

**DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT OF THE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF
PROPOSED GRAVEL EXTRACTION AT
GLEN FARM,
GREATFORD,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(GGF96)**



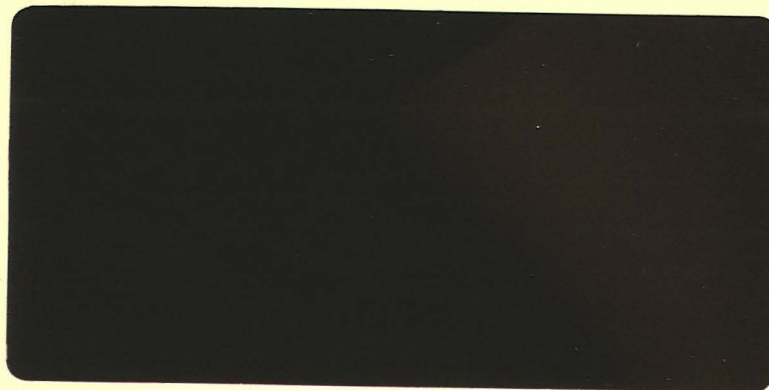
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PROPOSED GRAVEL EXTRACTION AT
GLEN FARM,
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(GGF96)**

Work Undertaken For
Ennemix Construction Materials Ltd

Report Compiled by
Neil Herbert

October 1996

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1. SUMMARY

A desk-top assessment was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of proposed gravel extraction at Glen Farm, Greatford, Lincolnshire. Numerous archaeological sites and findspots are located on and in the immediate vicinity of the site.

Prehistoric archaeology is prevalent in the area of proposed gravel extraction and its immediate surroundings. The evidence consists of archaeological features that have appeared as cropmarks forming distinctive shapes and patterns. These have been interpreted as evidence for settlement enclosures, field boundaries, stockyards, droeways and burial monuments. Although it is not possible to securely date any single cropmark, the morphology of several features is typical of burial monuments associated with the Bronze Age Period (2000 - 700 BC). Excavation of a prehistoric enclosure south of the area recovered several arrowheads and bone points of this period.

Distinctive cropmarks thought to be of Iron Age (700 BC - AD 50) square barrows are situated to the south of Greatford and indicate that the remains of settlement of a similar date are likely to be present.

Continuity of occupation during the Roman period (AD 50 - 400) is known from the Welland Valley. The major Roman thoroughfare of King Street forms part of the eastern border to the proposed quarry. Angular cropmarks to the south of Greatford are typical of small farms and enclosures of the period. Evidence for a substantial stone building associated with over 50 Roman coins has been recorded to the immediate north of the area. Excavation to the south of Greatford of a small enclosure revealed a series of features that have been interpreted as a

timber basilica. Fieldwalking to the east of King Street has recovered significant quantities of Roman pottery.

Remains of Anglo-Saxon (AD 400 - 1066) occupation are known from a series of excavations at Baston. These included a substantial cemetery located to the immediate east of King Street. Anglo-Saxon pottery has been retrieved from land to the east of the site.

Medieval (AD 1066 - 1500) settlement of the area is historically documented. A deserted medieval village existed at nearby Stowe. Fieldwalking has produced quantities of medieval pottery from the surrounding fields. A distinctive cropmark, interpreted as a wide hollow-way, has been recorded south of Greatford and may possibly be related to the agricultural practices of this period.

The proposed quarry lies within an area of known Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British settlement. In particular, the prehistoric and Romano-British occupation of several adjacent fields has been assessed as being of Scheduled Monument status. Additionally, remains associated with the later Saxon and medieval occupation of the area may extend into the area of proposed gravel extraction.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services were commissioned by Mr N.J. Wraith, of Ennemix Construction Materials Ltd. to undertake a desk-top assessment of the archaeological significance of land at Glen Farm, Greatford, Lincolnshire. This was in order to provide supporting information to accompany a planning application for

gravel extraction in the area.

2.2 Topography and Geology

Greatford is situated 8km northeast of Stamford and 32km southwest of Grantham, in South Kesteven District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The village stands on the West Glen River, due north of the Greatford Cut.

Located at a height of c. 9-11m OD, the investigation area is situated 1km east of the village of Greatford. The area proposed for gravel quarrying at Glen Farm consists of Middle Field, Red Inn Field and a smaller field to the east. The site is bordered to the west by a minor road and to the east by King Street. Greatford civil parish incorporates the area concerned. The southern edge of the site borders on Barholm and Stowe parish whilst, immediately east of the proposed extraction area are the parishes of Baston and Langtoft. Centred on National Grid Reference TF100123, the proposed development site covers approximately 45 hectares (Fig. 2).

Local soils are Badsey 2 Association, composed mainly of fine loamy soils overlying calcareous gravels that formed as part of a river terrace. The terrace deposits were formed as coalescing fans of bedded gravels deposited by rivers debouching from the limestone and clay country to the west onto lower ground. The main component soil series are all formed in relatively stone-free loamy material overlying sands and gravels (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101). These sands and gravels overlie Oxford Clays of the upper Jurassic period (Booth 1983, 41).

3. AIMS

The aims of the desk-top assessment were

to establish the type and extent of archaeological activity present on the site, in particular the expected survival and quality of any archaeological remains. Such location and assessment of significance would permit the formulation of an appropriate response to integrate the needs of the archaeology with the proposed programme of gravel quarrying.

4. METHODS

Compilation of the archaeological and historical data relevant to the area of the proposed development site involved examination of all appropriate primary and secondary sources available. These have included:

- historical documents, held in Lincolnshire Archives
- enclosure, tithe, parish and other maps and plans, held in Lincolnshire Archives
- Ordnance Survey maps
- the County Sites and Monuments Record
- the files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.
- aerial photographs
- archaeological books and journals

Information obtained in the literature and cartographic examination was supplemented by a visit to the site. This reconnaissance investigated the present land use and condition; the presence, or otherwise, of dumped materials; and the appropriateness for geophysical survey. Results of the archival and field examinations were committed to scale plans of the area.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Historical data

Documents relating to the ownership and tenure systems during the medieval period are the earliest historical data available for Greatford and the surrounding parishes of Barholm and Stowe, Langtoft and Baston.

The Domesday survey of AD 1089 describes these parishes as existing within the administrative unit of the Ness Wapentake (Bennett and Bennett 1993, 39). Social and economic relationships of this period were defined by the interaction between various lordships, and between Danish Jarl and client (*ibid*, 38). The borough town of Stamford lies in close proximity and would have been a significant influence on the development of the parishes during this period.

St. Thomas a Becket church at Greatford displays a blocked arch and window tracery that can be dated to the 13th century (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 328) and must have therefore developed at a similar time to St. Michael parish church at Langtoft (*ibid*, 425). The parish church of St. Martin at Barholm originated in the 11th century (*ibid*, 115). Baston parish church, St. John Baptist, has a later origin and is likely to belong to the late 14th or early 15th century with the chapel of St. Mary founded in AD 1403 (*ibid*, 129).

Stow was a hamlet with a chapel at the time of the Domesday survey but is now only recorded as a deserted medieval village due south of the area of investigation. The chapel was removed by 1781 and the material was used to build a barn, whilst the bell was taken to Barholm church (Beresford 1963, 362).

Manorial records indicate that a hall belonging to John de Mortimer was in

existence by AD 1297 in Greatford (Platts 1974, 122). A series of accounts survives from the Abbot of Crowland's adjacent manors of Langtoft and Baston between AD 1260 and 1315 (*ibid*, 111). These records provide a valuable insight into the agricultural and pastoral regimes in operation at the time.

Place-name evidence suggests the main establishment of the communities surrounding the area began during the 8th and 9th centuries. Greatford, derives from the Old English 'Greot-Ford' meaning 'Gravelly Ford', the Old Scandinavian word *greot* translates as 'stones, stoney ground' (Ekwall 1974, 204, 205). Barholm refers to the Old English noun 'Beorg' or 'Barrow' and the Late Old English 'holm' meaning 'a piece of dry land in a fen, a piece of dry land surrounded by streams or a stream' (*ibid*, 246). Stow or 'Estou' is recorded as meaning 'place', inhabited place', 'holy place, hermitage, monastery,' and probably 'church' from the Old English translation (*ibid*, 448). Langtoft or 'Langetof' (*ibid*, 287) has a 12th century derivation and simply means linear village. Baston 'Bakstun' is of Old Norse origin and refers to the 'tun of Bakr'. *Tun* is the Old English word meaning 'homestead, village or town' (*ibid*, 482).

