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Swayfields Ltd  
1 Castle Hill  
Lincoln  
LN1 3AA

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**THE GRANGE, BARLINGS, LINCOLN**  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

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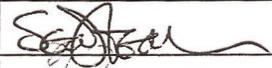
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NGR: TF ~~0675 7555~~ 0690 7550

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**THE GRANGE, BARLINGS, LINCOLN**  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

NGR: TQ 4694 6875

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## 1. SUMMARY

This document is an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the site known as The Grange, Barlings, Lincoln.

This report follows guidelines issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists and English Heritage and examines the planning background to the site, in conjunction with topographic, cartographic, documentary and archaeological information. It then addresses the development proposals, assesses the archaeological potential of the area of the proposed development and the likely impact of the proposals.

Although there are no known archaeological sites on the area of the proposed reservoir extension, several prehistoric flint axes have been found by chance on the surface of the adjacent fields. The potential for finding surviving archaeological deposits of prehistoric date on the site should therefore be considered to be high.

A walkover survey did not identify any concentrations of objects or building materials of Roman or medieval date, even though these should have been easily recognisable on the surface of the field if any were present. No prehistoric pottery sherds, flint implements or waste flakes were recovered although these would not have been so easily recognised on the stubbly surface.

Historic maps indicate that the site was open fields from at least the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Prior to that date, the site would have formed part of the medieval open fields or have been on the periphery of the medieval deer park belonging to Barlings Abbey.

The report concludes that the potential for prehistoric finds and/or features on the site is HIGH. As there are no plans to plough the site it will not be possible to undertake systematic fieldwalking and trial trenching alone would not be effective in determining the presence or absence of archaeological deposits. Informal discussions with Lincolnshire County Council indicate that an enhanced watching brief, otherwise known as "strip, map and record", would be the most effective way of mitigating the archaeological risk.

## 2. INTRODUCTION

This document is an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment concerning the site known as The Grange, Barlings, Lincolnshire, hereafter referred to as 'the site'. The site (site centred National Grid Reference TF 0675 7555) is located to the south of Langworth, c. 8km to the north-east of Lincoln (Fig 1).

The current owners are proposing to extend the area of an existing reservoir on the south-west side of Barlings Lane (Agricultural Determination M04/P/1076). West Lindsey District Council has advised the applicant that the site is located in an area of archaeological sensitivity; there are several prehistoric findspots in the immediate vicinity of the site. Consequently, Barlings Ltd has commissioned Gifford and Partners to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment.

### 2.1 Scope and structure of the report

The report has been prepared to guidelines issued by English Heritage (1999) and the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1999).

The Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Desk-Based Assessments* (1999) defines an assessment as a collation of written and graphic evidence to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource. The purpose of an assessment is to gain information about the potential archaeological resource on a site, in order to be able to assess the likely impact of a proposed development and enable strategies for the archaeological resource to be formulated. English Heritage (1999, 12) state that the objective of an assessment *is to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of a site and the impact of any development proposals*. An assessment is based upon and serves to inform professional judgements, relying upon *interpretation through experience and expertise of indicators relating to the defined states of the resource* (Darvill et al 1995, 7).

This report presents the geological, topographical, cartographic, historical and archaeological background to the site. This evidence has been used to make an assessment of the archaeological potential of the site and the impact of the proposed development. Whilst every effort has been made to ensure that the information included in this report is accurate, it should be noted that this assessment is based on paper records. Gifford & Partners Ltd accepts no responsibility for the actions of others, based on the enclosed information.

## 2.2 Methodology

The information required for assessment was gathered from the following:

- Site visit and walkover undertaken on 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2004
- 500 metre radius search for archaeological sites listed in the Lincolnshire Sites & Monuments Record (SMR)
- Examination of all available historic maps and sources relevant to the site held in the Local Studies section of Lincoln Central Library
- Examination of all available historic maps and sources relevant to the site held in the Lincolnshire Archives
- Priority Search of the Air Photographic Libraries held by the National Monuments Record (NMR) and Cambridge University Committee for Air Photography (CUCAP) for aerial photographs of the site post-dating the National Mapping Programme completed in 1997.

