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**Proposed Farm Reservoir, Bishop Norton Lane,
Glenthams**

NGR: SK 9925 9140³⁶
Site Code: GBNL 03
LCNCC Museum Accn. No. 2003.3
WLDC Planning Application No.: M02/P/1007

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

**Report prepared for
J.H. Walter (on behalf of J.R. Green and Sons)**

**by
G. Tann**

**LAS Report No. 636
January 2003**

Conservation
Services
17 JAN 2003
Highways & Planning
Directorate

Event 43863
Source 48517
Negative

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Proposed Farm Reservoir, Bishop Norton Lane, Glentham Archaeological Desk - Based Assessment

NGR: SK 9925 914036

Site Code: GBNL 03

LCNCC Museum Accn. No. 2003.3

WLDC Planning Application No. M02/P/1007

Summary

The application site lies at the base of a slope, beside a field boundary ditch, which may have been a minor natural watercourse. Until recently the field has been ploughed, and there are air photographic indications of medieval ridge and furrow from arable farming. No archaeological finds have been reported from this field, and none were seen on the surface during an initial walkover.

The site lies within a landscape of Neolithic, late prehistoric and Romano-British sites, known from cropmarks and surface finds. The most significant is a site thought to be a levelled Neolithic burial mound, immediately north of Bishop Norton Lane; that site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. A settlement site, probably Late Iron Age, is known 150m SW of the application site. There is the potential for remains of this date within the application site, masked by the medieval ridge and furrow.

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS) was commissioned in December 2002 by JH Walter on behalf of J R Green and Sons to prepare an archaeological desk-based assessment of a proposed farm reservoir site, south of Bishop Norton Lane, Glentham (Figs. 1 and 2).

The purpose of the desk-based assessment is to assess any identify the archaeological potential of the application site by collating available existing information.

The Application Site

The 1.75ha site lies is at the NW corner of an arable field, south of Bishop Norton Lane. It is 0.5km NW of Glentham village, and 150m south of the Bishop Norton parish boundary. The proposed 36,000m³ reservoir is intended to have external dimensions of about 200m x 90m, with a bank rising about 2.5m above existing ground level (except at the NW corner, where the difference will be about 3.8m).

The base of the reservoir will be up to 2.5m below existing ground level, with internal dimensions at its base of about 138m x 42m; battered to about 165m x 70m at existing ground level (Fox Plant Dwg. No. 10243.95/LS; Fig. 3).

Planning Background

A planning application for a farm reservoir has been submitted to West Lindsey District Council (M02/P/1007). The District Council's archaeological advisors, Lincolnshire County Council Conservation Services, have indicated that the proposed development is adjacent to a Scheduled Ancient Monument, and near other known archaeological sites. They recommended that archaeological information be obtained in order to inform determination of the planning application. This desk-based assessment is the initial collation of existing information relevant to the site and its context. Further archaeological investigations may be requested by the planning authority after this assessment has been considered.

Methods and Sources

A desk-based assessment of the application site, within a 0.5km surrounding area, was undertaken in order to identify and assess all archaeological constraints. Research for the assessment was conducted by G. Tann between December 20th 2002 - January 3rd 2003. The following sources were consulted and available information researched:

- Lincolnshire County Council County Archaeology Office (Sites and Monuments Record, National Mapping Programme overlay of cropmarks, oblique air photographs, parish file, previous reports)
- Lincolnshire Archives Office (Manuscript maps, Ordnance Survey maps, other documentary and published sources)
- Lincoln Central Library Reference Department, Local Studies Collection (published sources, press cuttings, Ordnance Survey maps)
- Site visit

Topography and Geology

Ground level immediately to the north of Bishop Norton Lane is at about 17.9m OD, falling to about 17.1m OD to the NW of the site. The client's Design Layout plan uses a survey base of 100m at the NW corner of the field, therefore OD levels are about 82m lower than the survey values.

The site lies near the foot of natural slopes, falling from the east and the south. A ditch along the western field boundary may represent a managed minor watercourse tributary of Mellows Beck. Land to the west of the boundary is much flatter, although low-lying.

Soils on the site are clays, overlying limestone. The Soil Survey of England and Wales has classified the deposits as 512c Ruskington Association, gleyic brown calcareous earths (Soil Survey 1983).

Archaeological and Historical Background (Fig. 4)

Previously recorded sites and findspots are listed in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record. These have been allocated Primary Record Numbers (PRNs) and these are used in the text. A summary list of entries in the vicinity is provided in Appendix 1.