During the 18th century Greatford was held in high esteem for the cure of insanity through the revolutionary treatments of the Rev. Francis Willis M.D. His greatest achievement was the initial cure of George III's madness during its formative stage.

Further historical reference is limited to a series of documents concerning the ownership of land from the 17th century to the present day. The proposed quarry area belonged to a series of notable landowners, including the Earl of Pomfret in 1798.

A report of AD 1856 lists Barholm as a village of 251 souls incorporating 1230 acres. Similarly Greatford is stated as having a population of 205 souls incorporating 1339 acres (White 1856, 877). Greatford and Barholm have not developed or altered significantly during the 19th and 20th centuries and are largely undeveloped. During 1980 both settlements were recorded as 'Conservation Areas' under section 277(1) of the Town and Country Planning Act of 1971.

5.2 Cartographic Data

The proposed area of development is situated on the east side of Greatford village, within Greatford civil parish. Appropriate maps for the vicinity were examined.

A 15th century map of Greatford and Barholm villages (Lincolnshire Archives Office LD32/2/5/1), depicts both situated on significant watercourses. A watermill for the grinding of corn is shown as being central to Greatford during this period. Both villages had a considerable number of bridges for the crossing of these watercourses, adjacent to a large number of roads and tracks.

Gibbon and Arden's *A map of the parish of Greatford* of 1798 is the earliest document to depict the development area in detail (Figure 3). The northernmost field is Middle Field, whilst the area to the south is Red Inn Field. These are the earliest references to any named fields and these names have carried through to the present. The only topographic feature shown is a footpath that impinges upon the area to the east.

Other notable maps covering the area to the south of the proposed site include *A map of the Lordship of Barholme* 1809 (Figure 4a) and Day's *Barholm cum Stowe*

1843 (Figure 4b). Open field systems are depicted.

Bryant's *Map of the County of Lincoln* 1828 covers the area more thoroughly (Figure 5). Open field systems dominate the landscape surrounding Barholm and Greatford. Drainage of the area remains unchanged throughout the period as the West Glen River and a small beck south of Barholm continue to be the main sources for drainage and supply.

The most recent Ordnance Survey edition map (Figure 2) depicts a similar series of field boundaries. It is apparent that subdivision of certain fields has occurred though this has not had a significant influence on the appearance of the landscape. Greatford village has expanded slightly with the inclusion of a post-war estate. A major development was the introduction of the Greatford Cut, a substantial man-made drainage channel that has markedly reduced the impact of the River West Glen and other small natural watercourses within the landscape.

5.3 Aerial Photograph Data

Aerial photographs held by the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record and in the files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist were examined for evidence of archaeological remains. Others published in secondary sources were also examined.

A substantial collection of aerial photographs exists for the fields in the immediate vicinity of the development. Several photographs relate to cropmarks of archaeological features located within Middle Field (Figure 7).

5.3a Area of investigation

Within the area of proposed extraction at

Middle Field is a series of enclosures (reference code: Greatford TF 099125). The photographs reveal two large sub-rectangular enclosures adjacent to two parallel driveways. At the southeast corner of the field is a smaller alignment of ditches and a double-ditched circular feature.

5.3b Surrounding fields

Cropmarks occur to the immediate north of the proposed extraction area (reference code: Greatford TF 103127). The morphology of these is consistent with linear ditches, occasionally bisected to form rectangular compounds.

Immediately south of these cropmarks are a series of photographs documenting features located within the bounds of Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) 327 (reference code: Greatford TF 098119). Complex features such as these are likely to be representative of several periods of occupation.

A ring ditch cropmark within the area of SAM 327 (reference code: Greatford TF 096117) incorporated evidence for internal pits with an entrance suspected on the northwest edge (RCHM, 1960). Due south of the latter feature is a similar ring ditch cropmark (reference code: Greatford TF 098115) existing within the same enclosure system (RCHM, 1960).

To the west of the ring ditches are a series of cropmarks of a regular rectangular ditched enclosure aligned north - south (reference code: Greatford TF 097116). Internal ditch divisions are visible and a possible driveway approaches the entrance near the southeastern corner (RCHM, 1960).

Within the same modern field boundary lies a further area of cropmarks (reference

code: Barholm and Stowe TF 098115). Large irregular polygonal enclosures adjacent to curvilinear ditches, small rectangular enclosures, circular enclosures and pits have been identified (RCHM, 1960).

A series of slides depicts similar field boundaries that appear as cropmarks to the northeast (reference code: Barholm and Stowe TF 103119).

Further south on land adjacent to the Greatford Cut are more angular cropmarks. Identified features combine to form an irregular rounded pentagonal enclosure with internal sub-divisions (reference code: Barholm and Stowe TF 095114). Pits and postholes are also visible. This site is listed as SAM 160.

Several cropmarks have been recorded south of the village of Greatford. SAM 294 incorporates a north - south alignment of probable square barrows (reference codes: Greatford TF 089115, 089114, 089113). The most northerly feature of this alignment is a large ring ditch.

A cluster of cropmarks are located to the south of Glen Farm, Greatford. These are now defined as SAM 294 and include four undated enclosures and a pit alignment (reference codes: Greatford TF 090117, 090118, 091118). A large hollow-way, that appears to extend south of the village before turning eastwards and terminating, is also apparent. Ridge and furrow ploughmarks and modern field boundaries respect the alignment of this feature (reference code: Greatford TF 092117).

Field boundaries and enclosures continue to appear as cropmarks to the south of this field (reference code: Greatford TF 091115, 092117).

Cropmarks of archaeological features are

common in the immediate vicinity of the site. Further rectangular enclosures and linear field boundaries exist alongside King Street (reference code: Baston TF 108125), the Greatford Cut (reference code: Barholm and Stowe TF 093113) and the West Glen River (reference code: Greatford TF 088124).

5.4 Borehole data

A series of geological boreholes have been sunk on and in the vicinity of the proposed quarry site to determine the depth of any geological strata and the level of the water table (Fig. 9). The boreholes revealed that the overburden was generally 0.6-0.9m thick and overlay sand and gravels to a thickness of 3.5-5m. The water table appeared at a depth of 1.6-3.7m.

5.5 Archaeological data

Records of archaeological sites and finds held in the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record and the files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist were consulted. Numbers prefixed by 'PRN' are the reference codes used by the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Records. Numbers prefixed by 'SK' are the reference codes used by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.

Other, secondary, sources were also examined. Details of archaeological and historical remains falling within half a kilometre of the proposed quarry area are collated here and committed to Figures 7 and 8.

Excavations at Barholm revealed a Neolithic settlement that has been interpreted as having five separate phases of occupation including pits, working hollows and ditches. The majority of activity is attributed to the Late Neolithic period, though subsequent features of Early

Iron Age, Romano-British and Medieval date were recorded. Artifacts recovered from the excavations included over 250 flint tools and a similar amount of pottery fragments (Simpson *et al.* 1993, 7).

A small excavation recovered the remains of a timber basilica associated with early 4th century pottery (SK04.09/10/11) to the south of the area. Angular cropmark enclosures (SK04.36) and the remains of a substantial stone building to the north of the site (SK36.02) associated with *c.* 50 Roman coins provide evidence for further occupation during this period.

As stated earlier, the place-name evidence suggests that the surrounding villages of Greatford, Baston, Barholm, Stow and Langtoft have their origins in the 6th to 9th centuries AD. Excavation of the cemetery at Baston (SK07.02) provided substantial evidence for early Anglo-Saxon cremation and inhumation from the 5th and 6th centuries AD. A scatter of Anglo-Saxon pottery has been recorded 400m east of the proposed quarry (SK50.11).

Unsystematic fieldwalking has located chance finds of medieval pottery and metalwork (PRN33575) though the most significant remains are located at Stow (SK04.01/02/21/22). Consisting of a deserted medieval village and church (demolished 1779), the monument covers an extensive area due south of the area of investigation. Cropmarks in the form of a wide hollow-way (PRN32988), aligned to ridge and furrow and terminating at the edge of a road are recorded to the south of Greatford. A map of the 15th century depicts a similar pattern of tracks and roadways.

Agriculture is still the basic form of land use for this region and post-medieval development is minimal.