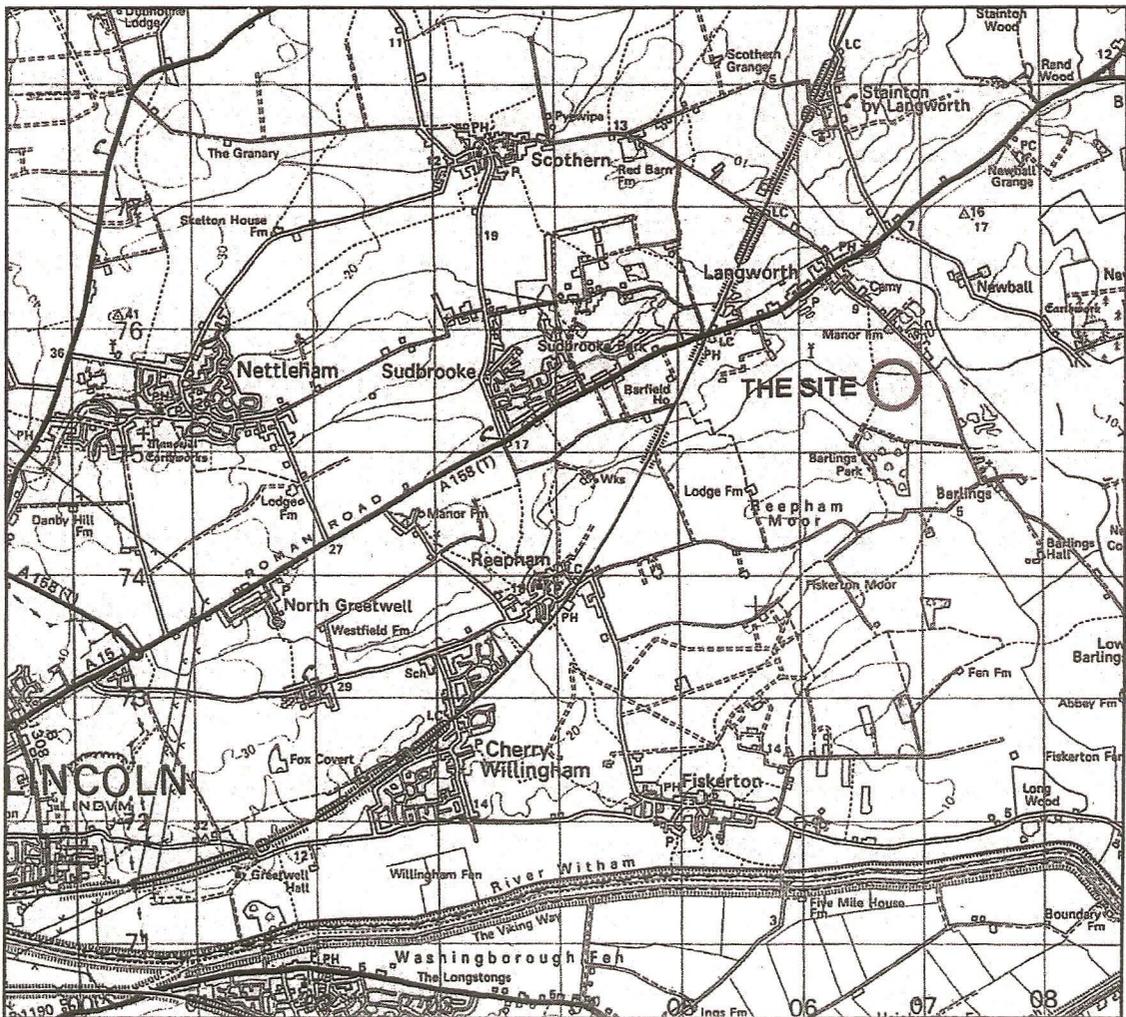


Fig 1 Location of the site at the Grange, Barlings

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### 3. PLANNING BACKGROUND

#### 3.1 Introduction

Planning Policies that affect the archaeological resource of the site range from national policy, Planning Policy Guidance 16 Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16) to regional and local strategic guidance issued through Lincolnshire County Council's Structure Plan.

#### 3.2 Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG16)

The commissioning of an archaeological desk-based assessment is often the first step in the process of consultation between developers and local authorities. Archaeology is now, as a result of the publication of Planning Policy Guidance 16 (Department of Environment 1990) a material consideration in the granting of planning consent. Planning Policy Guidance 16 (PPG 16) provides planning authorities with a staged approach to the consideration of archaeological remains that may survive on a proposed development site and states that where there are *nationally important archaeological remains ... that are affected by a proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation* (DoE 1990, A8). Where preservation in-situ is considered to be necessary, *the result of the assessment should* (whether sites are scheduled or not) *influence the design of the development in order to preserve or protect a monument or remains* (English Heritage 1999, I2). *In their own interests, therefore, prospective developers should include as part of their research into the development potential of a site, which they undertake before making a planning application, an initial assessment of whether the site is known or likely to contain archaeological remains* (DoE 1990, B19).

PPG16 identifies the need for early consultation in the planning process with the aim of determining the impact of construction schemes upon buried archaeological strata. Where archaeological features are likely to be encountered, strategies should be developed to deal with them. The results of desk-based assessment, combined with on-site archaeological evaluation, can form the basis upon which an informed decision on the necessity or otherwise for further archaeological mitigation strategies to be developed. These may include preservation *in situ*, by limiting development impact, or preservation by record (by excavation).

#### 3.3 Lincolnshire County Council's Structure Plan. (amended 1997)

Policy 80 of the LCC Structure Plan includes the following written statement relating to Ancient Monuments and Archaeology:

*Development adversely affecting an archaeological site of national importance (whether scheduled or not), or its setting, will not normally be permitted.*

*Development affecting an archaeological site of regional or local importance will be considered having regard to its intrinsic importance and the need for the proposed development.*

*Where development is permitted, satisfactory arrangements for the preservation in situ of archaeology within the development, or (where appropriate) the excavation and recording of the archaeological remains will be required.*

#### **3.4 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979**

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the site.

#### **3.5 Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act, 1990**

There are no Listed Buildings on the site and it is not located within a designated Conservation Area.

#### 4. GEOLOGICAL & TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

The British Geological Survey of England and Wales Sheet 102, Market Rasen, shows the underlying Drift geology of the site as River Terrace Deposits: loam, silt and clay. The underlying Solid Geology is described as Oxford Clay Formation: Grey Mudstone (British Geological Survey 1999).

The site is located to the west of Barlings Lane, roughly midway between Langworth and Barlings, immediately to the south of the existing reservoir; site centred NGR TF 0675 7555.

The existing reservoir is roughly rectangular, c. 1.2 ha in extent, and enclosed by raised bunds. A small plantation abuts the eastern side of the reservoir and a further small plantation is located in the corner of a large field immediately to the south-east. A steep-sided drain flows roughly west to east immediately to the north of the reservoir and feeds into Barlings Eau located c. 300m to the north-east.

The proposed extension to the reservoir will be c. 1.9 ha in extent with a sinuous outline extending from the south-east corner of the existing reservoir and then curving south and west before describing a broad arc to join up the south-west corner of the reservoir. Additional tree-planting may be employed to link the two existing plantations and screen the eastern and southern boundaries of the extended reservoir.

The area of the proposed extension to the reservoir is located within a single field at a height of c. 6.5m above Ordnance Datum (Fig 2). The field has been under arable cultivation and is currently covered in stubble (Plates 1 - 3).



Fig 2. Site Topography (Red line shows approximate area of proposed extension, green line shows indicative area of additional tree planting).

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## 5. CARTOGRAPHIC RESEARCH

The purpose of the cartographic research is to investigate the development of the site and its environs. The methodology entails tracing the extent and alignment of the existing site boundaries and then comparing these with earlier published maps. The evidence is presented below as a chronological progression in order to trace changes to the site and to tie in with the known historical development.

### 5.1 1778 Map of Lincolnshire comprehending Lindsey, Kesteven and Holland (Fig 3)

This small-scale map was surveyed by Captain Andrew Armstrong between 1776 and 1778. *Barling* (sic) to the south of the site and *Langworth* to the north are both marked on the map and Barling Lane is depicted but no other detail is shown.

