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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL
IMPLICATIONS OF HEDGEROW REMOVAL AT
WADDINGTON BRACEBRIDGE HEATH
AND DUNSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE
(WDH98)**

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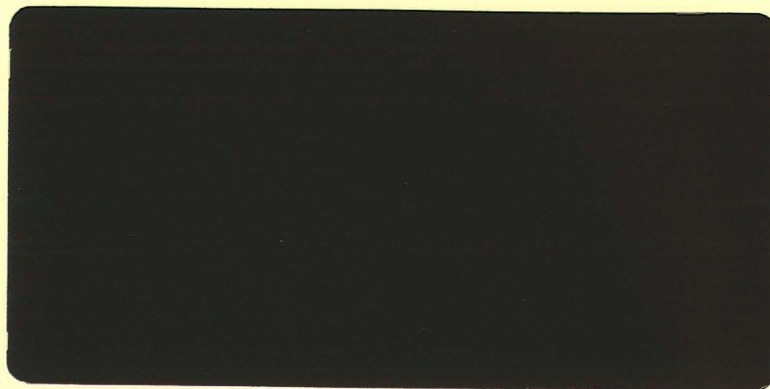
A P S
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL
IMPLICATIONS OF HEDGEROW REMOVAL AT
WADDINGTON BRACEBRIDGE HEATH
AND DUNSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE
(WDH98)**

SIC 988 665

Work Undertaken For
North Kesteven District Council

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner

January 1998

A.P.S. Report No: 3/98

1. INTRODUCTION

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by North Kesteven District Council to assess the archaeological and historical importance of hedgerows along a proposed Anglian Water pipeline between Waddington and Dunston (Fig. 1 and 2). The assessment was undertaken using the criteria established in the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (Appendix 1) and in advance of proposed partial removal by Anglian Water. A total of eight hedges are to be partially removed and are summarised below.

Hedge	Parish	National Grid Reference
A	Waddington	SK 979 664
B	Waddington/ Bracebridge Heath	SK 985 663
C	Bracebridge Heath	SK 988 663
D	Bracebridge Heath	SK 9890 6634
E	Bracebridge Heath	SK 9892 6634
F	Bracebridge Heath	SK 992 663
G	Bracebridge Heath	SK 995 663
H	Dunston	TF 063 625

2. METHODOLOGY

Compilation of the archaeological and historical data relevant to the areas described above involved examination of the primary and secondary sources available. These included;

- a) the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)
- b) historical documents, held in the Lincolnshire Archives Office (LAO)
- c) enclosure, tithe, parish and other maps and plans held in the Lincolnshire Archives Office
- d) published books and specialist reports

Information obtained from the above sources was supplemented by a site visit during which a visual assessment of the hedges was made and any archaeological data recorded.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SETTING

Appropriate records maintained by the County Council Sites and Monuments Record were examined. Several archaeological sites and findspots are located in the vicinity. Hedge A is located perpendicular to the A607 Grantham Road, which immediately north of the hedge follows the line of Ermine Street, an important Roman thoroughfare that once connected London to Lincoln and