Map code	County Sites and Monuments Record	Description	Grid Ref.	South Kesteven C.Arch Files
1		Cropmarks visible on RCHME aerial photographs: SF 1407/4.	TF07754595	SK36.13
2	34687	King Street Roman road	TF11060818 TF09751965	SK07.52
3	33423	Cropmarks of field boundaries, visible on aerial photographs.	TF107121	SK36.18
4		Cropmarks of ditches and enclosures, visible on aerial photographs.	TF099125	SK36.09
5 6	30054 30055	Cropmarks including prehistoric and Roman homesteads, enclosures, droveways and stockyards. Visible on aerial photographs.	TF09801190	SK36.08
7		Cropmarks of field boundaries, visible on aerial photographs.	TF103119	SK04.18
8	32979	Cropmark of undated rectangular ditched enclosure showing internal sub-divisions and adjacent trackway.	TF09711167	SK04.36
9	32992	Cropmark of undated ring ditch, visible on aerial photographs.	TF09801158	SK04.46
10	32991	Cropmark of undated ring ditch, visible on aerial photographs.	TF09921169	
11	33418	Cropmark complex of field systems and settlements over a wide area. Visible on aerial photographs.	TF10001200	
12	33395	Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon pottery	TF11501250	SK50.11
13	33396	Romano-British pottery	TF11501250	SK07.05
14	32990	Cropmark of undated ring ditch with internal pits. Visible on aerial photographs.	TF09971173	

5.6 Site Reconnaissance

On 24th September 1996, a visit was made to the proposed quarry site. Visibility of the ground surface was good to moderate, with some of the area being covered by crops.

Fieldwalking conditions across the easternmost field were good. Weathering of the topsoil following the harvesting of a potato crop had produced a loose sandy topsoil. A strip of onions had been planted along the centre of the field aligned west - east rendering fieldwalking and geophysical survey extremely difficult at the present time. Occasional fragments of post-medieval pottery were observed on the field surface.

Red Inn Field had the same broad band of onions masking the centre of the field from west - east. However, fieldwalking conditions were good and geophysical techniques could be successfully applied to most of the area. A line of pylons (Fig. 2) impinges upon the southwest corner of this field, making geophysical survey in the immediate vicinity untenable. Sherds of post-medieval pottery and modern debris were observed across the field.

Middle Field was masked by a thick crop of sugar beet and is bisected by a line of pylons. Geophysical survey would be restricted due to the electrical field of the pylons. Fieldwalking would be difficult with the current surface cover of vegetation. Distinct differences in crop height were observed following the pattern of cropmarks on Figure 7. The crop above the buried ditches stood c. 0.5m above the remaining crop. Additional linear cropmarks to those shown (Figure 7) were observed within the largest enclosure and also to the immediate south and west. Significant quantities of Roman pottery fragments, animal bones, oyster shells,

limestone fragments and roof tiles (*tegulae* and *imbrices*) were observed around the main enclosure and strongly suggest the presence of a Roman building. A thick border of mixed trees has recently been planted against the western edge of this field preventing both fieldwalking and geophysical survey.

Broad ridges of earth c. 15-20m wide, were observed running north - south at the centre of Middle Field and Red Inn Field. These are likely to be the remains of headlands caused by ridge and furrow agriculture.

Soils tended to be loose, mid yellow or dark brown sandy silts containing moderate rounded pebbles and angular flints. The presence of limestone fragments in Middle Field is alien to the local topsoil.

Modern disturbance was limited to the presence of concrete pipe foundations along the southern edge of Red Inn field.

Geophysical survey would be an appropriate survey method for the field adjacent to King Street and Red Inn Field. Middle Field would be impossible to survey using resistivity or magnetometry due to the presence of high voltage power cables. Once the crop of onions and sugar beet has been harvested it would be possible to conduct a programme of fieldwalking across the entire area of investigation.

6. DISCUSSION

The landscape surrounding the area of investigation was extensively settled in the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. This has been demonstrated by limited archaeological excavations south of the present investigation area at Stowe Farm, (Tempus Reparatum, 1996) and is apparent

from aerial photographic evidence.

Five flint arrowheads (three transverse, one leaf-shaped, one barbed and tanged) and bone pointers from an earlier excavation to the south of the area of investigation (PRN34756) have been dated to the Neolithic-Bronze Age periods.

Burial monuments are common in the fields surrounding Greatford. The morphology of suspected Bronze Age burial mounds varies between single circular ditches (PRN32992), double circular ditches and triple circular ditches (PRN32986). A cropmark of a possible double-ditched barrow has been identified within the area of investigation (SK36.09).

Iron Age variants are typologically distinct from the earlier Bronze Age burial mounds and consist of small square or sub-rectangular ditches (SAM294). Square barrows have cultural parallels in France, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. Inhumations of this type are known to have been prevalent from the 4th to 2nd centuries BC (Darvill 1987, 158).

Differentiating between early prehistoric and Iron Age features on the basis of cropmark morphology is difficult, however, the presence of significant numbers of possible burial mounds makes it likely that surrounding cropmarks are of a similar period.

Continuity into the Roman period is to be expected. Excavation has confirmed the location of a timber structure, interpreted as a basilica, to the south of Greatford (PRN30051). Deep ploughing has located a substantial stone building to the north of the area of investigation (SK36.02). Associated with the building were c. 50 small Roman coins. A map of the area depicts an unreferenced find of Roman coins at the same location during 1824

(Figure 9).

King Street Roman road borders the area of investigation to the east (SK07.52). This was the main thoroughfare between Ancaster and Chesterton and currently forms a parish boundary for Greatford, Tallington, Barholm and Stowe, Baston and West Deeping.

Within the area of investigation are a series of cropmarks suggested as being evidence for an enclosure and a possible driveway (SK36.09). Recent observations have recorded the presence of Roman pottery, limestone fragments, roof tile fragments, animal bone and oyster shells in close proximity to these cropmarks.

Although archaeological evidence of any Anglo-Saxon settlement remains elusive, the existence of the early Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Baston (SK07.02) and occasional finds of Anglo-Saxon pottery (SK07.05) most probably indicates that they are present.

Scatters of medieval artifacts (SK07.57 and PRN33575) may reflect the position of isolated farms or settlements, but are more likely to have formed as a result of agricultural practices such as manuring.

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

Period

Evidence for prehistoric and Romano-British settlement exists on and around the site. Within the proposed quarry area a double-ditched circular feature is likely to represent a burial monument, characteristic

of the Bronze Age period. Adjacent to this feature are linear cropmarks that are likely to be boundary ditches of a similar date.

Probable Romano-British settlement has been identified further north in Middle Field. The presence of limestone fragments associated with roof tile may reflect the presence of a stone building. A sub-rectangular cropmark, interpreted as an enclosure, was closely associated with these artifacts.

Rarity

Bronze Age burial monuments, as identified in the south of Middle Field and surrounding fields, are the most common form of feature for the period.

Remains of Romano-British agricultural settlements are common in the area of the Welland Valley. However, such settlements may possess rare or unusual characteristics. The presence of limestone and tile fragments suggests that a Roman stone building may exist on the site.

Documentation

Numerous archaeological investigations and chance finds have previously been made on and in close proximity to the site. Records of these archaeological sites and finds are kept in the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record and the files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist. Previous archaeological investigations in proximity to the site are the subjects of several reports.

Additionally, a moderate amount of historical documentation and cartographic evidence exists for the site and its vicinity. The present report provides a synopsis and synthesis of the historical and archaeological evidence for the area of investigation.

Group value

Sites and findspots of prehistoric and Romano-British date cluster in this general area. By virtue of this evidence of multi-period exploitation of the landscape the group value is moderately high.

The presence of prehistoric burial monuments associated with possible field systems or settlement of the same period is unusual and provides a high group value.

Possible remains of a Romano-British building have been identified in close proximity to cropmarks that have been interpreted as enclosures. On the basis of this interpretation it is possible to suggest that the potential group value for this period is high.

Survival/Condition

Limited development has occurred on the site during the post-medieval period. A large dutch barn has been constructed in the south east corner of Middle Field and foundation pillars for two pylon towers have been constructed across Middle Field and Red Inn field.

Continuous ploughing of the fields can be expected to have had a detrimental effect on the archaeological remains. The presence of artifacts on the surface of the field confirms that archaeological deposits have been damaged and disturbed by ploughing.

Field drains can be expected to cross the area and these may have caused some damage to archaeological deposits.

Fragility/Vulnerability

Any gravel extraction will impact the investigation area into natural strata. Consequently, any and all archaeological

deposits present on the site are extremely vulnerable.

Diversity

Moderately high period diversity is provided by remains of assumed prehistoric and Romano-British date on and in close proximity to the site.

Functional diversity is also moderately high. Prehistoric burial monuments, field systems, droveways, enclosures and buildings have been identified on the site.

Potential

Potential is high that prehistoric burial monuments and field systems, as identified within Middle Field, occur within the investigation area.