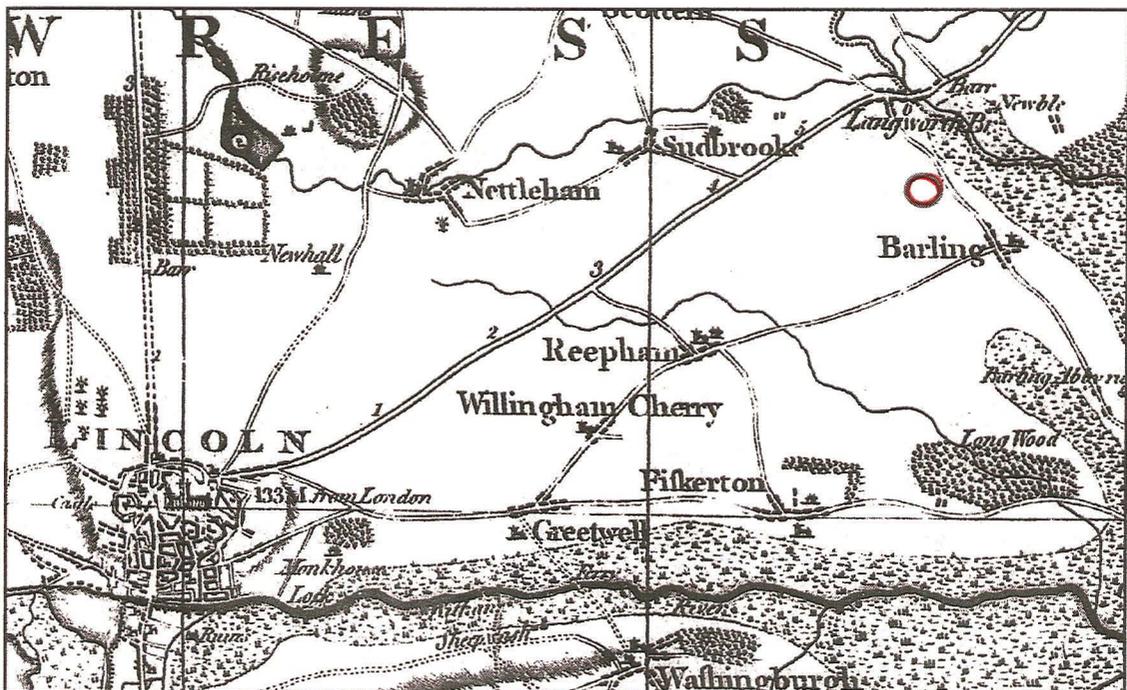


Fig 3. Extract from Armstrong's 1778 Map of Lincolnshire. (Red circle marks approximate area of site).

## 5.2 1828 Map of the County of Lincoln from an Actual Survey ... by A Bryant (Fig 4)

This small-scale map was surveyed between 1825 and 1827 and published by Bryant in 1828. *Barlings* to the south of the site and *Langworth* to the north are both marked on the map. *Barlings Park* is shown to the south-east but not identified and *Barlings Lane* is shown to the east. No other detail is included.

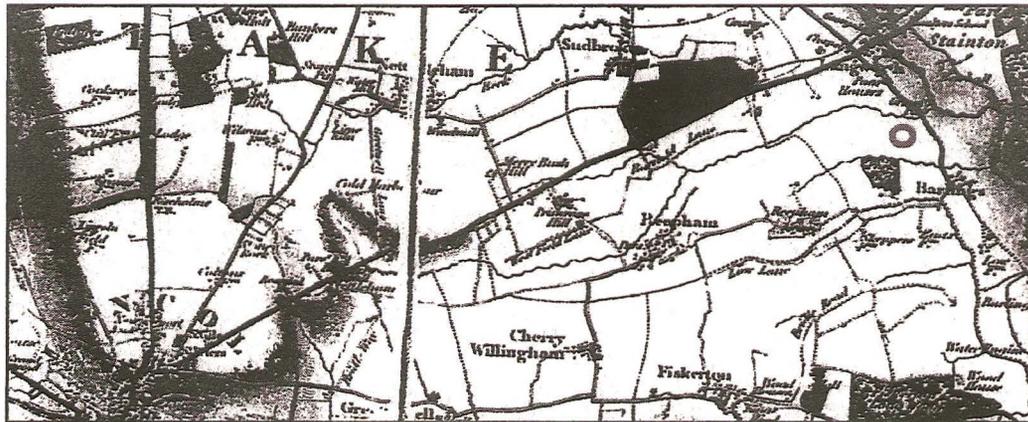


Fig 4. Extract from Bryant's 1828 Map of Lincolnshire'. (Red circle marks approximate area of site).

## 5.3 1891 Ordnance Survey, Lincolnshire Sheet LXII.SE, 6" to 1 mile (Fig 5)

This larger-scale map shows more detail than the earlier maps. *Barlings Lane* is shown to the east and a tree-lined drain, flowing west to east, is depicted immediately to the north of the site. An irregular field boundary, sparsely dotted with trees and following a meandering north – south alignment, bisects the area of the site. A Bench Mark, with the value 27.6 (feet) is shown immediately to the south of the site and the 25 foot contour line.

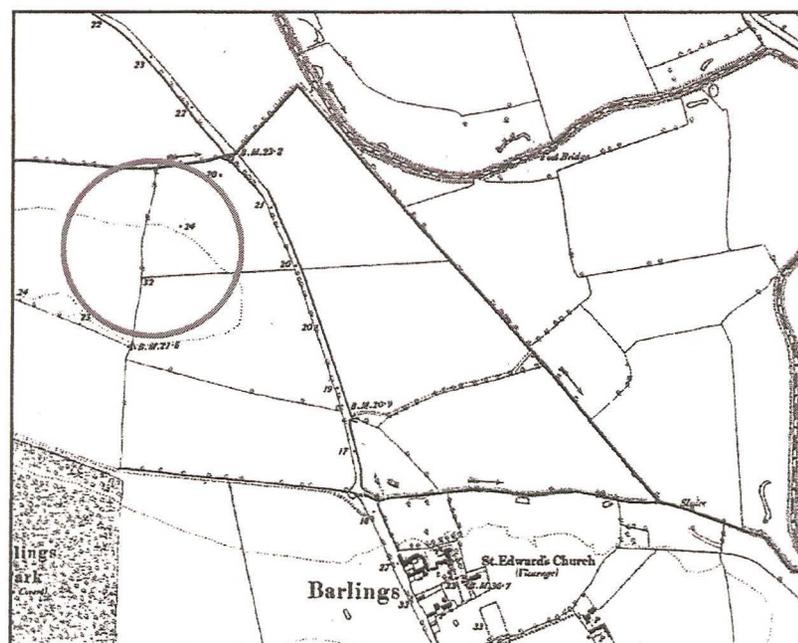


Fig 5 Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, 1891. (Red circle marks approximate area of site).