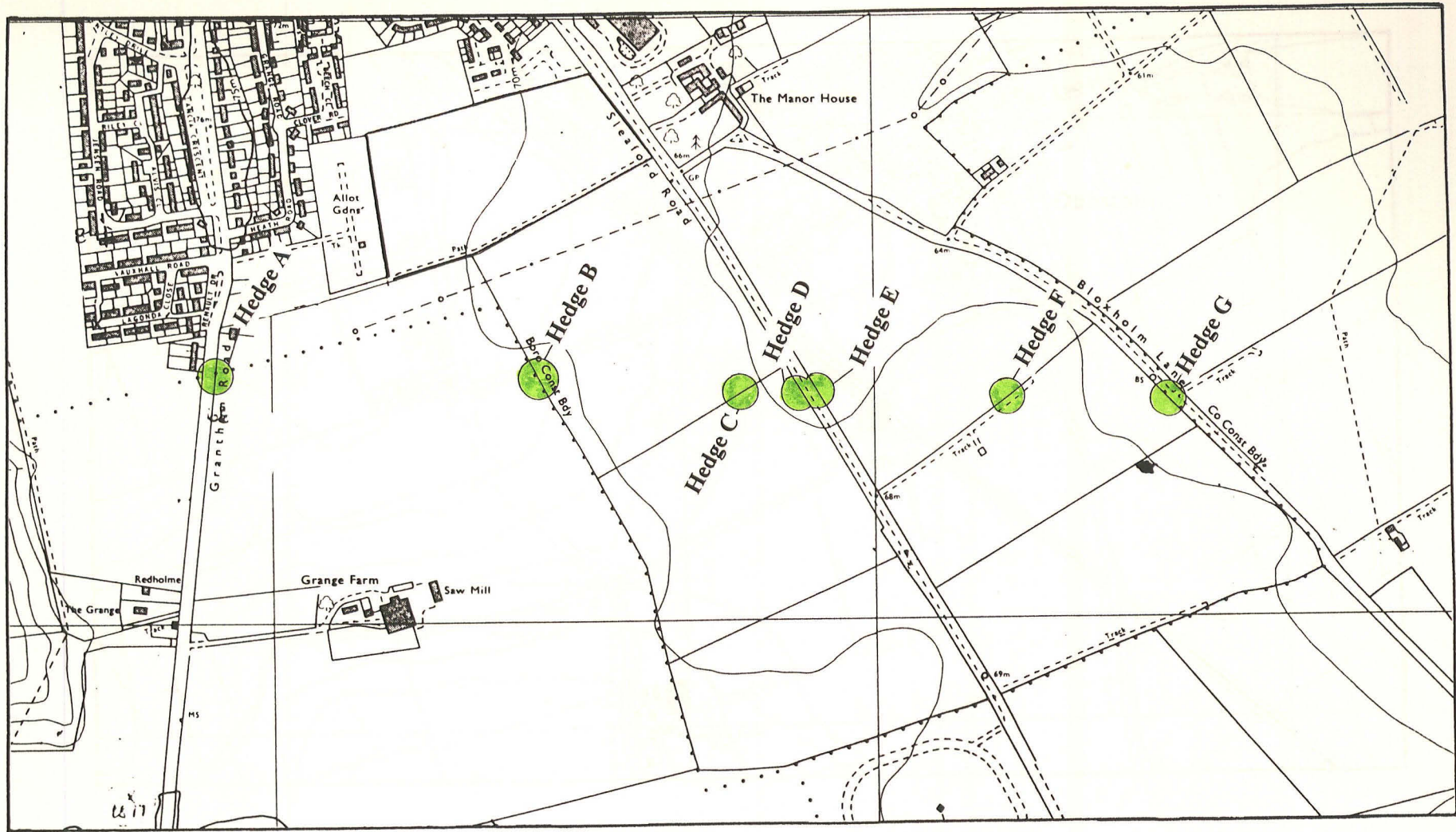


Figure 1 - Site Location Plan (Hedges A to G)

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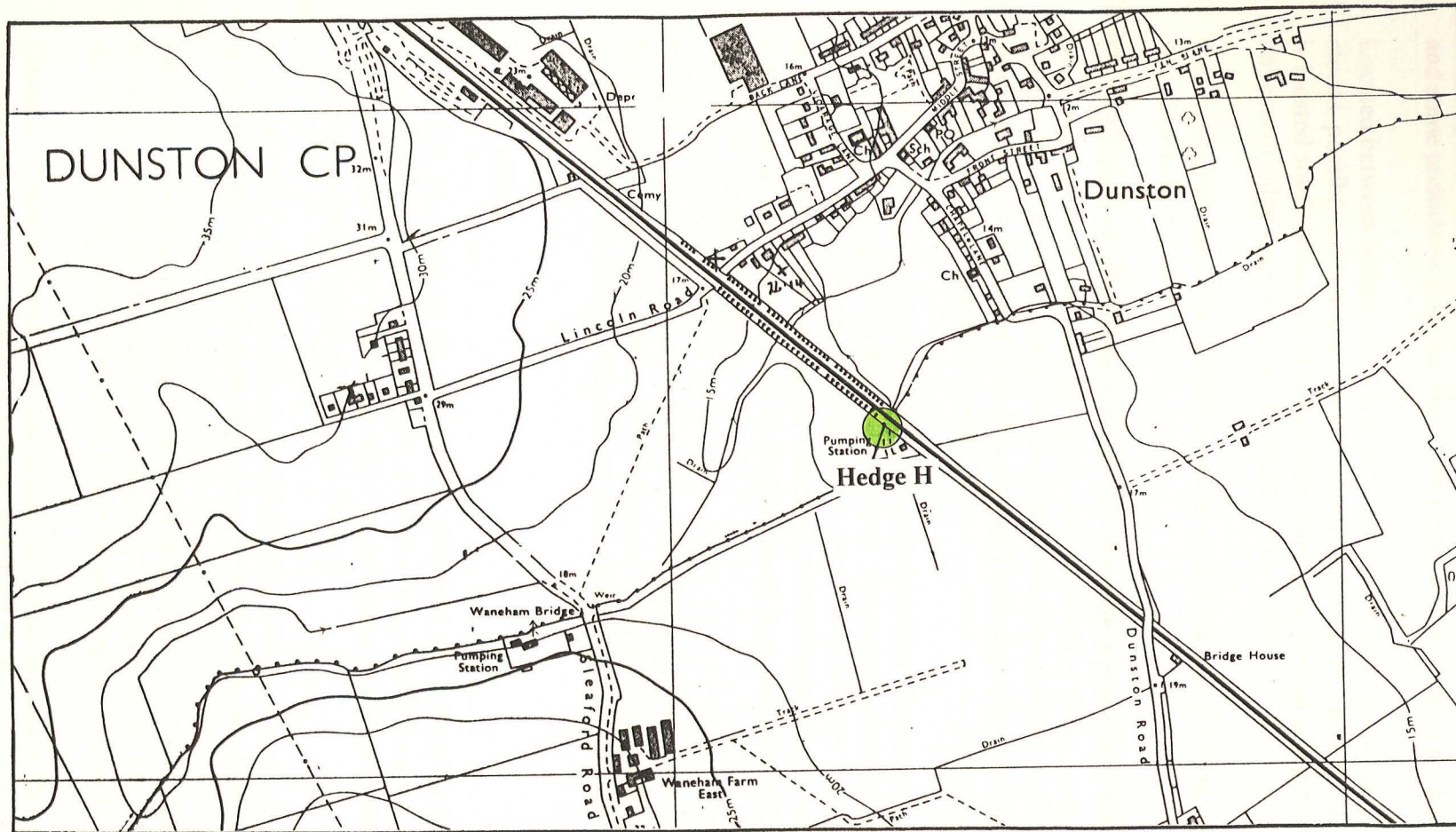


