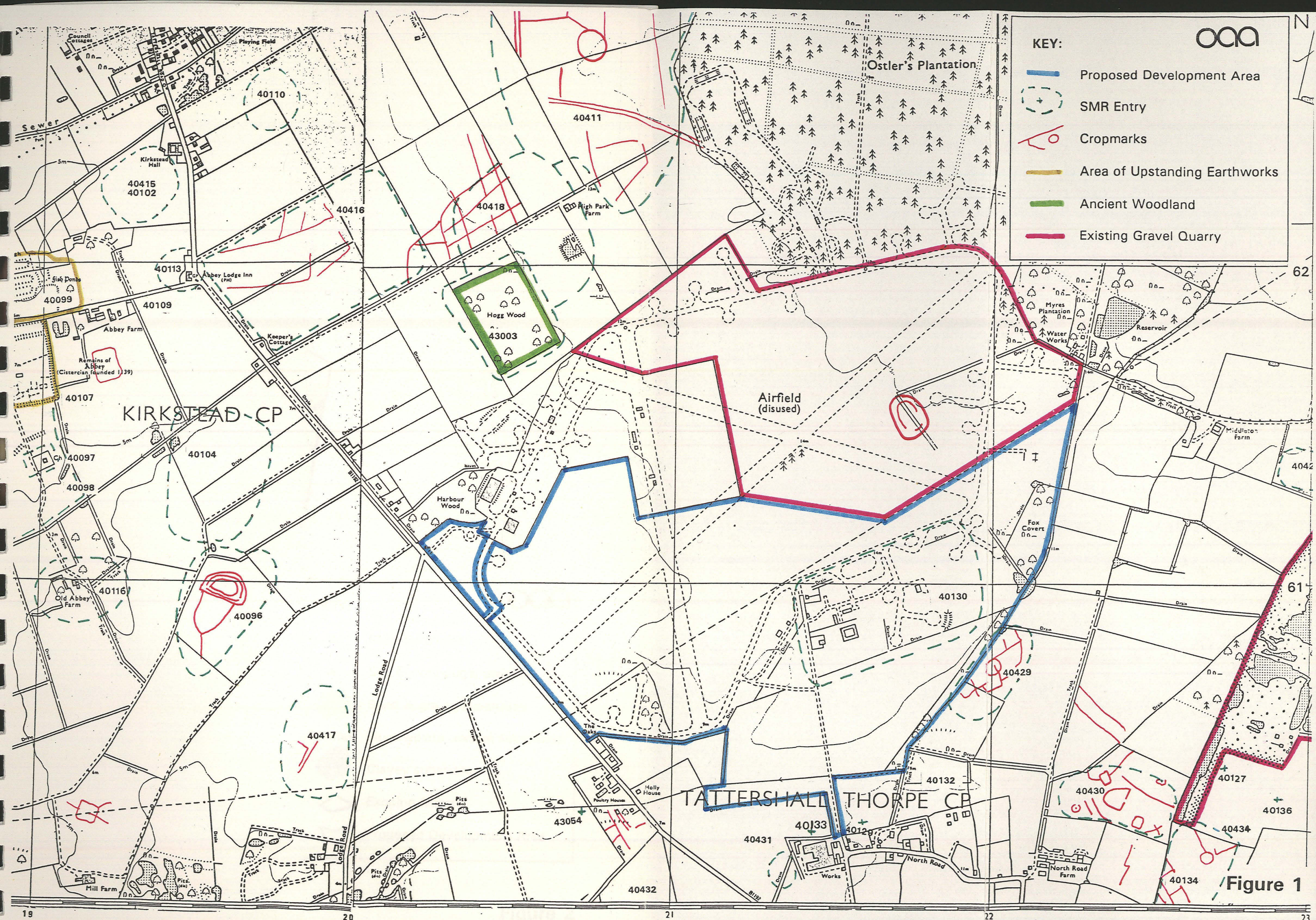
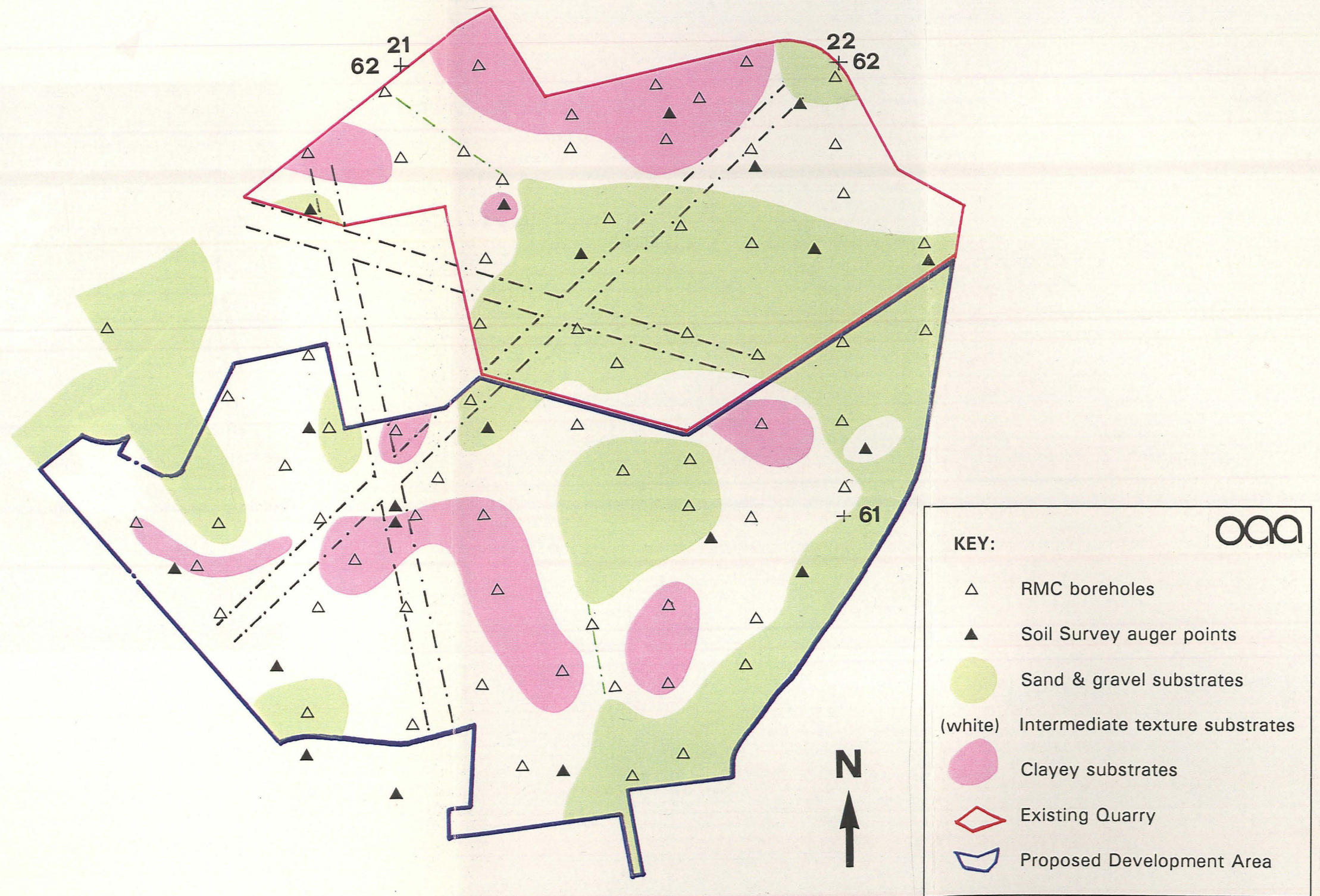