#### 5.4 1905 Ordnance Survey, Lincolnshire Sheet LXII.SE, 6" to 1 mile (Fig 6)

This map shows few changes in the area of the site from the survey published 14 years earlier. No trees are depicted and the benchmark is no longer shown to the south of the site but the 25 foot contour is marked.

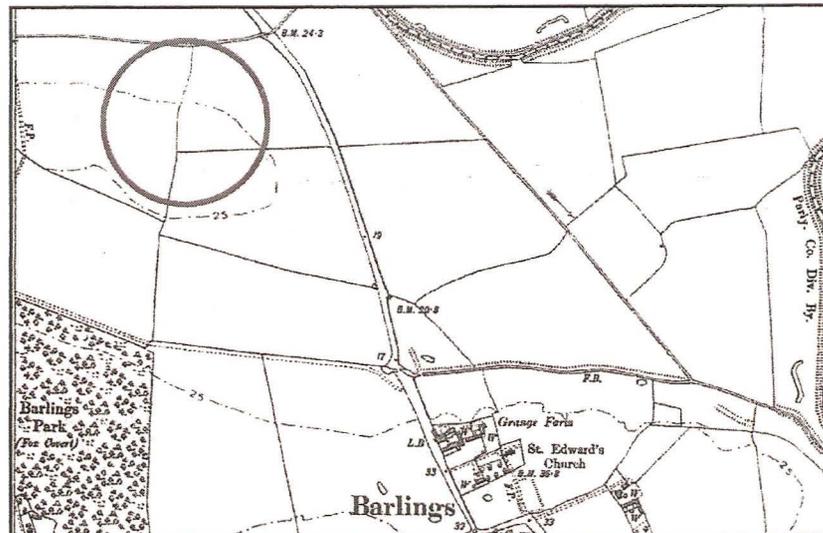


Fig 6. Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, 1905. (Red circle marks approximate area of site).

#### 5.5 1950 Ordnance Survey, Lincolnshire Sheet LXII.SE, 6" to 1 mile (Fig 7)

This map shows no changes in the area of the site from the survey published 45 years earlier.

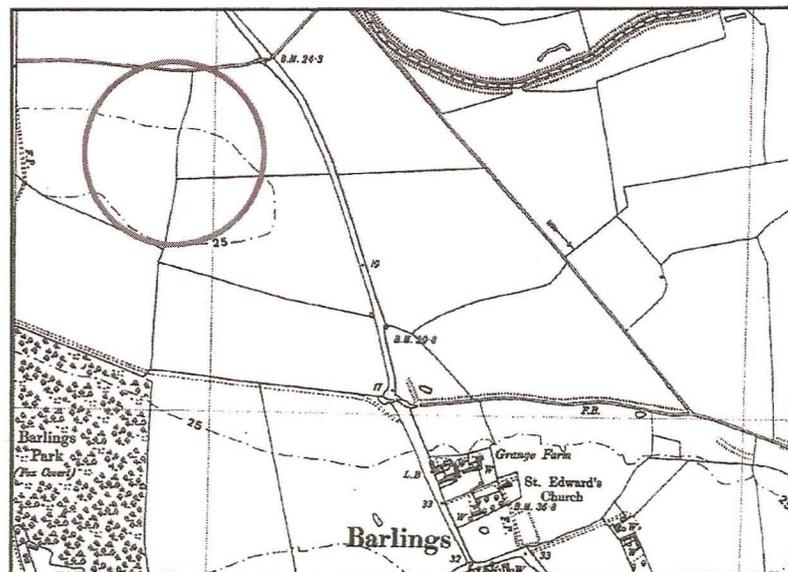


Fig 7. Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, 1950. (Red circle marks approximate area of site).

5.6 1982 Ordnance Survey, Lincolnshire Plan TF 0675 – 0775, 1: 2,500 (Fig 8)

The north – south field boundary has been removed to create a single irregular field in the north of the area of the site. No other changes are discernible from the 1950 survey.