Figure 2 - Site Location Plan (Hedge H)

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to Lincoln and beyond to York (Margary 1973, 189). Other findspots of a Romano-British skeleton (SMR SK96NE.CQ) and cremation (SMR 60377) have led some to believe that a cemetery is located within close proximity to the hedge (Taylor 1994, 11). Other Romano-British and some prehistoric finds are also known from within 150m of the hedge (SMR SK96NE.BV).

Located between hedges F and G is the findspot of a Neolithic stone axe within an area of burnt stones, possibly indicating an associated settlement (SMR SK96NE.BA). In Dunston, Hedge H is located south of an area of earthworks comprising former settlement north of the stream and remains of ridge and furrow to the south (SMR 60472).

It is considered that all the hedgerows under examination do not form a part of any archaeological site recorded on the SMR.

No Inclosure map of Waddington survives although a plan (LAO Kesteven Award 96/16) has been reconstructed from the Enclosure Award of 1771. If the reconstructed plan is accurate, Hedges A and B would comprise boundaries mentioned in the Award. Furthermore, Hedge B marks the parish boundary with Bracebridge Heath and may date from the Late Saxon period when such boundaries were devised.

No Inclosure map survives for Bracebridge Heath either. However, a Tithe Award dating from 1842 is present (LAO I272/Bracebridge Par 4). This depicts all the boundaries represented by the hedges under investigation. No indication is given as to whether these were hedgerows or stone walls which were often used on the Lincolnshire heathlands. It is also possible that hedges D and E are later as the width of the A15 Sleaford Road is greater than that normally associated with 18th or 19th century roads.

Dunston is first depicted on the Enclosure Plan dating to 1796 (LAO Par 17, par plans). Hedge H is not depicted, the nearest equivalent located to the west, and is likely to have originated from the building of the railway. The railway dates from 1882 (Wright 1993, 112).

4. SITE VISIT

A site visit was made on the 11th January 1998 with the purpose of making a visual inspection of the specified lengths of the hedge (All 20m in length with the exception of Hedge B which is 50m in length) and its environs in order to determine the presence/absence of any previously unrecorded archaeological or historical features.

Hedge A - This is a fairly full hedge with less than 5% intermittent gaps and no trees. The hedge is located at the base of a slight slope down from the road. No ditch or bank is present.

Hedge B - This is located along a marked drop in height (*c.* 0.7m) of the fields from west to east. As such, no bank or ditch is present. Large gaps appear towards the southern end, with two gaps up to 5m wide. Approximately 25% of the hedge comprise intermittent gaps.

Hedge C - No hedge survives on the eastern half of the boundary, the remainder is fairly full. No trees are apparent. The hedge is planted on a slight bank, *c.* 0.7m wide and *c.* 0.25m high.