Prehistoric and Roman

The proposed reservoir site lies 100m from a cropmark site (SMR 50435), interpreted as a rare example of a plough-levelled D-shaped burial mound and an associated enclosure (Pl. 1). The cropmark site has been Scheduled as an Ancient Monument (SAM 29740), and both the site, and its setting, are legally protected.

Other cropmark sites interpreted as probably of prehistoric date have been identified from air photographs on land to the NW and NE of the burial mound. North of Bracken's Wood, 500m NE of the reservoir site, indications of a curvilinear ditch and two sub-rectangular enclosures (SMR 50324) have been identified. To the north of New Close Plantation, 300m NW of the site, an alignment of over 30 pits or large post-holes (SMR 50593), and a large ditched enclosure (SMR 50859) have been recorded from cropmarks. Assuming all these sites to be of prehistoric date, the 'barrow' site lies within a more extensive complex of activity.

To the south of Bishop Norton Lane, an Iron Age or Romano-British settlement site (SMR 53748) has been identified from cropmarks in fields west and south of the small plantation south of the proposed reservoir. Other similar sites have been noted to the south (SMR 53930) and west of Ash Holt (SMR 50855). It appears that this area was densely occupied, and the recorded cropmarks may only reflect parts of the distribution of archaeological features.

Roman pottery (SMR 51022), and a coin of Valentinian (SMR 51021) have been found in Glenthams village, south of Barff Lane. A second scatter of Romano-British pottery (SMR 51036) has been reported from land north of Middlefield Lane. The nearest features interpreted as of Romano-British date (SMR 50712) are west of Glenthams Cliff.

Saxon and Medieval

Glenthams and Bishop Norton parishes were both within the wapentake of Aslaoce. The *Domesday Survey* of 1086 refers to the settlements as *Glantham/Glandham/Glenthams*, and *Nortune* respectively. The Glenthams place-name may derive from elements referring to kites congregating in the area, and is probably associated with the nearby settlement of Glenthams. The earliest form of the Bishop Norton place-name indicates only that it lay to the north of another settlement, which is presumed to have been Glenthams (Cameron 1998, 93).

A further settlement, *Crosholm*, is documented in 1185. This site was apparently within Bishop Norton parish, and the name refers to 'raised land in a marsh, marked by a cross' (Cameron

1998, 35). A manor house or hall was formerly positioned in a field NE of New Close Plantation, and the field to the east was still known as Crossholme Field in 1924 (Foster and Longley 1976, liv). In 1232, the settlement included a mill (LAS Bishop Norton parish card index, citing *Feet of Fines 1232* and *Lincolnshire Records: Abstracts of Final Concords*, 1). A manorial chapel was licensed at Crossholme in 1296 as the parish church was often inaccessible due to floods (Owen 1975, 20).

Cropmarks of the deserted settlement (SMR 50836) are visible in air photographs of the field east of Mellow's Beck and immediately north of the parish boundary. A scatter of medieval pottery (SMR 50837), together with a single Saxo-Norman sherd (SMR 50838), was collected in 1977 during fieldwork for a gas pipeline. Some squared stone blocks (SMR 51020) from Glenthams parish, north of Bracken's Wood, have been tentatively associated with the medieval site, but may relate to the closer prehistoric or Roman cropmark feature (SMR 50324), or another site.

West-east aligned ridge and furrow (SMR 53749) has been noted on air photographs of the field containing the proposed reservoir, and two smaller fields to the south. The striations are clearest to the SE of the reservoir area, and east of the wood to its south. It appears that this block of land (on the slope) formed part of a medieval open field.

Post-medieval (Figs. 5 and 6)

Even though there is no available eighteenth century plan which shows the application site, it is possible to reconstruct the landscape layout around the site from indications on nineteenth century Ordnance Survey maps.

The parish boundary between Bishop Norton and Glenthams follows an almost straight alignment 150m north of the proposed reservoir site. To the west of Bishop Norton Road it follows the line of Mellows Beck, with minor deviations in Fishpond Bottom. Assuming the boundary to have been established in or before the medieval period, the deviations probably reflect medieval management of the beck for fishponds. To the east of Bishop Norton Road, the stream changes course around New Close Plantation, the northern part of which is first mapped as woodland after 1905 (OS 1906). It seems probable that the stream originally flowed NE a further 200m (coinciding with the parish boundary), before an abrupt turn to the north following the natural topography. With this arrangement, the field ditch alongside the western edge of the application site would have joined the stream at the change of direction.