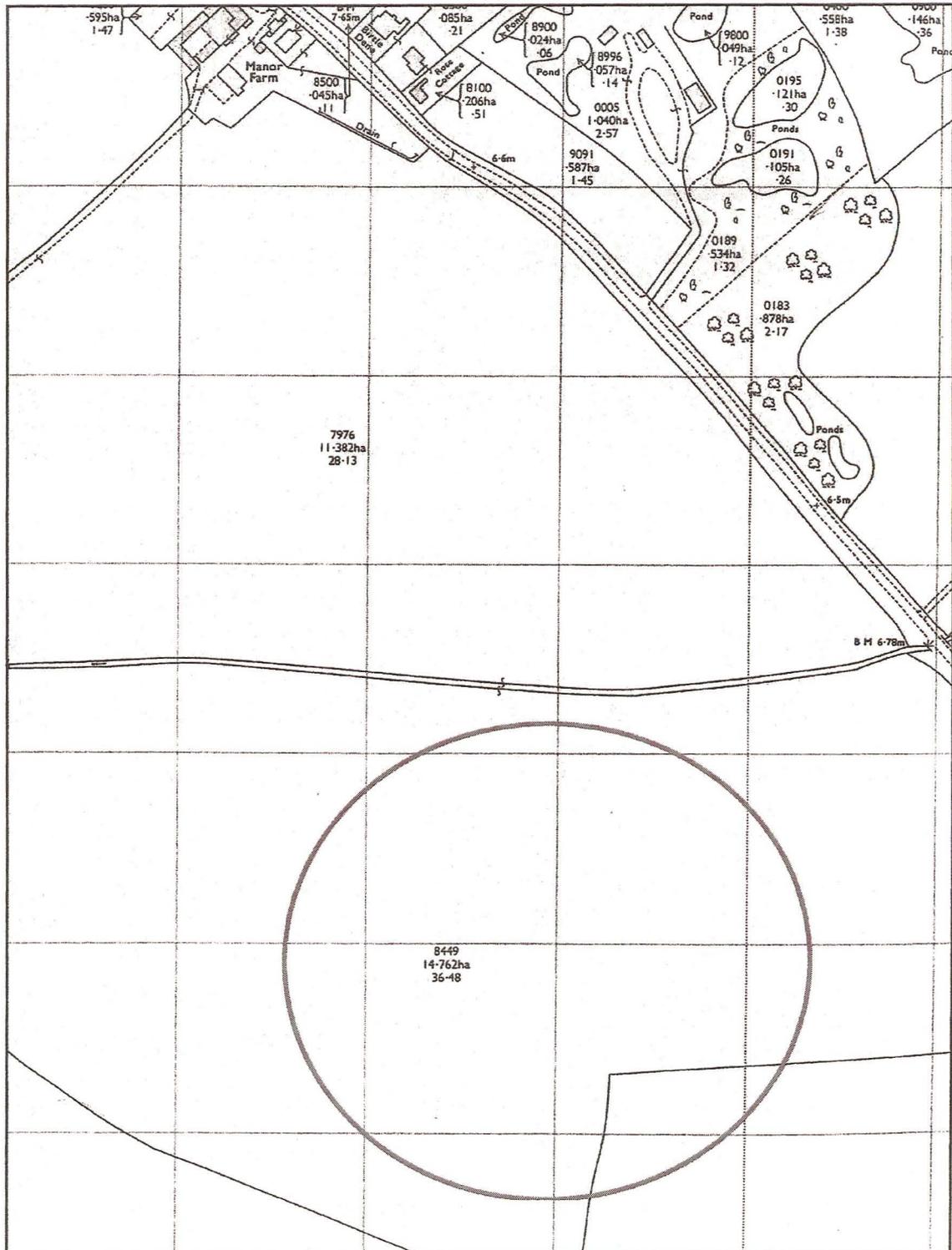


Fig 8. Ordnance Survey, 1: 2,500, 1982. (Red line marks area of site).

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## 6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The archaeological and historical background to the Study Area, is laid out in this section. Records of previous discoveries within a 500m radius, held by the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (previously known as Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record; SMR), are laid out by period in Tables 1-3. Numbers in brackets within sections 6.1 – 6.5 of this report refer to sites shown on Fig. 9.

### 6.1 Prehistoric

There are a number of prehistoric findspots recorded within a 500m radius of the site. The majority are chance finds, which were mostly found during the 1950s or earlier.

A rounded or ovate bifacial flint handaxe of Acheulian type and dating from the Lower Palaeolithic period (500,000 – 10,000 BP) was recovered from the field to the south of the site (May 1976, 202), less than 250m to the south-east of the site.

Several Neolithic stone implements, dating from the period c. 4000 BC – c. 2000 BC, have been recovered from the fields around the site. A polished flint axe (2) and a flint axe (6) were recovered from the fields to the east and south-east of the site respectively.

Three polished stone axes, (3, 4 and 5) were found close together in a single field c.500m to the north-east of the site. A polished stone macehead (7), of probable Bronze Age date, was also found in this area. The sandstone implement has a central, hourglass perforation and was found close to the footpath.

A ditched enclosure, c.1ha in extent was identified as a cropmark on an aerial photograph in the field immediately to the west of Manor Farm. The enclosure (8) is believed to be of probable prehistoric date and is located c. 500m to the north-west of the site.

A number of amorphous cropmarks visible on an aerial photograph of the field to the south of the site, centred at NGR TF 0673 7521, are considered to be geological in origin and are therefore not included in the HER. The cropmarks are apparently very unclear but might be evidence for ditched enclosures of unknown date (Pers Comm Mark Bennet, Lincs. HER).

Map No	SMR No	Type	NGR TF	Site
1	51718	Palaeolithic flint axe	07107530	Barlings Lane
2	53027	Neolithic flint axe	07157548	Barlings Lane
3	53029	Neolithic polished stone axe	06467574	Barlings
4	53030	Neolithic polished stone axe	06337585	Barlings
5	53031	Neolithic polished stone axe	06347588	Barlings
6	53032	Neolithic flint axe	07117530	Barlings Lane
7	53023	Bronze Age macehead	06507570	Barlings
8	53036	Cropmark Enclosure	06537591	Manor Farm, Barlings