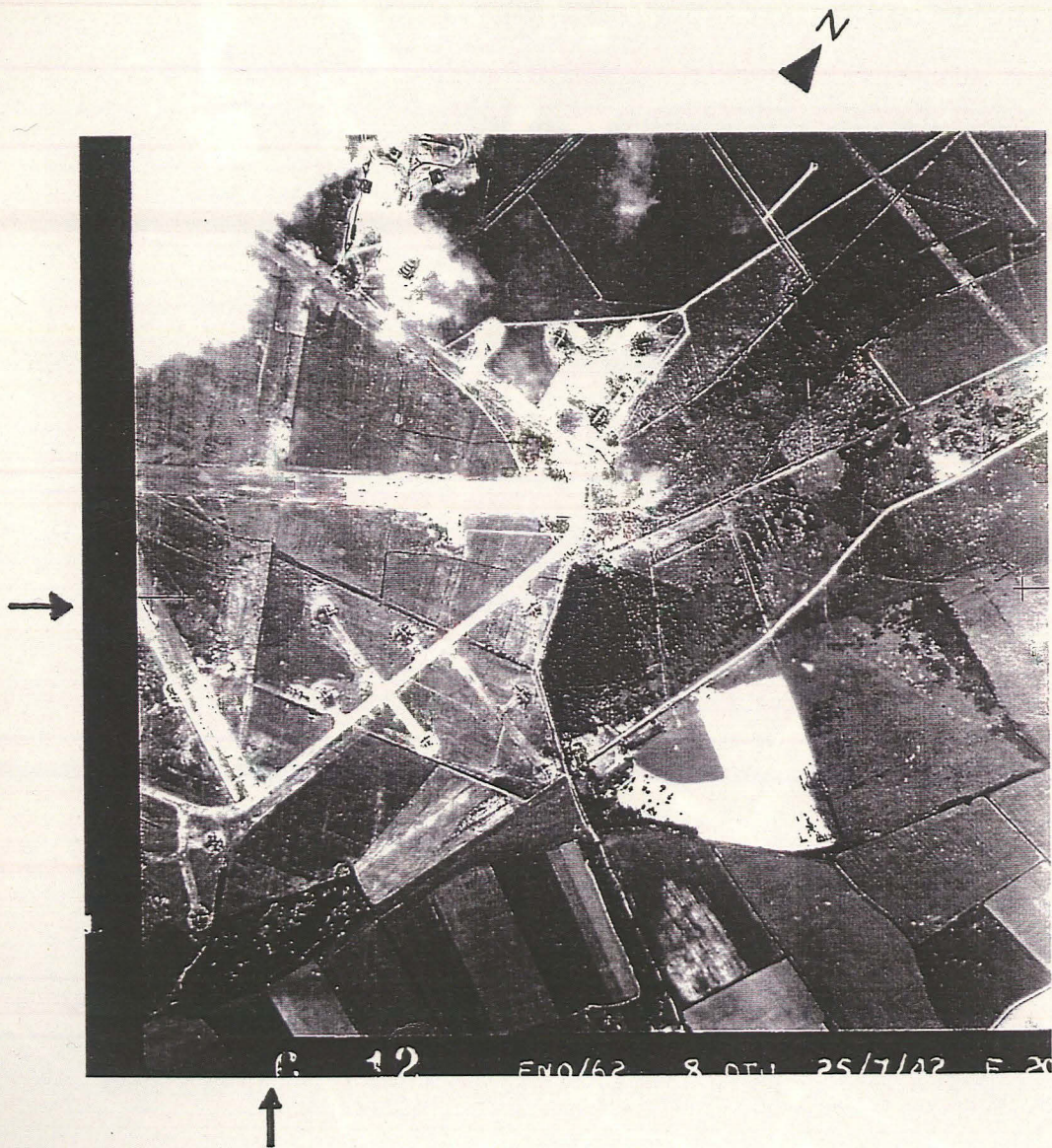