A possible Bronze Age barrow, Romano-British building, field systems and a droveway have been identified within the area of investigation. Complex features such as these are likely to be representative of several phases of occupation.

Due to the low-lying nature of the area it is possible that waterlogging has preserved organic and environmental data. However, inspection of the site and the surrounding ditches would suggest that such preservation is unlikely. Boreholes across the site indicate that the water table occurs at a depth of *c.* 1.6-3.7m. Only deep pits or ditches may be expected to retain waterlogged material and organic deposits under anaerobic conditions. However, environmental material in charred or mineralised condition could be expected to survive.

7.1 Site Importance

In summary, the criteria for assessment

have established that the evidence for prehistoric field systems and funerary evidence adjacent to Romano-British settlement is regionally important. As such, archaeological deposits present on site can be expected to augment the understanding not only of the origins and development of the immediate locality, but also make a wider contribution to prehistoric and Romano-British studies in the East Midlands and beyond.

Use of the assessment criteria also demonstrates that the Romano-British rural settlement evidence is regionally significant. In consequence, the archaeological remains of the Roman period would contribute to the comprehension of comparable sites in Lincolnshire and the East Midlands.

8. CONCLUSIONS

The desk-top assessment has indicated that this area of investigation was a focus for prehistoric funerary activity and Romano-British settlement. Tile and limestone fragments adjacent to clearly identified cropmarks within Middle Field are likely to be the remains of a farmstead or villa of the Roman period. These remains are located within a landscape that is rich in archaeological features.

The prehistoric burial monuments and Romano-British settlement are both assessed as regionally significant. Moreover, due to the Romano-British settlement apparently incorporating a substantial stone building, the occupation of this period is perhaps regionally important.

Anglo-Saxon pottery has been located *c.* 400m east of the site and it is possible that occupation from this period may extend into of the area of investigation.

Cartographic evidence would suggest that the investigation site was open land during the post-medieval period and until the present day. As a consequence, archaeological deposits present on site are expected to survive in good condition over most of the area.

Given suitable ground conditions both geophysical survey and fieldwalking are non-intrusive techniques suitable to enhance the current knowledge of the archaeology.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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10. REFERENCES

All of the following sources were consulted during the data-gathering. However, as some references duplicated information available in others, not all of them have been specifically referred to in the text.

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

Numbers prefixed by 'SK' are the reference codes used by the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council.

Numbers prefixed by 'PRN' are the reference codes used by Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Records Office.

Numbers prefixed by 'SAM' are the reference codes for Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

'DoE' refers to publications by the Department of the Environment.

Publications by the Royal Commission for Historic Monuments (England) are referred to by the initials 'RCHM'.

Publications by the Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology are denoted by the initials 'TLA'.

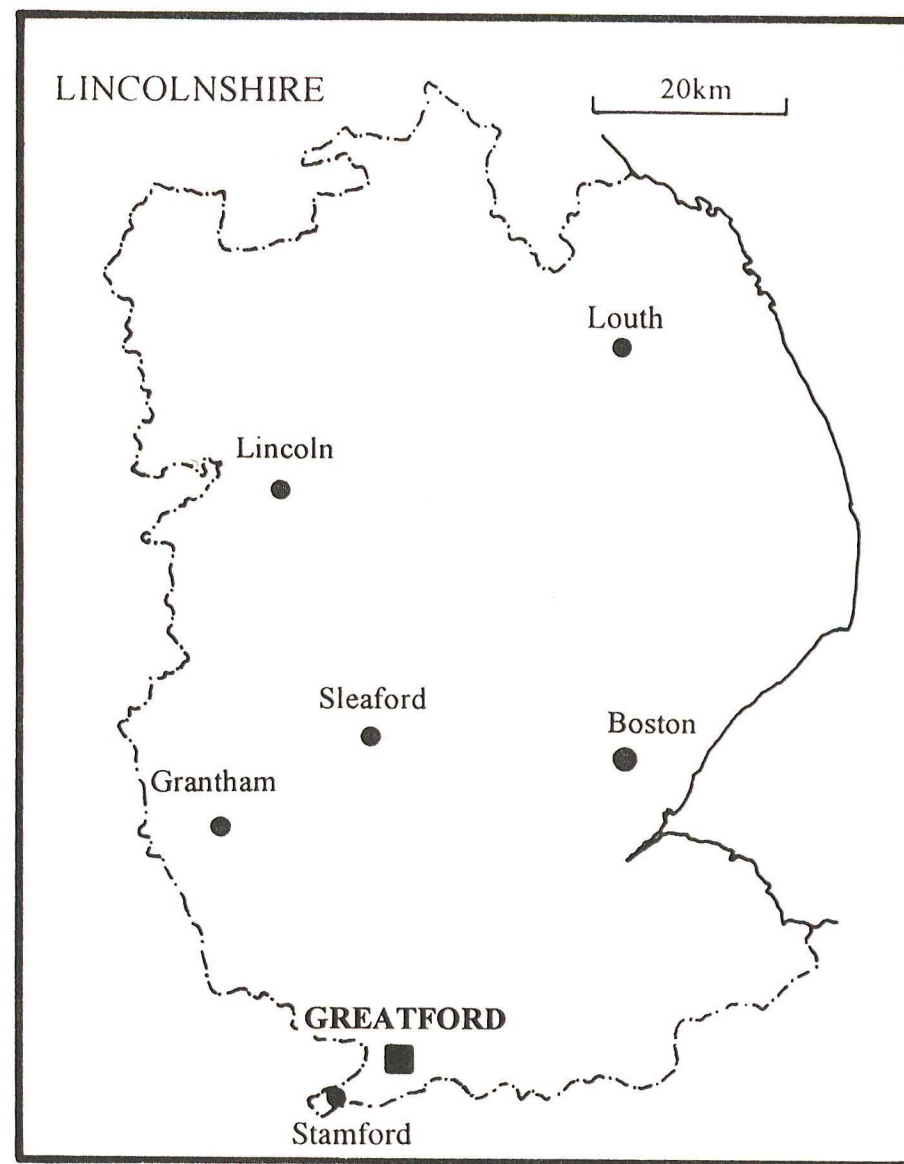
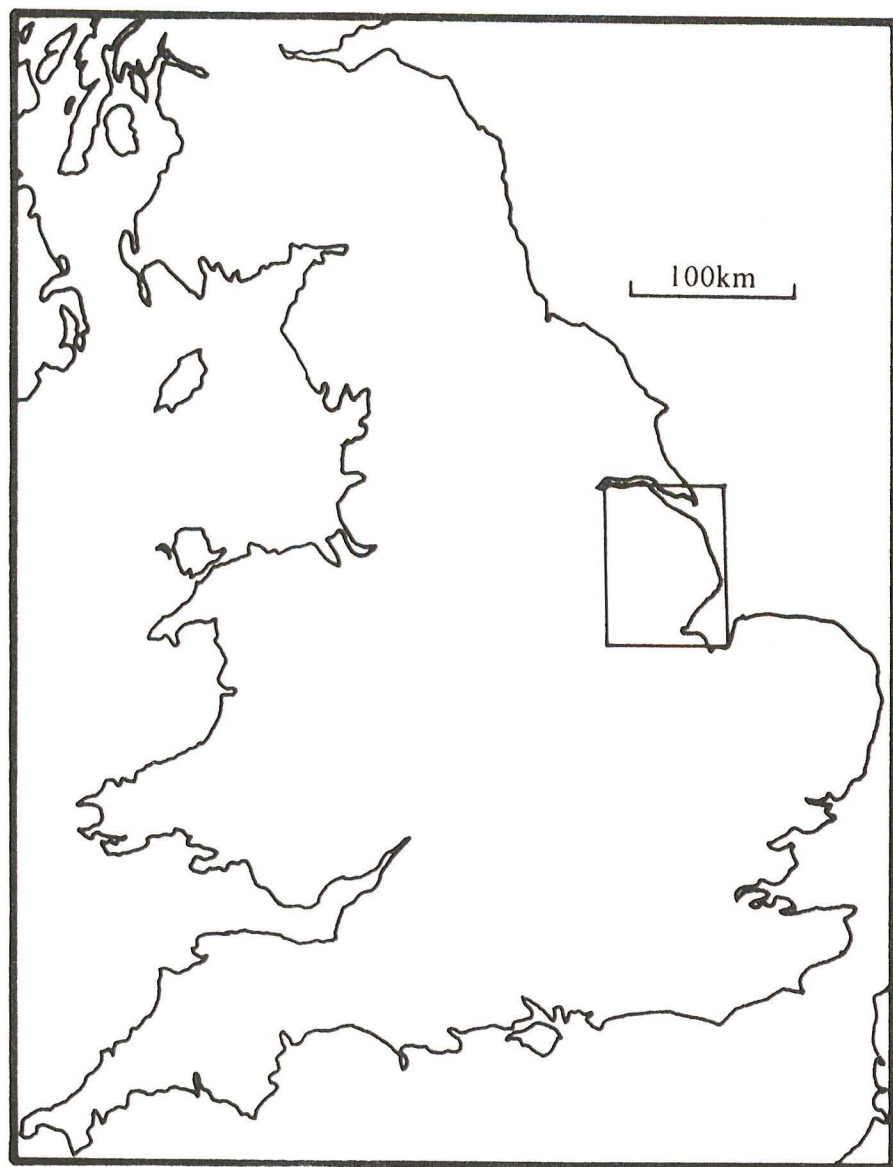
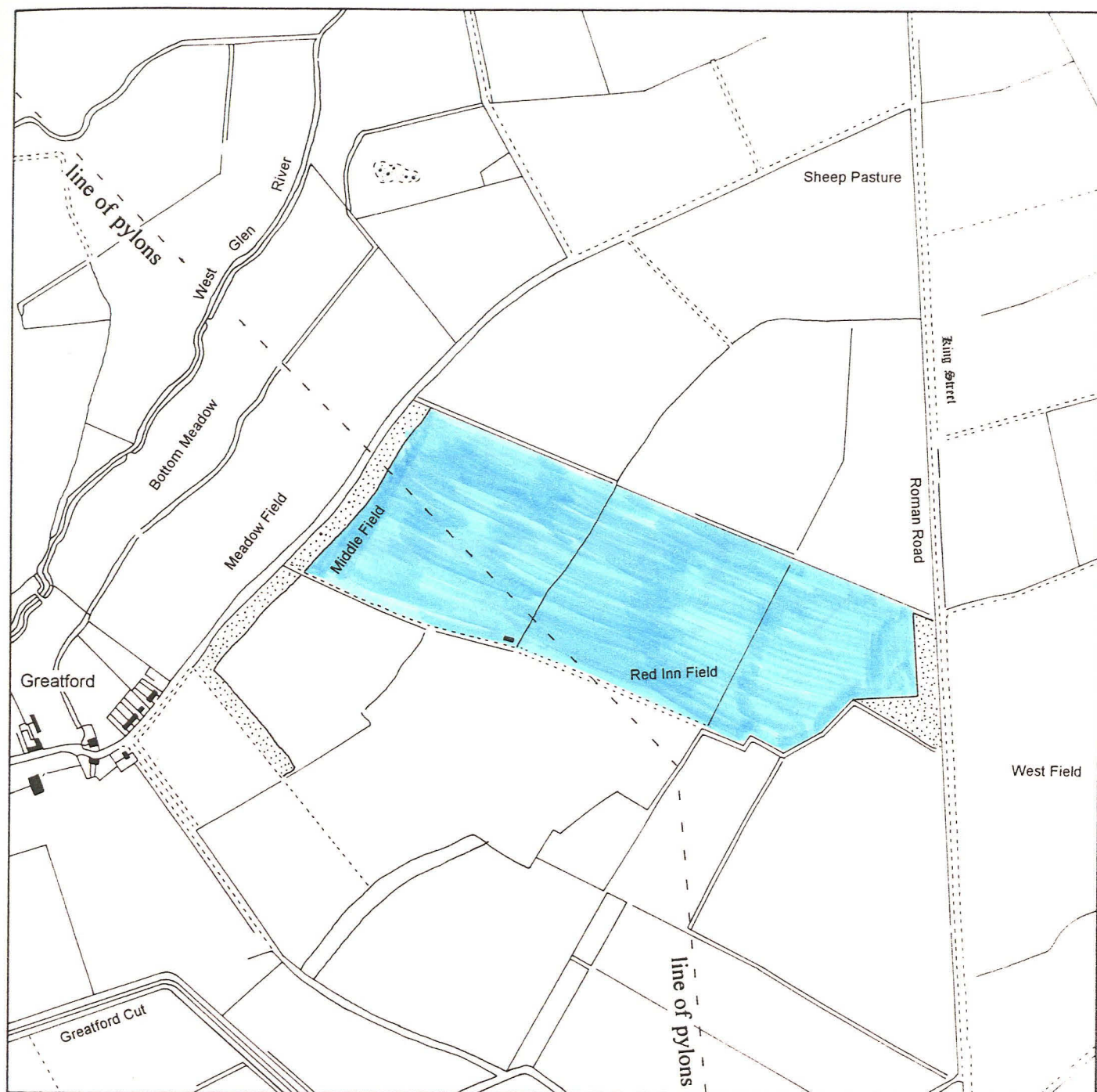