Table 1. Prehistoric finds within a 500m radius of the site

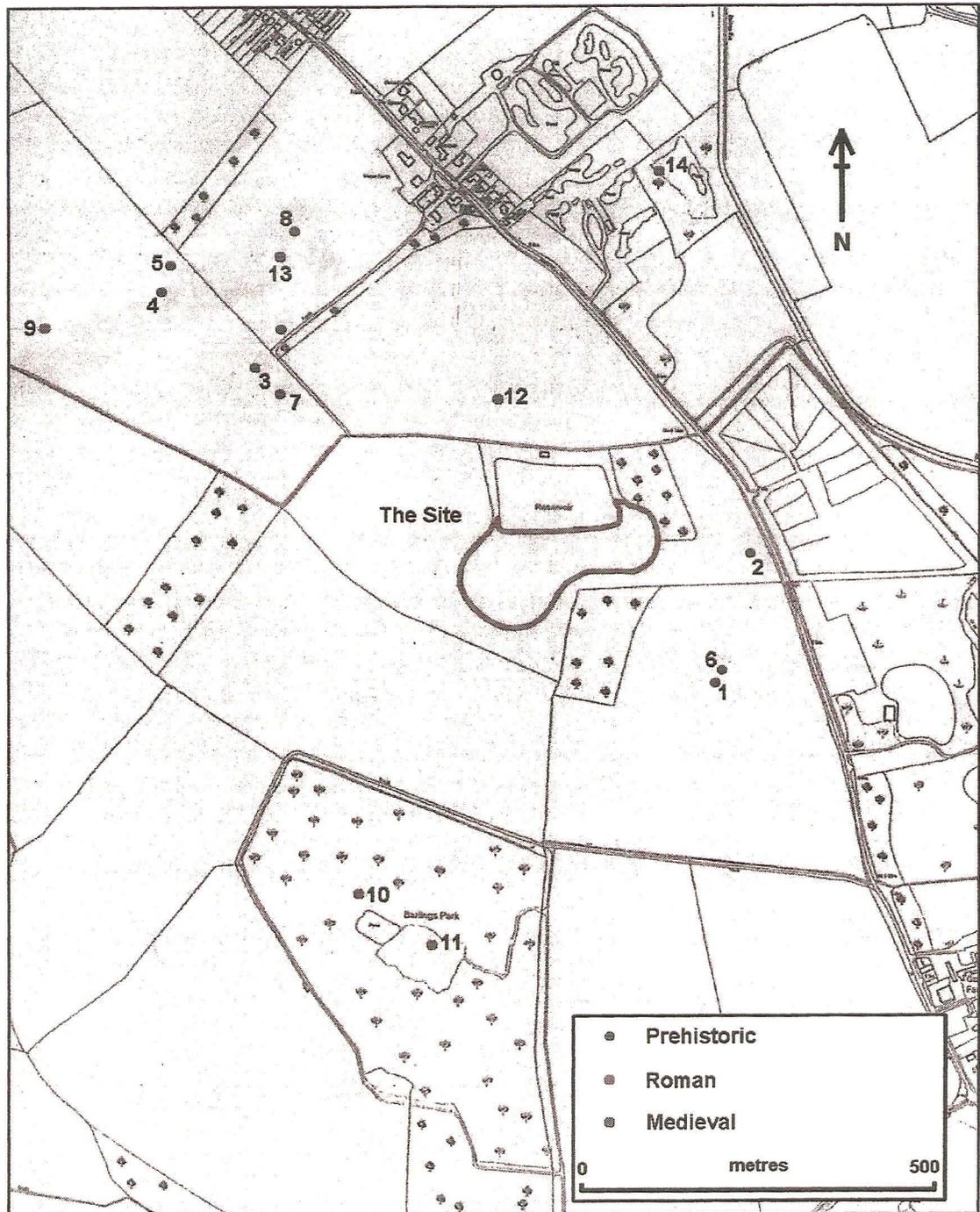


Fig 9. Archaeological Sites recorded on the Lincolnshire HER within a 500m radius of the site.

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## 6.2 Roman

Roman pottery sherds and metal objects (9) were recovered from the surface of the field c. 500 m to the north-west of the site. The objects were scattered over an area of c. 100m diameter and included at least three coins of 4<sup>th</sup> century date and one 2<sup>nd</sup> century coin although it was reported that eleven other coins had been recovered. A late 1<sup>st</sup> century plate brooch and part of a seal box were also found. Further concentrations of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century coins have been recovered from two areas, slightly to the east, in the same field along with a belt fitting, lead hammer and lead weight.

Map No	SMR No	Type	NGR TF	Site
9	54098	Roman artefact scatter	0616 7580	Barlings

Table 2. Roman finds within a 500m radius of the site

## 6.3 Saxon and medieval

Barlings is mentioned in Domesday Book which indicates the pre-conquest origins of the settlement. Prior to the reign of William the Conqueror Dena, Cola and Asgautr all held lands in Barlings. After the Norman Conquest, ownership of the estate was shared between the Bishop of Durham and Kolsveinn, although the latter held all of the lands (Thorne 1986).

### *Land held by the Bishop of Durham:*

*In Barlings: Dena had 9 bovates of land taxable. Land for 1 and a half ploughs.*

*Now Kolsveinn (holds) from the Bishop in Lordship 1 plough*

*2 villages and 1 smallholder with 1 plough*

*Meadow 20 acres, underwood 20 acres*

*Value before 1066, 16s; now 20s (ibid, 3.3).*

### *Land of Kolsveinn:*

*Cola had 6 bovates of land taxable. Land for 1 plough.*

*Kolsveinn has 1 plough and 3 villagers with 1/2 plough and 1 church*

*Value before 1066, 10s; now £4 (ibid, 26.7).*

*Asgautr had 6 bovates of land taxable. Land for 1 plough.*

*Kolsveinn has 1 plough*

*2 villagers and 3 smallholders with 1/2 plough*

*Meadow 20 acres, underwood 20 acres*

*Value before 1066, 30s; now 40(s) (ibid, 26.8).*

Barlings Abbey was founded by Ralf de Haya in 1154. Canons from the Premonstratensian Abbey at Newsham, near Grimsby, may have originally founded the Abbey at Barlings Grange, before transferring the site to its existing location on the west bank of Barlings Eau.

The original endowment included Barlings vill and church but not Ralf's hunting park, although that was endowed on the Abbey by Nicholas de Haya in the later 12<sup>th</sup> century. During the 14<sup>th</sup> century, the Abbey enjoyed the royal patronage of Edward III and by the end of the century Barlings was one of the richest Premonstratensian houses in the country

(lincsheritage nd). The abbey estate was acquired by the Duke of Suffolk following its dissolution in 1537 (Page 1906, 202).

The vestiges of the medieval deerpark are preserved in the area of Barlings Park (10), to the south of the site. Information included in the SMR indicates that the boundaries of the park may have extended to the west of the site. An area of woodland within Barlings Park, c. 14ha in extent and centred on TF067749, is included on the Nature Conservancy Council's Inventory of Ancient Woodland (11).

In the field immediately to the north of the site, evidence for medieval ridge and furrow cultivation (12) extending across an area c. 12 ha, was identified as cropmarks on aerial photographs. Further to the west, field boundaries (13) believed to be medieval in origin, extending across an area c. 50 ha in extent, have also been identified as cropmarks on aerial photographs. A trackway (14), surviving as an earthwork and identified as cropmarks on aerial photographs, is located to the north of the site.