Figure 1





The cropmark feature is located
at the intersection of arrows

Figure 3



V58RAF5011 23MAR62 1205Z 6 2500/4500

0011

Figure 4



Figure 5

QUALITY CONTROL ON



341

70 221



ZEISS 056

12"

7500'

18th JUNE 1970

LINCS 'D' & E. Blks 5

Figure 6

QUALITY CONTROL QUESTIONNAIRE

Oxford Archaeological Associates Limited have devised a Quality Assurance Scheme, based upon the guidelines set out in BS 5750 and its supporting documentation. We have a number of internal procedures in place. We would be most grateful if readers (clients, archaeologists and any other interested persons) could take a moment to fill out the following questionnaire, designed to provide us with valuable information (as an element of external quality audit) with the least possible inconvenience to you. You should note that, although we will of course attempt to rectify just criticism of our work in any given case, your input will be taken as without prejudice to any current Planning or Management process; the objective of this questionnaire is to help us monitor and improve the quality of our services in general. Summary statistics (histograms) collated from cumulative questionnaire responses will be available to any interested person on request.

PLEASE ANSWER ALL THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS BY RINGING THE ANSWER OPTION WHICH MOST CLOSELY MATCHES YOUR DESIRED RESPONSE (SPECIFY OTHERWISE IF NECESSARY)

(1) What is your interest in this particular site/project? [ring two categories if necessary]

[direct involvement] Client Client's Agent Curator Other Archaeologist Local Public Other

[observer] Developer Developer's Agent Curator Other Archaeologist General Public Other

(2) How would you qualify this report with respect to overall presentation, lay-out and graphic material?

very poor poor middling good very good

(3) How would you qualify this report with respect to overall clarity of argument?

very poor poor middling good very good

(4) [where applicable as judged from the viewpoint of individual readers] How would you qualify this report with respect to clarity of technical explanation?

very poor poor middling good very good not applicable in my case

(5) How would you qualify this report with respect to completeness of reference to relevant data?

very poor poor middling good very good unable to comment

PLEASE TURN OVER



(6) Drawing on your own knowledge, how many significant inaccuracies does this report appear to contain?

very many many some few none unable to comment

(7) How would you qualify this report with respect to fulfilment of the brief and/or specification?
[observers cf. introductory chapter]

very poor poor middling good very good unable to comment

(8) On the basis of criteria you yourself judge the most important, how would you describe the apparent overall quality of this report?

very poor poor middling good very good unable to comment

(9) [direct involvement] How would you qualify the supporting service (in terms of ease of communication, punctuality, quality of response, readiness with explanation, preparedness, reasonableness, etc.) surrounding the circumstances of this report?

very poor poor middling good very good not applicable

(10) [Client and Client's Agent only] How would you qualify this report and the supporting service with respect to value for money?

very poor poor middling good very good not assessed not applicable

REPORT TITLE:

REPORT DATE:

RESPONDENT NAME:

RESPONSE DATE:

Please feel free to add comments on any point (including the actual structure of the questionnaire) if desired and to encourage any other interested persons to fill out further copies. Note that the primary addressee of this copy of the report will receive a loose copy of the questionnaire and a stamped-addressed envelope; another copy of the questionnaire is bound into the back of the report as a model for further responses. The completed questionnaire(s) (marked with identification of the report in question, the name of the respondent and the response date) should be posted to: OAA Ltd., Lawrence House, 2 Polstead Road, Oxford OX2 6TN. Dr. Simon Collicutt will be happy to reply to any queries on 0865 310209.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND AND VALUABLE ASSISTANCE

OAA