Fig. 1 General Location Plan

Fig. 2 Site Location Plan



0 1km



Area of Development

Fig. 3 Extract from Gibbon's and Arden's, 'A Map of the parish of Greatford', 1798

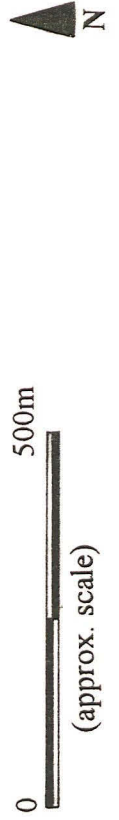
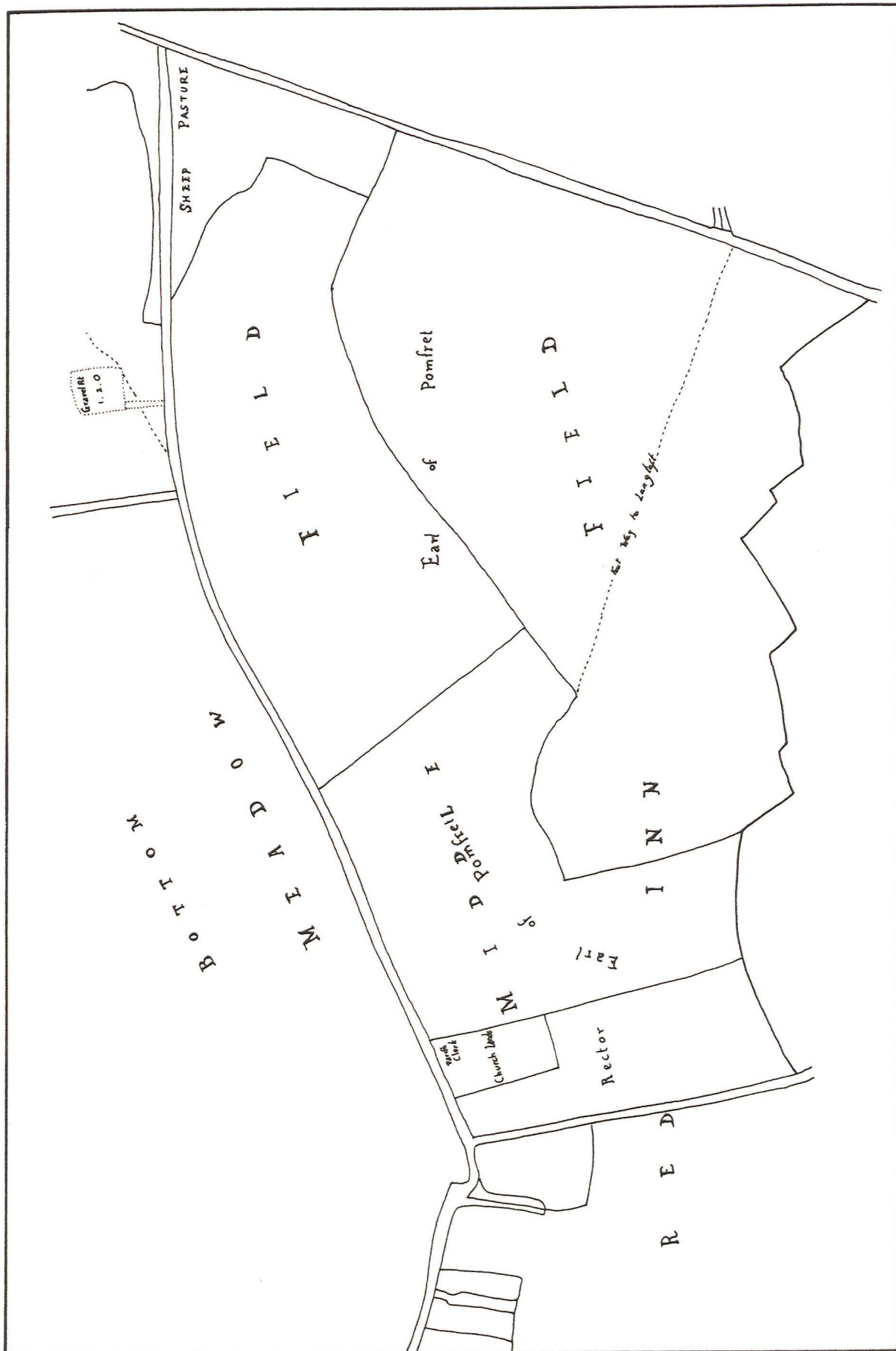