To the east of the stream course, the present parish boundary continues on a similar alignment, with minor dog-legs by ponds and streams. This section of boundary may be the result of rationalisation after the desertion of the medieval settlement of Crossholme.

Bishop Norton Lane, the minor road leading north of the proposed reservoir site, links settlements at Glenthams and Bishop Norton. The earliest available maps show its course crossing Mellow's Beck and crossing diagonally before turning east and then SE towards Glenthams village. The diagonal section appears to cut across the NE corner of a field, before adopting a course parallel to the parish boundary. It seems that the 600m stretch of lane from the parish boundary eastwards is later than other sections; originally the road from Bishop Norton appears to have crossed Mellow's Beck and joined an east-west track or road along the parish boundary. The lane from Glenthams continued northwards to that track, before extending into Bishop Norton parish east of the beck. This road network is probably contemporary with the medieval Crossholme settlement, documented between the twelfth and the early fourteenth century.

A diagonal section of the existing road passes along one edge of New Close Plantation, shown on the 1824 map as a triangular copse (OS 1824). Although the New Close could have been created in the angle of the new road, the road's change in alignment suggests that it was constructed around an existing triangular field. A documentary reference to *newe Close* in a 1649 Dean and Chapter lease for Glenthams (later *Nue Close*) shows that the field was created from the larger field before then (Cameron 2001, 162).

The hedgeline along the western edge of the application site, and extending northwards (beyond the road) to Mellows Beck, coincides with the base of ground which slopes up to the east. Land to the west is flatter, but on the lower level. This field boundary, possibly capturing a watercourse, may have been an early division between Glenthams's open-fields. As the eastern edge of the early-nineteenth century New Close respected the boundary, it is probable that the boundary pre-dated creation of New Close, and is therefore considerably earlier than formal enclosure in the post-medieval period. In the absence of a surviving plan accompanying the Enclosure Award, no attempt was made to reconstruct the field system from descriptions in the Award.

The 1891 map shows a small pond at the NW corner of the proposed reservoir. This feature is visible now only as a dip in this corner of the field, and a slightly wider field ditch. Another pond was surveyed in 1905 in the SW corner of the field north of the road, not extending into the plantation (OS 1906). It is still visible in the field, but no depression can be seen in the wood. The slight pond beside the NW corner of the application site could be part of a 30m long pond, predating the road but later than New Close, but as this length seems excessive, they are likely to be ballast holes for road construction. A series of other small ponds are shown along this boundary and its continuation to the south (including a water-filled example to the SW of the proposed reservoir); in this wet ground they may be enlargements of a natural watercourse to provide a water supply for grazing cattle. Their remoteness means that quarrying of underlying limestone is less likely.

The small wood at the SW of the application site does not appear on Ordnance Survey revision of 1905, but is shown on a revision of pre-1930 (OS 1906; OS 1956).

Site Visit

The site was visited on December 23rd 2002, in misty conditions. Access is via a field entrance off Bishop Norton Lane. The application site was uncultivated former arable land at the base of a slope, with ground rising to the east (Pl. 2). The stubble surface was saturated by recent rain; puddles suggested poor drainage, but fragments of ceramic land drain pipes were visible on the field surface. Some of the light brown clay soil was exposed between plants, but no pottery or other artefacts were seen.

To the south of the proposed reservoir site is a small wood, surrounded by a ditch and bank, with a pond at its northern end (Pls. 3 and 4). An 8m diameter depression at the NW corner of the field seems to mark a backfilled pond, but a tractor access across the ditch has complicated its interpretation (Pl. 5).

Planning Policies

Glentham lies within the West Lindsey District Council administrative boundary. The *West Lindsey Local Plan* for the period to 2002 was placed on deposit in March 1994 (WLDC 1994). Extracts relevant to archaeological issues are appended (Appendix 3).

Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings

The application site is separated by Bishop Norton Lane from a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 29740). The monument is known only from cropmarks on aerial photographs, and has been interpreted as the levelled remains of a D-shaped barrow (prehistoric burial mound), within a ditched enclosure. The full description is attached (Appendix 2).

The scheduled monument is covered by a defined monument management area, covering part of the field north of the road. At present there is no intervisibility at ground level between the proposed reservoir and the Scheduled site, because of the established hedges either side of the road. There are no Listed Buildings close to the application site.

Hedgerows

As no early maps of the site are available, it is not possible to indicate whether any of the existing hedgerows are of particular historical interest. This report suggests that the western field boundary may be of medieval or earlier origin, representing a minor watercourse. The northern field boundary could be considerably later, dating from the construction of this part of Bishop Norton Lane. LAS understands that neither hedgerow will be affected by the reservoir proposals.

