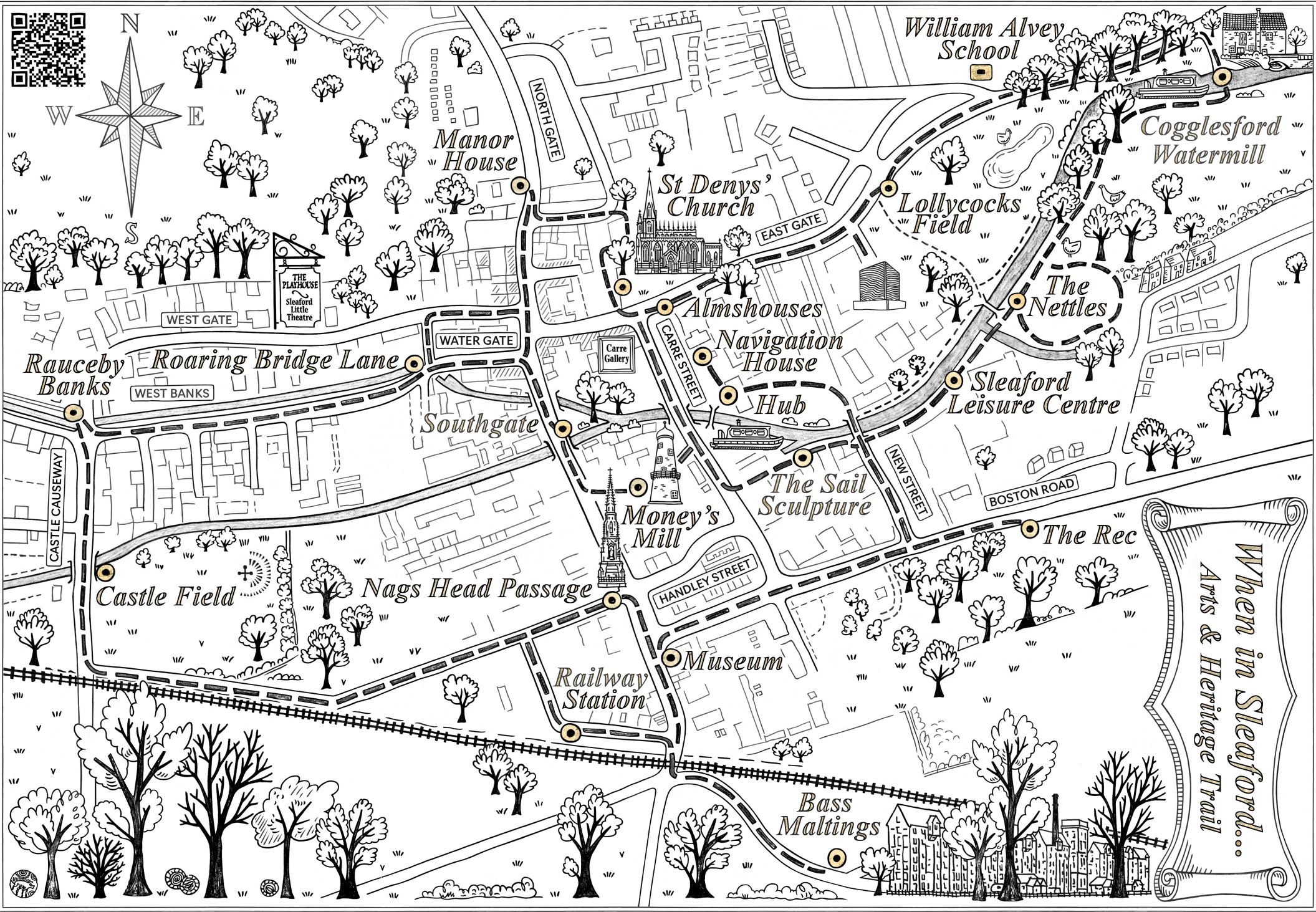




*When in Sleaford...
Arts & Heritage Trail*

When in Sleaford...

Explore Sleaford through a trail of bronze 'roundel' artworks, sited in pavements and on walls, celebrating historical sites, venues to visit and the town's collection of public artworks.

Arts & Heritage Trail

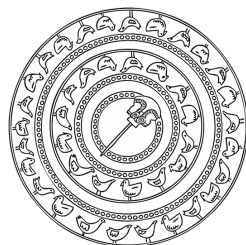
Designed by David Mackie, with artist Becky Adams, community groups and schools, the roundels were inspired by old maps, archaeological finds, local heritage and wildlife along the River Slea.



Hub These bean shoots represent the former use of the Hub, as Hubbard & Phillips' seed warehouse, from the 1930s to the early 1970s. The building was extended and remodelled, opening as an arts centre and gallery for craft and design in 2001.



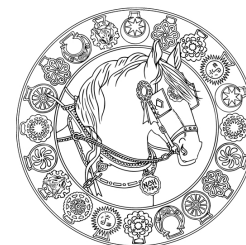
Sail Sculpture This design shows frolicking otters that may return to the River Slea one day. The nearby sculpture was inspired by the Humber keel barges that travelled the Slea, with sails that lowered to pass under the many bridges.



Boston Road Recreation Ground This roundel marks the way towards to Old Sleaford or 'Eslaforde', with duck designs from an Iron Age brooch. It also shows a 6th century Anglo-Saxon dress pin from an excavation nearby, when the railway was built in 1881.