Map No	SMR No	Type	NGR TF	Site
10	50395	Medieval deerpark	0660 7500	Barlings
11	50666	Ancient Woodland	0670 7490	Barlings
12	53039	Cropmark ridge and furrow cultivation	0680 7570	Barlings
13	53035	Cropmark field system	0650 7580	Barlings
14	53042	Cropmark trackway	0703 7602	Barlings

Table 3. Saxon and medieval finds within a 500m radius of the site

## 7. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

All of the available aerial photographs of the county, including those relating to the area of the site, were included in the National Mapping Programme undertaken by the Royal Commission for the Historic Monuments of England (RCHME) which was completed in 1997. No cropmarks were recorded on the area of the site itself, but several cropmark sites have been identified in the surrounding area (see 6.1 and 6.3 above).

The National Monument Record (NMR) Air Photograph Library in Swindon holds no aerial photographs of the site or surrounding area post-dating the National Mapping Programme. The most recent aerial photographs of the site held by the NMR were taken in 1975.

Cambridge University Committee for Air Photography (CUCAP) does not have any aerial photographs of the site or surrounding area post-dating the National Mapping Programme. The most recent aerial photographs of the site held by the CUCAP were taken in 1990.

## 8. SITE WALKOVER SURVEY

The site was visited on 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2004. The weather was overcast and tending to drizzle (see Plates 1-3).

The surface of the site was covered in low stubble. The surface was generally visible between the rows of stubble although in places, weed growth obscured the soil. The field was not suitable for systematic fieldwalking which is ideally carried out on a freshly ploughed field, which has been allowed to weather so that large clods of earth are broken down and artefacts become visible on the surface.

The site was walked on an informal grid system, criss-crossing the site from east to west and then from north to south. The surface of the field was scanned for visible artefacts with particular attention paid to wheel ruts and verges where the surface of the soil was most visible.

The ground was well drained and the surface of the field was averagely stony. Although the field was not ideally suitable for fieldwalking it is likely that distinctive artefacts of Roman or medieval date would have been visible on the surface, if any were present. Similarly, no concentrations of building material of any date were apparent. Ground conditions on the day would probably have precluded the recovery of less conspicuous artefacts such as pottery sherds of prehistoric or Anglo-Saxon date. A small number of frost-fractured flint nodules were noted but no worked flint implements or waste flakes were recovered.

## 9. SITE TRUNCATION

Historic maps indicate that the area of the site has been open farmland from at least as early as the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. The evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation from the field immediately to the north is not currently known to extend south on to the area of the site. It is possible that the site was formerly part of the medieval common fields or alternatively it may once have been on the edge of the medieval deerpark.

There is currently no geotechnical information available to establish current depth of topsoil or relict cultivation horizons. Similarly, no information is available on possible truncation caused by deep ploughing or tree-planting associated with the medieval park.

## 10. IMPACT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Preliminary drawings prepared by Swayfields Ltd indicate that the existing reservoir will be extended to the south and south-west by the excavation of a rounded, L-shaped extension c. 1.9 ha in extent. It is also likely that the areas to the south-east and south of the new extension will be infilled with additional tree-planting to link up the two existing plantations and form a single, large plantation screening the reservoir from Barlings Lane.

## 11. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Although there are no known archaeological findspots on the site, previous discoveries in the immediate vicinity suggest that there is the potential for archaeological deposits, particularly of prehistoric date.

The flint axes recovered from the surface of the adjacent fields were all chance finds, mainly dating from the 1950s or earlier. All of these items are relatively large, easily recognisable items which were generally found adjacent to footpaths. There has been no systematic fieldwalking survey of the area of the site or adjacent fields, which might be expected to recover concentrations of less easily recognisable objects, such as cores or scrapers and waste flakes that would assist in the identification of activity areas. However, the concentration of prehistoric finds around the site suggests that the potential for prehistoric features and/or finds assemblages to be found on the site is likely to be **HIGH**. Finds or features of this date would be of at least **LOCAL IMPORTANCE**. However, dated structural features and/or associated environmental evidence would probably be considered to be of **REGIONAL IMPORTANCE**.

Roman pottery and metal objects have been recovered from a discrete area c 100m across, located to the north-west of the site, over a considerable period of time. The nature of the material recovered to date as listed in the HER, pottery sherds and a preponderance of coins and metal objects but no building materials, suggests that this may be the remains of a hoard which has been scattered over a wider area by ploughing. The absence of any visible Roman material, usually amongst the most durable and easily recognisable archaeological artefacts, from the area of the site suggests that the potential for recovering deposits of Roman date should be considered to be **LOW**. Finds of later prehistoric or Roman date would be of at least **LOCAL IMPORTANCE**.

Although Barlings is mentioned in Domesday Book there are no findspots of Anglo-Saxon date in the vicinity. The site is likely to have been part of the common fields or on the periphery of the deerpark in the medieval period. The potential for archaeological deposits of medieval or post-medieval date to survive on the site is **LOW**. Field boundaries relating to the medieval field system or deerpark would be of **LOCAL IMPORTANCE**.

Overall, the density of known prehistoric findspots and the fact that the area of the site has never been developed suggest that the potential for surviving archaeological deposits on the site is likely to be **MEDIUM to HIGH**.

There is currently no information on the presence or absence of surviving archaeological deposits on the site. Consequently, the nature, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits remain unknown. PPG 16 sets out procedures and policies for dealing with archaeological remains likely to be disturbed by new development. Dr Beryl Lott, Lincolnshire County Council's Planning Archaeologist, has already indicated that a systematic fieldwalking survey should be undertaken to recover surface scatters of artefacts. The results of such a survey could then be used to inform a programme of trial-trenching. However, the field is currently covered in stubble and is unsuitable for fieldwalking. There are currently no plans to plough the field as it is hoped to commence groundworks for the extension to the reservoir.

Other forms of non-intrusive survey, such as geophysical prospection, are unlikely to detect early prehistoric features. Similarly, untargeted trial trenching would not provide a sufficient level of confidence as to the potential presence or absence of archaeological features. There are no known cropmarks on the site, even though the evidence from the surrounding fields suggests that ground conditions would be suitable for identification of cropmarks from aerial photographs.