Archaeological Potential of the Application Site

Although several late prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval sites are known within the 500m radius study area, nothing has been reported from the proposed reservoir site other than cropmarks of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation. No artefacts were seen on the field surface during an initial walk-over.

The most significant archaeological site within the study area is the cropmark of an enclosure and a D-shaped feature, in the field to the north of the proposed reservoir. This has been interpreted as an example of a D-shaped barrow (prehistoric burial mound), and with this designation the site has been Scheduled as an Ancient Monument. Alternative interpretations of the cropmark as a Late Iron Age enclosure or a feature associated with the deserted medieval settlement of Crossholme are possible, including the possibility that it represents the site of a windmill. The medieval interpretations are difficult to reconcile with the position of the parish boundary; the Crossholme settlement is understood to have been within the parish of Bishop Norton (to the north), while the cropmark lies in Glenthams parish. This assessment has suggested that the parish boundary could originally have followed the Mellow's Beck stream, and has further argued that the stream may have been diverted around the western and northern edge of New Close Plantation. There is a slight possibility that the boundary east of Mellow's Beck is a later alignment, and that Crossholme could have extended further south. However, no sign of medieval pottery was seen east of New Close Plantation during the site visit.

Assuming the D-shaped feature to be a Neolithic feature, it would have formed a significant element later in the prehistoric and Romano-British periods when small rural communities had developed to the north, west and south of the application site.

Land east of Mellows Beck, and south of Bishop Norton Lane, forms part of a ridge of higher ground west of the Ancholme valley. The proposed reservoir is at the western base of that ridge, on ground which seems poorly drained. Presumably, slightly higher ground to the east (possibly even within the same modern field) would have provided better natural drainage, but prehistoric sites to the SW (SMR 53748 and 53930) show that land at this elevation was settled and farmed.

There is therefore potential for archaeological remains, particularly prehistoric, on the application site, despite no visible trace at ground level. The medieval ploughing of this land may have masked earlier features.

Potential Archaeological Impact of the Proposed Development

Groundworks for the reservoir would involve topsoil stripping from the entire site, which might require temporary storage adjacent to the site. This operation would be followed by excavation of underlying deposits within the actual reservoir area. Excavated materials would be used to construct the banks, which would then be spread with topsoil.

Topsoil stripping, excavation and machine movements can be expected to remove or disturb any archaeological features within the site. The development is unlikely to have any effect on the water table which might impact on any adjacent archaeological remains.

Conclusion

This assessment has highlighted the location of the proposed reservoir at the base of a ridge of higher ground west of the River Ancholme, and probably alongside a minor watercourse flowing into Mellow's Beck. The site is 100m from a supposed Neolithic burial site, and 150m from a known late prehistoric settlement site (both recognised from cropmarks). The actual extent of these recognised sites is not known.

Traces of ridge and furrow cultivation in the same field as the proposed reservoir probably represent medieval arable use of the site as part of Glenthams' open fields, but there is no available estate map or Enclosure plan to clarify this. The reservoir would seem to occupy the western headland of a field that extended north to the parish boundary.

There are traces of minor ponds to the NW and SW of the reservoir area. The northern pond may be associated with late medieval or post-medieval construction of this section of Bishop Norton Lane. The small wood south of the site is a post-medieval plantation.

Despite its close proximity, there is no intervisibility at ground level between the Scheduled Ancient Monument and the reservoir site, and its setting may not be affected by the proposed development.

Acknowledgements

LAS would like to thank the following organisations and individuals for their help:

J.R. Green and Sons; Rob Ward (J.H. Walter); archaeologists in the Built Environment Team, Lincolnshire County Council (Highways and Planning Directorate); staff at the Lincolnshire Archives Office and Lincoln Central Library Reference Collection; Cambridge University Air Photograph Library. The figures were prepared by Mark Williams. The report was collated and produced by Naomi Field.

Geoff Tann
Lindsey Archaeological Services
16th January 2003

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Air Photograph references:

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- SK 992 918 2925/33, 25th July 1976, PE.
- SK 990 918 2925/34, 25th July 1976, PE.
- SK 990 917 2998/8, 7th August 1977, PE.