Fig. 4a Extract from 'A map of the Lordship of Barholme', 1809

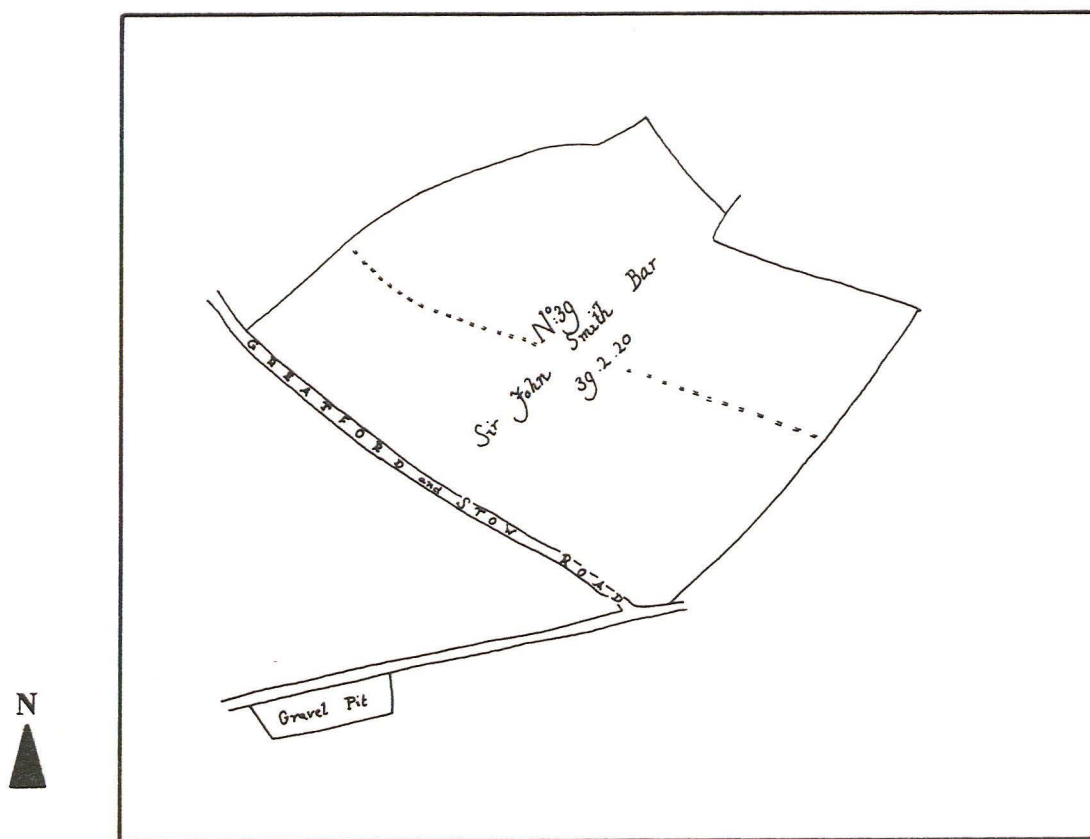
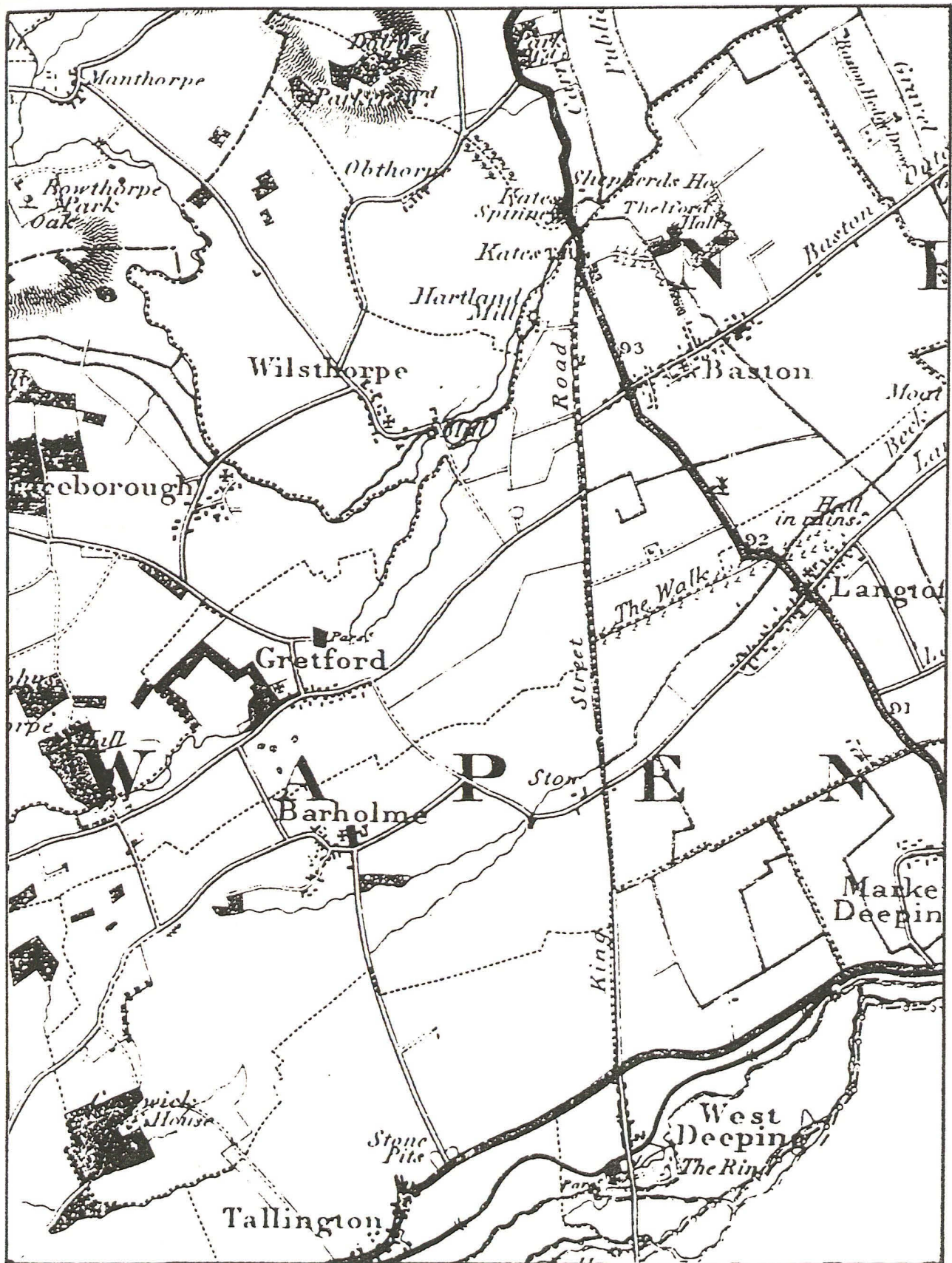