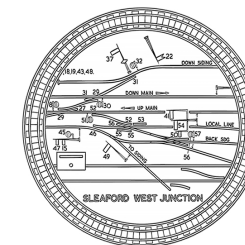
Sleaford Museum Here an Iron Age treasure chest spills out below a wyvern – also featured on the railing designed by Richard Bett. Another wyvern can be spotted on the end of the house opposite, built by local architects Charles Kirk & Sons.



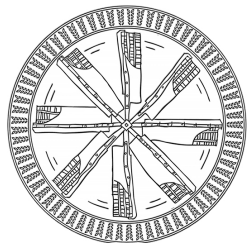
Nags Head Passage This alleyway passes Kirk's cottages on the way to the station and Castle Field. The design includes a traditional cart horse and horse brasses, that might have been on the sign for this old Georgian coaching inn and stable.



Bass Maltings These Grade II listed malt houses were originally owned by the Bass Brewery of Burton upon Trent. They were built in 1901-07 and are the largest group of malt houses in England, producing malt for beer for much of the twentieth century.



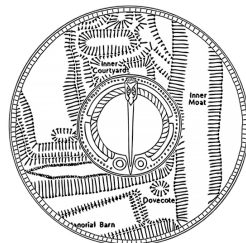
Sleaford Station The station opened in 1857 and still has much of its original character. The roundel was inspired by technical drawings from the 1950s by local architects and engineers Kirk & Parry.



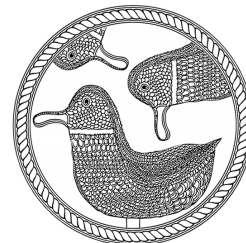
Moneys Mill This Grade II listed windmill was built in the early 1790s when the Sleaford canal passed right in front of it. The roundel shows the four sails of the mill moving at such speed that there appear to be eight.



Southgate A huge number of coin moulds were found in Old Sleaford at the site of one of the largest Iron Age mints in Europe, demonstrating the settlement's importance. This wild boar is found on Corneliauvi coins of the same period.



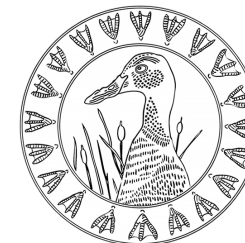
Castle Field Sleaford Castle was built for the Bishop of Lincoln in the 1100s and kept by the church for over 400 years, and it then disappeared over time. The design shows an archaeological map of the site and an Iron Age brooch.



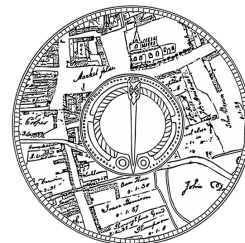
Rauceby Banks The pattern around the border of this roundel was inspired by the rope works near to this site in the 1700s. A watermill at the junction of Westgate and Castle Causeway supplied hemp to make the rope.



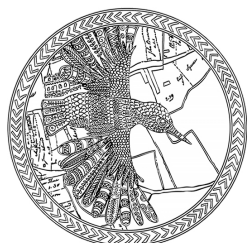
Roaring Bridge Lane Celebrating the many medieval watermills along the Slea and the rushing sound of the water under the bridge at this sharp bend in the river. It also shows an eel, which would have been caught here for hundreds of years.



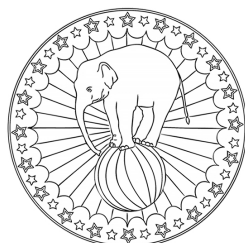
Manor House & Rhodes House This roundel marks these architecturally and historically interesting buildings, dating back to the 18th century. Many of the older features, including the date stones were added in 1800s.



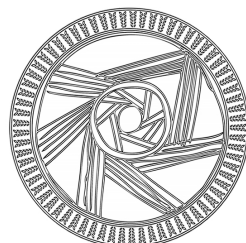
St Denys' Church Here the roundel shows a section of an early map of Sleaford by Cragg (c1790), including the Church and Market Place. The Anglo Saxon brooch at the centre references many important archaeological finds in the town.



Eastgate Almshouses A kingfisher flies over the Almshouses on the c1770 Cragg map. Also known as the Bedehouses, they were founded in 1636 to 'house 12 poor men'. The current buildings date from the 19th century.



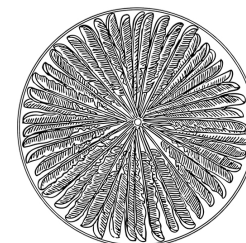
Lollycocks Field The quirky design remembers an elephant from a travelling circus that visited Lollycocks and Gregson Green in the 1950s. The field was bought by the district council and declared a Local Nature Reserve in 1993.



Cogglesford Watermill This is thought to be the only fully operational Sheriff's watermill in England. The roundel shows the mill stone with a border of wheat. It's believed there has been a mill on this site for over 1,000 years.



The Nettles Marking the entrance to this important nature and creative space, managed by volunteers and open to the public throughout the year. The long, winding willow screen has been maintained since it was planted in 2000.



Sleaford Leisure Centre The feather pattern was inspired by the wildlife found along the river. The roundel points to the Mermaid Mosaic and other river path mosaics by Alan Potter, which show historical methods of moving goods along the river.



Navigation House This is sited at the canal company office for the Sleaford Navigation, built in 1836. The spotted border is from a river trout, and the bird is a Bittern - once common in the reedbeds of Lincolnshire.



There is no start or end point for the trail; you can make your own way around the town. Pick up a sticker sheet and stick on a sticker each time you find a roundel. See if you can spot the World War I bronze memorial plaque?

The trail is wheel-chair accessible, and is approximately 3 miles in length. Shorter, circular sections can be followed in any direction. The Hub, Cogglesford Mill, Navigation House and Sleaford Museum offer family-friendly activities to bring the trail to life. Scan the QR code on the map to find out more.



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