Archive Summary

- Correspondence
- Developer's plans
- Photographs: colour prints, LAS film no. 03/1/21-29

THE APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

Reported Archaeological Sites and Findspots near the Application Site

(Source: Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record)

SMR PRN No.	NGR	Description
50324	SK 9975 9200	Cropmarks of curvilinear ditch and two sub-rectangular ditched enclosures, north of Brackens Wood.
50435	SK 9932 9155	Cropmark site of D-shaped ditched enclosure within larger rectilinear enclosure. Sited at base of slope. Possibly a plough-levelled barrow. Scheduled Ancient Monument 29740.
50593	SK 9903 9179	Cropmark alignment of over 30 pits, part of a large cropmark complex.
50712	SK 9823 9093	Scatter of Romano-British pottery, with building material, found c.1954. Site of cropmarks of trackway, with field boundaries and possible structures.
50836	SK 9930 9180	Site of medieval hamlet of Crossholme
50837	SK 993 917	Medieval pottery found on gas pipeline route, 1977.
50838	SK 993 917	Saxo-Norman pottery sherd found on gas pipeline route, 1977.
50840	SK 9968 9295	Few sherds of medieval pottery found on gas pipeline route, 1971.
50855	SK 9840 9130	Late prehistoric cropmark complex of small irregular rectilinear enclosures, with possible driveways. May be part of larger group of field boundaries.
50859	SK 9885 9182	Cropmark site of sub-rectangular ditched enclosure.
51020	SK 998 918	Squared stone blocks, tentatively associated with deserted medieval settlement of Crossholme
51021		Roman coin, Valentinian, found south of Barff Lane
51022		Roman pottery, found south of Barff Lane
51023		Medieval pottery found south of Barff Lane
51036	TF 000 909 - 000 910	Scatter of Roman pottery from north of Middlefield Lane
51037	TF 000 909 - 000 910	Scatter of medieval pottery from north of Middlefield Lane
51053	TF 0030 9060	Site of shrunken medieval village, recorded as earthworks on air photographs prior to destruction by ploughing after 1972.
53748	SK 9913 9105	Cropmark site of prehistoric settlement.
53749	SK 9947 9129	Cropmarks of medieval ridge and furrow.
53751	TF 00 91	Cropmark enclosure site, undated.
53930	SK 9910 9060	Cropmark site of prehistoric settlement.
54144	SK 9845 9090	Medieval ridge and furrow.

Schedule Entry for Scheduled Ancient Monument 29740

(Dept. for Culture, Media and Sport)

ENTRY IN THE SCHEDULE OF MONUMENTS COMPILED AND MAINTAINED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE UNDER SECTION 1 OF THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS ACT 1979 AS AMENDED.

MONUMENT: D-shaped barrow and enclosure 250m east of New Close Plantation

PARISH: GLENTHAM

DISTRICT: WEST LINDSEY

COUNTY: LINCOLNSHIRE

NATIONAL MONUMENT NO: 29740

NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE(S): SK99329155

DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT

The monument includes the buried remains of a Neolithic 'D'-shaped barrow and outer enclosure situated 250m east of New Close Plantation.

Although the barrow mound has been reduced by ploughing, the infilled ditch is clearly visible from the air as a cropmark. The cropmark (an area of enhanced crop growth resulting from higher levels of moisture retention in the fills of the underlying archaeological features), has been recorded on a series of aerial photographs since 1976.

The 'D'-shaped ditch measures, overall, some 20m north to south and 18m east to west. The curved section would have provided material for the construction of the mound whilst the straight, southern side - broken by a central entrance way - is thought to represent a palisade trench. This may have supported a number of upright posts or stones forming a monumental facade to the barrow itself. The entrance way would have provided access to the barrow, perhaps via a small ritual forecourt.

Although little is known of this rare barrow type, excavations of similar examples suggest that the mound may have been constructed over a pit containing a ceremonial deposit containing animal bone.

The barrow is set within a trapezoidal ditched enclosure which measures a maximum of 80m north to south and 55m east to west. The north eastern corner of the enclosure ditch is interrupted by a circular feature thought to be a large post hole. This would have supported a substantial post intended, perhaps, as a landscape marker. The enclosure may be contemporary with the barrow, perhaps constructed to define an outer ritual area. Alternatively, it may represent a later phase of ritual or practical activity focussed on this location.

ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE

(Continued ..)

AUTHORISED BY: I Newton

On behalf of the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport under batch no: 10683

Continued from previous page ..