Fig. 4b Extract from Day's 'Barholm cum Stowe', 1843



Fig. 5 Extract from Bryant's 'Map of the County of Lincoln', 1828



No Scale Available



Fig. 6 Extract from the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map

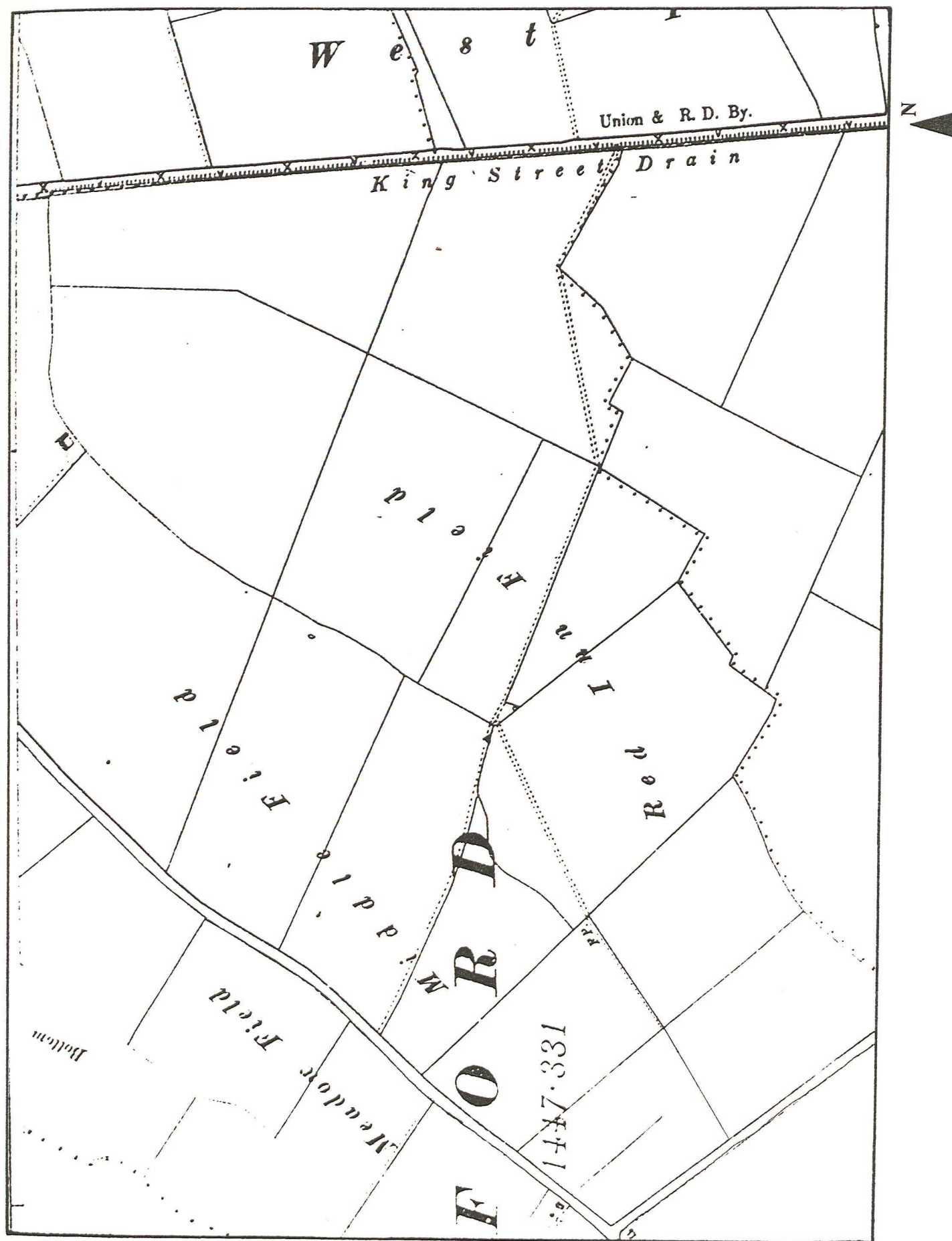
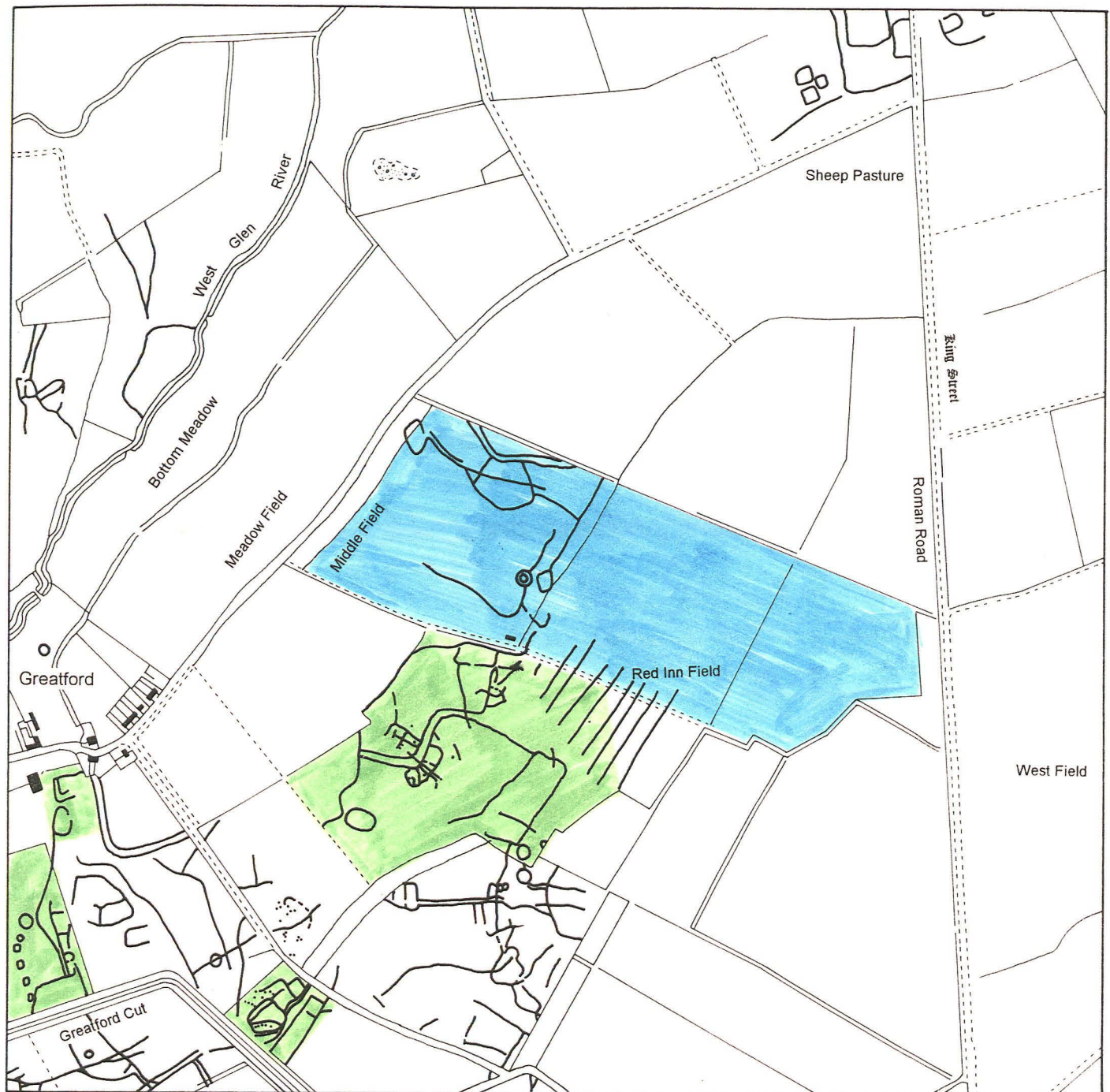