Informal discussions with Dr Beryl Lott of Lincolnshire County Council have indicated that she would expect a condition for an enhanced watching brief to be applied as a condition of any planning consent. Lincolnshire County Council would usually issue a brief for archaeological recording which would form the basis for a detailed methodology to be agreed.

An enhanced watching brief would take the form of a "strip, map and record" exercise whereby topsoil and subsoil deposits would be excavated under archaeological supervision and any surviving archaeological deposits would be recorded on plan at an appropriate scale. Once this had been completed archaeological features and deposits could be sampled and recorded in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI). The strategy for excavating and recording archaeological features would usually be agreed with Lincolnshire County Council's Planning Archaeologist once the all features plan was complete.

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Lincolnshire Archives  
St Rumbold Street  
Lincoln  
LN2 5AB

National Monuments Record (NMR)  
Kemble Drive  
Swindon  
SN2 2GZ

Cambridge University Committee for Air Photography (CUCAP)  
Air Photo Library  
[Aerial-photography@lists.cam.ac.uk](mailto:Aerial-photography@lists.cam.ac.uk)

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15. APPENDIX 1 – PLATES

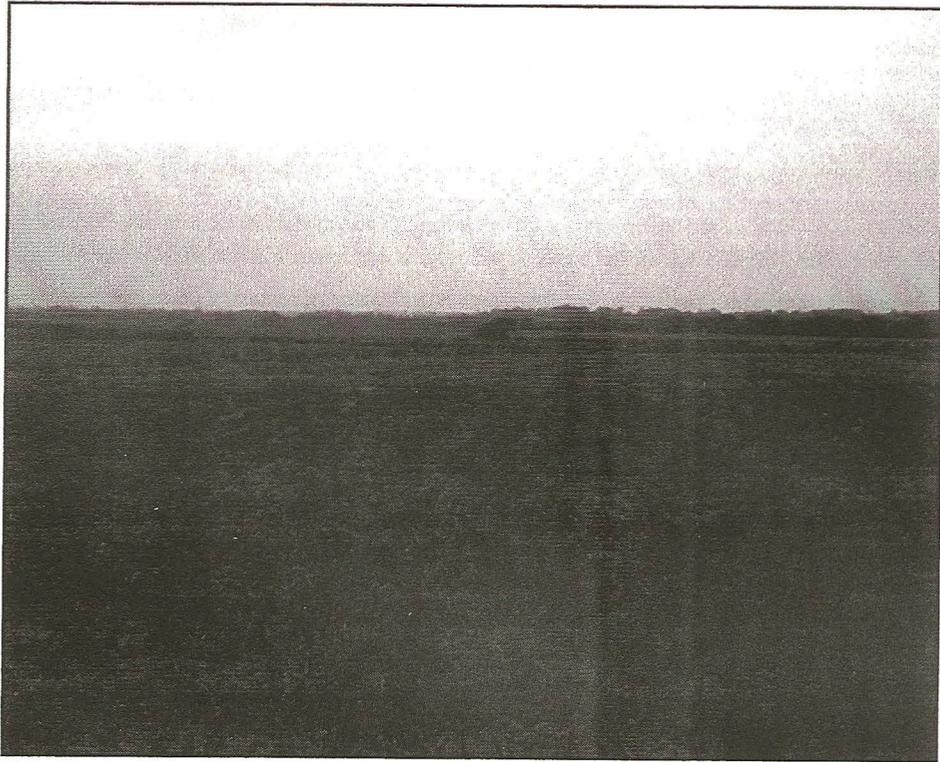


Plate 1 Southern area of site, looking west

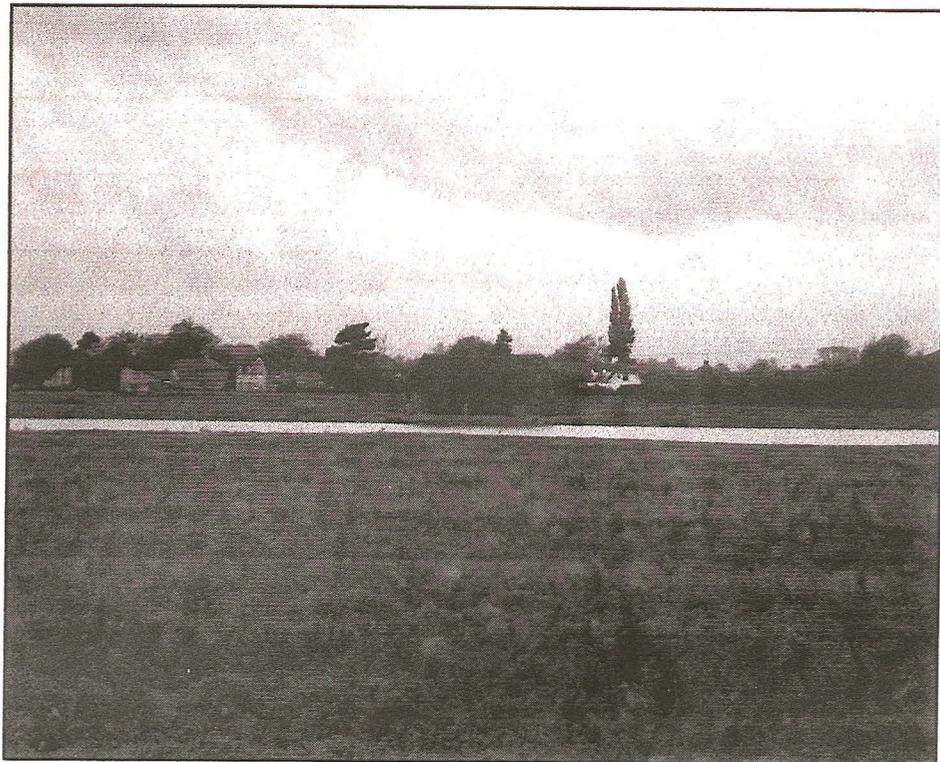


Plate 2 Northern area of site and existing reservoir, looking north



Plate 3 Northern part of site, looking south-east from reservoir bund