NATIONAL MONUMENT NO: 29740

D-shaped barrows are funerary monuments of the Middle Neolithic period, broadly dating to 3000-2400 BC. Along with long barrows and oval barrows, they represent the burial places of Britain's Neolithic farming communities. They were constructed as earthen or rubble mounds, the long straight sides of which were elaborated by facades of posts or large stones. Quarry ditches are sometimes present. Where investigated, D-shaped barrows have produced evidence of burials in box-like chambers or in pits. Accompanying ceremonial deposits and sometimes secondary burials are also known. D-shaped barrows are very rare nationally, with less than ten recorded examples in England. Due to their rarity, considerable age and longevity as a monument type, all D-shaped barrows are considered to be nationally important.

Although the mound of the 'D'-shaped barrow 250m east of New Close Plantation has been reduced by ploughing, the quarry and facade ditches, and the primary ritual pit, will survive as infilled and buried features. These will contain rare and valuable information in the form of artefacts and organic material, including animal and human remains, relating to the period of construction and use of the barrow and to the funerary practices of its builders. The old ground surface beneath the mound will retain archaeological evidence to indicate land use prior to the building of the barrow.

The enclosure, enclosure ditch and post hole will contain buried archaeological evidence for their spatial and chronological associations with the barrow. All these features will also retain environmental deposits which may illustrate the nature of the landscape in which the monument was set.

MAP EXTRACT

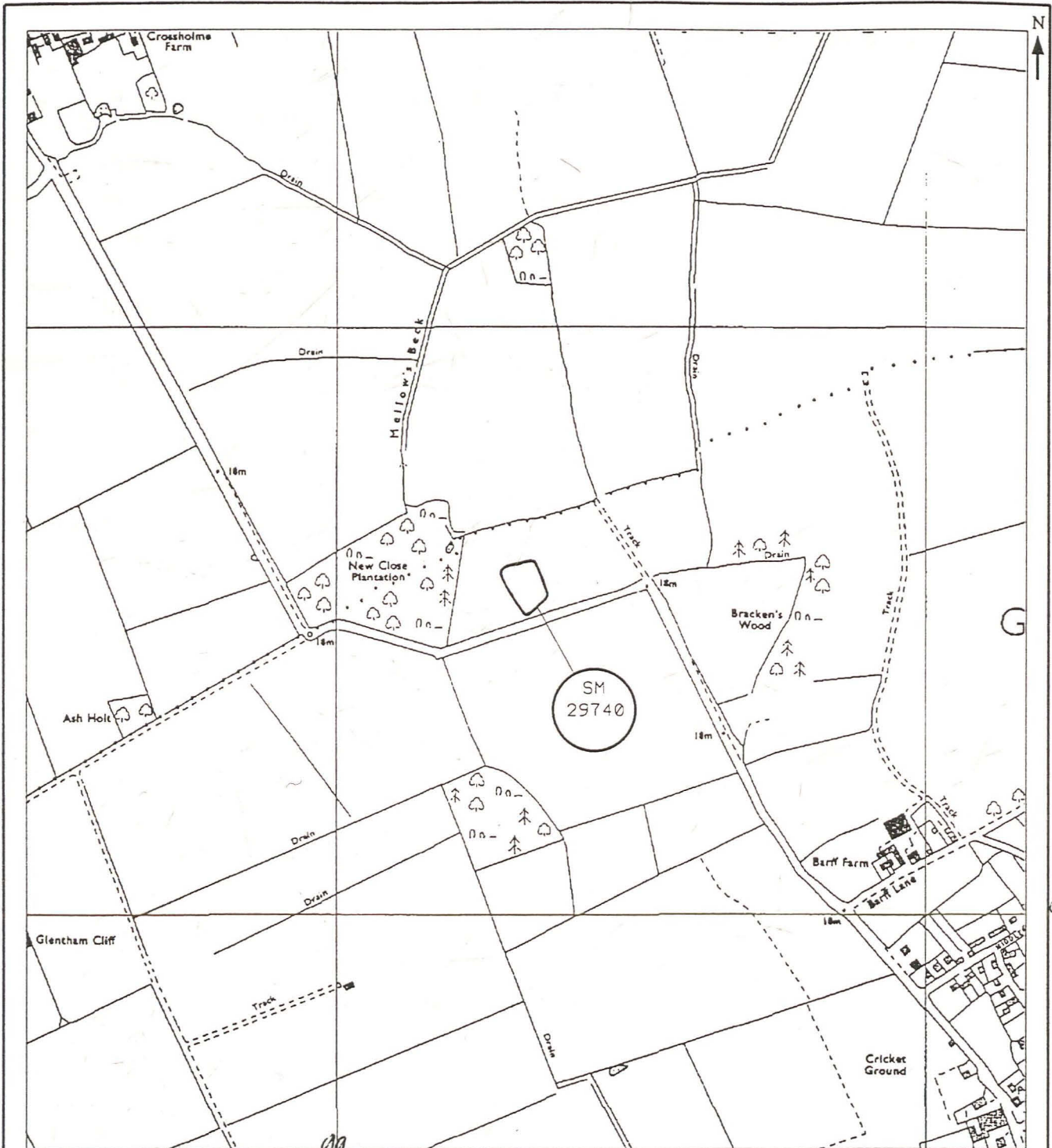
The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract. It includes a 5 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