Fig. 7 Plot of the Aerial Photographs around Greatford



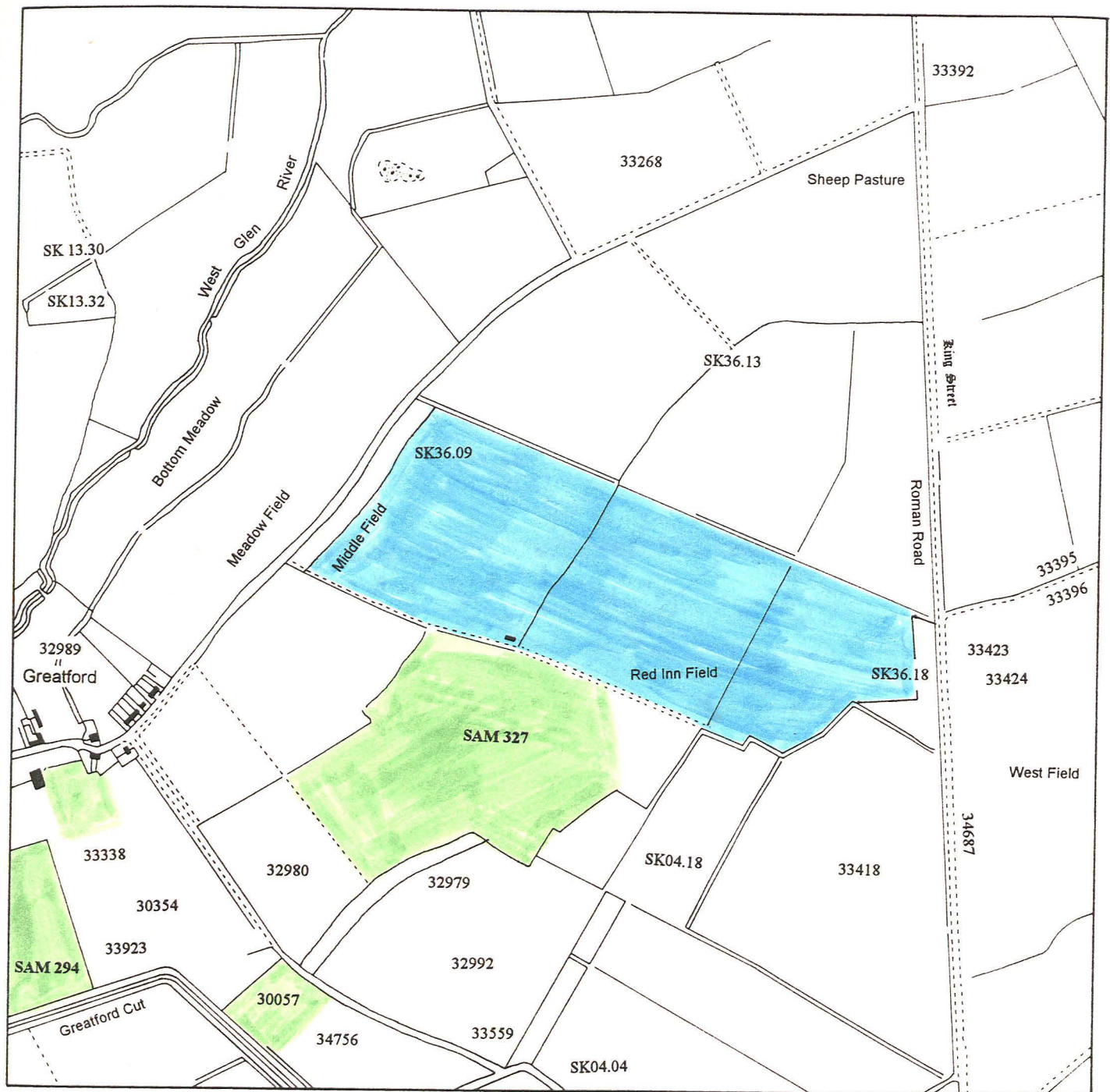
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 Area of Development

 Scheduled Area

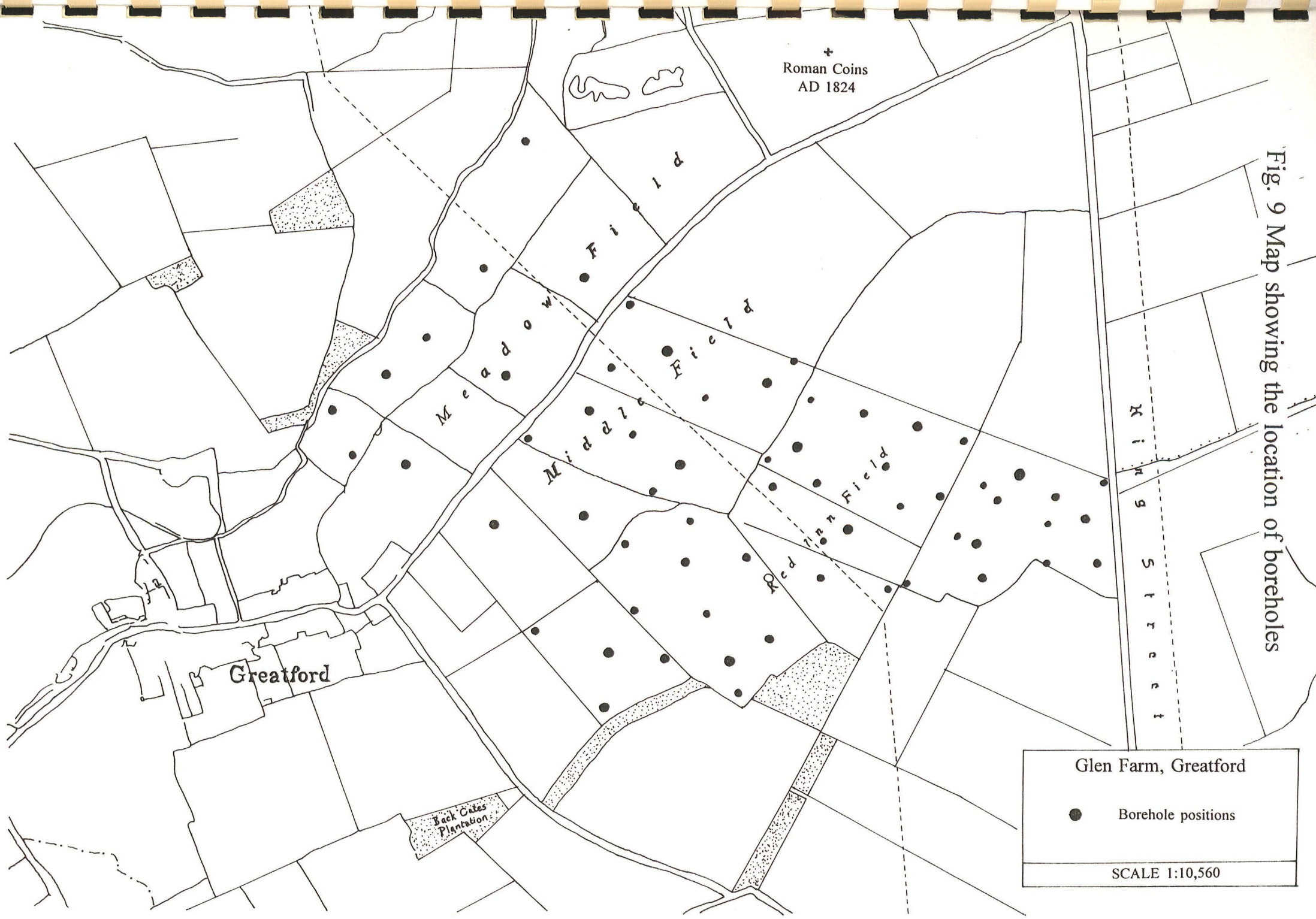
Fig. 8 Known Archaeological sites in the vicinity



 Area of Development

 Scheduled Area

Fig. 9 Map showing the location of boreholes



APPENDIX 1

Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling Ancient Monuments - Extract from *Archaeology and Planning* DoE Planning Policy Guidance note 16, November 1990

The following criteria (which are not in any order of ranking), are used for assessing the national importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. The criteria should not however be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case.

i *Period*: all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.

ii *Rarity*: there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context.

iii *Documentation*: the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records.

iv *Group value*: the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement or cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.

v *Survival/Condition*: the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.

vi *Fragility/Vulnerability*: highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection that scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed buildings.

vii *Diversity*: some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.

viii *Potential*: on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.

APPENDIX 2

Glossary

Anaerobic	Conditions of preservation that rely upon a deficit of oxygen and a surplus of water.
Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the early part of the Saxon period and dating from approximately AD 450-650.
Basilica	A large aisled hall. It served principally as a law court, though was also used for public meetings during the Roman period.
Bronze Age	Part of the prehistoric era characterised by the introduction and use of bronze for tools and weapons. In Britain this period dates from approximately 2000-700 BC.
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry survey and resistivity survey (<i>q.v.</i>).
Droeway	Area between two parallel ditches that was designed specifically for the corralling of livestock.
Enclosure	Area bounded by a ditch along the majority of its perimeter.
Hollow-way	Sunken feature resulting from the degradation and erosion of a frequently used routeway.
Iron Age	Part of the prehistoric era characterised by the introduction and use of iron for tools and weapons. In Britain this period dates from approximately 700 BC - AD 50.
Jarl	Old Scandinavian term translating to Earl in modern English.
Magnetometer Survey	A technique of geophysical survey (<i>q.v.</i>) that measures and locates areas of enhanced or reduced magnetism in the ground. Such deviations, which are relative to the earth's magnetic field, often indicate the presence of buried archaeological remains.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4000-2000 BC.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.

**Resistivity
Survey**

A technique of geophysical survey (*q.v.*) that measures the electrical resistance of the ground. Deviations of high or low resistance from the normal pattern often indicate the presence of buried archaeological remains.

Romano-British

Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Villa

High status Roman farmstead introduced to Britain as part of a system of agricultural administration.