Hedge D - This is planted on a slight bank, c. 1m wide and 0.2m high. There are few gaps (between 5 and 10%) and no trees are in the hedge although are present closer to the road.

Hedge E - Up to 35% of this hedge comprises intermittent gaps. No trees were recorded and the hedge is planted on a bank some 1.3m wide and up to 0.5m high.

Hedge F - This is a full hedge containing less than 5% gaps within its length. No trees, bank or ditch are recorded.

Hedge G - This hedge is planted on a slight bank, c. 1m wide and 0.25m high. Approximately 5% of the hedge is comprised of gaps. No trees are apparent.

Hedge H - North of the stream there are large gaps accounting for some 50% of the total length. There is a single tree and no ditch or bank. South of the stream the hedge is irregular with no single line apparent. This portion appears to have been planted on an artificial slope. Several trees are recorded. There is no bank or ditch and 25% of the hedge comprises gaps.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological and Historical investigations undertaken in advance of proposed hedgerow removal in Waddington, Bracebridge Heath and Dunston have indicated that some of the hedgerows are of historical significance.

Several archaeological sites and findspots are recorded in the County Sites and Monuments Record, although it would appear that these have no association with the hedges under investigation.

The reconstructed Inclosure map of 1771 for Waddington and the Tithe Award for Bracebridge Heath depicts all the boundaries studied, although no indication is given as to whether these were hedges. It was often stipulated within the Awards that hedges were to be planted and these would normally have been completed within twelve months of the Award coming into force (Hoskins 1970, 199). In consequence, they form an integral part of a field system established prior to the general Inclosure Acts 1845-1882 and consolidated by the Short Title's Act 1896. The Inclosure map for Dunston does not depict the boundary under investigation and it would appear that the boundary originated from the construction of the adjoining railway.

6. SUMMARY

The hedges studied between Waddington and Dunston relate to the five criteria listed on page 11 (Schedule 1 Part II) of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 thus:-

1 The hedgerows -

do not mark the boundary, or part of the boundary of at least one historic parish or township with the exception of Hedge B which **does** mark the parish boundary between Waddington and Bracebridge Heath.

2 The hedgerows -

do not incorporate an archaeological feature and nor do they appear on the Sites and Monuments Record.

3 The hedgerows -

are not situated wholly or partly within an archaeological site with the exception of Hedge A which may be situated in an area of archaeological interest, notably a Romano-British cemetery.

4 All hedgerows -

do not in current knowledge mark the boundary of a pre-1600 estate or manor or are visibly related to such an estate or manor

5 All hedgerows -

are an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Acts, with the exception of Hedge H which probably dates from the construction of the railway in 1882.

7. REFERENCES

Hoskins, W.G., 1970 *The Making of the English Landscape*

LAO Kesteven Award 95/16 *Reconstructed Inclosure Award and Plan, Waddington*

LAO I272/Bracebridge Par 4 *Bracebridge Tithe Award, 1842*

LAO Par 17, par plans, *Enclosure Award and Plan, 1796*

Margary, I.D., 1973, *Roman Roads in Britain*

Taylor, G., 1994, *Desk-Top Assessment of the Archaeological Implications of Proposed Development of land next to Sleaford Road, Bracebridge Heath, Lincolnshire*. Unpublished Archaeological Project Services report.

Wright, N., 1993, 'Railways and Docks' in Bennett, S. and Bennett, N., *An Historical Atlas of Lincolnshire*

Appendix 1

EXTRACT FROM 'ADDITIONAL CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING "IMPORTANT" HEDGEROWS, Part II Criteria

1. The hedgerow marks the boundary, or part of the boundary, of at least one historic parish or township; and for this purpose "historic" means existing before 1850.

2. The hedgerow incorporates an archaeological feature which is-
 - (a) included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the secretary of State under section 1 (schedule of monuments) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979(g); or
 - (b) recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record.

3. The hedgerow-
 - (a) is situated wholly or partly within an archaeological site included or recorded as mentioned in paragraph 2 or on land adjacent to and associated with such a site; and
 - (b) is associated with any monument or feature on that site.

4. The hedgerow-
 - (a) marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record or in a document held at that date at a Record Office; or
 - (b) is visibly related to any building or other feature of such an estate or manor.

5. The hedgerow-
 - (a) is recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Acts(a); or
 - (b) is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system, and that system -
 - (i) is substantially complete; or
 - (ii) is of a pattern which is recorded in a document prepared before the relevant date by a local planning authority, within the meaning of the 1990 Act(b), for the purposes of development control within the authority's area, as a key landscape characteristic.