MONUMENT INCLUDED IN THE SCHEDULE ON 07th July 1999

AUTHORISED BY: I Newton

On behalf of the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport under batch no: 10683

Scheduled Monument



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For identification purposes only

Site Name: D-shaped barrow and enclosure 250m E of New Close Plantation

County: Lincolnshire

District: West Lindsey

Parish: Glenham

Notes:

Key: Monument No. Location/extent of site



Scale: 1:10000

Derived from: 1:10000

Centred on NGR:

SK99329155

Extract from OS sheet:

SK99SE

Date: 15.2.99

Monument No: SM29740

English Heritage

Fortress House 23 Savile Row London W1X 1AB Telephone 071-973 3000 Fax 071-973 3001

9432 9155

Planning Policies

West Lindsey District Council

Relevant policy initiatives followed by West Lindsey District Council are detailed in its *Draft Local Plan (Deposit Local Plan March 1994, Adopted 1998)*:

Ancient Monuments and Sites of Archaeological Importance:

Policy SA9

The Local Planning Authority will seek to protect the District's archaeological heritage, including all known sites of archaeological importance.

Planning permission will not normally be granted for development which would adversely affect the archaeological remains on, or under, a site or affect the character or setting of a site. This is particularly so in the case of archaeological remains of national or great local importance.

Where development is proposed on a site where there is considered to be an archaeological interest and the information about the archaeology is insufficient to determine an application the applicant may be required to provide further information needed to determine the application; in the absence of this the local planning authority will consider the need to refuse permission for the proposals.

If planning permission is granted for a development which if carried out would adversely affect the archaeology of the site it will be subject to conditions, agreements or planning obligations as appropriate to:

- i) Ensure preservation of the archaeology in situ and/or*
- ii) Ensure an adequate record of the site is made. Depending on the importance of the site, this may take the form of*
 - a) excavation, adequate opportunity being provided by the developer for an archaeological body approved by the District Council to carry out such works*
 - b) watching brief*
 - c) field survey*

Such excavation or recording shall normally be carried out before development commences. The publication of results of any excavation or survey will be required as part of any agreement or set of conditions.

Where the character setting or physical structure of an archaeological site is being or would be adversely affected by permitted development, the local authority will give consideration to the need for making an order under Article 4 of the Town and Country Planning General Development Order 1988.

THE FIGURES

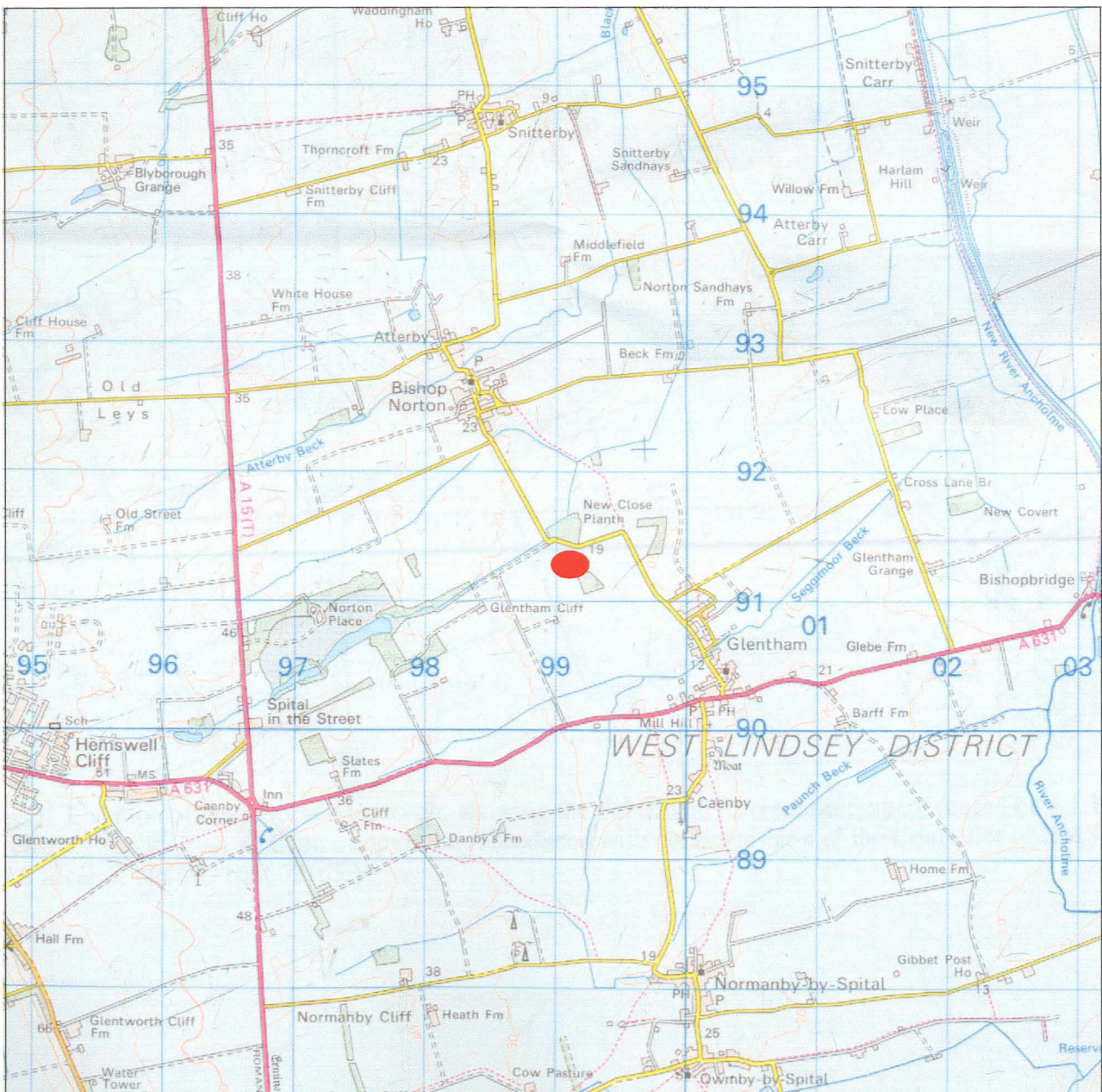
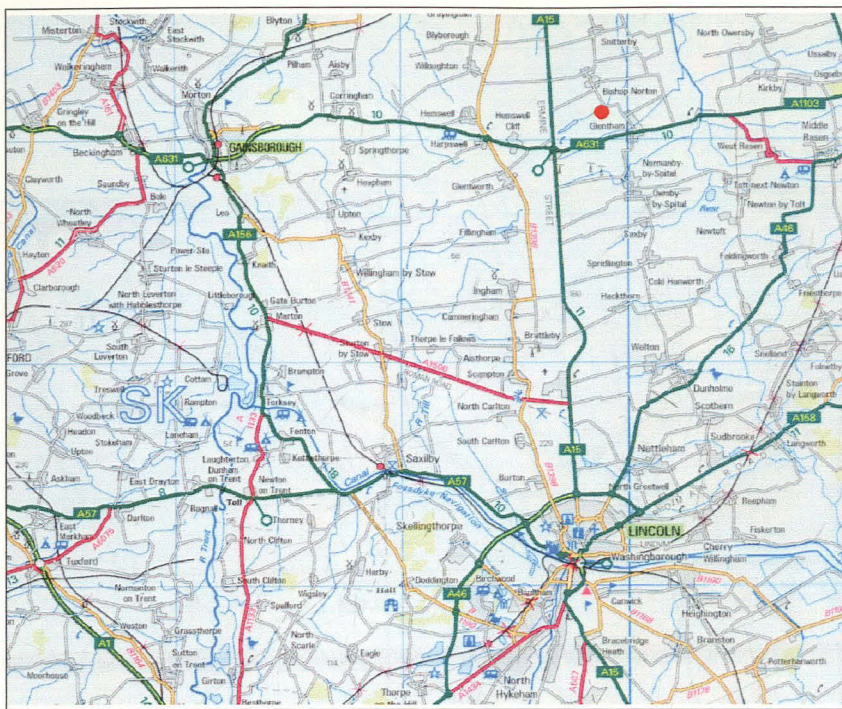


Fig. 1 Location of Glentham and Bishop Norton (C based on the 1992 1:50,000 Ordnance Survey Landranger map Sheet 112. Crown copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 100002165.)

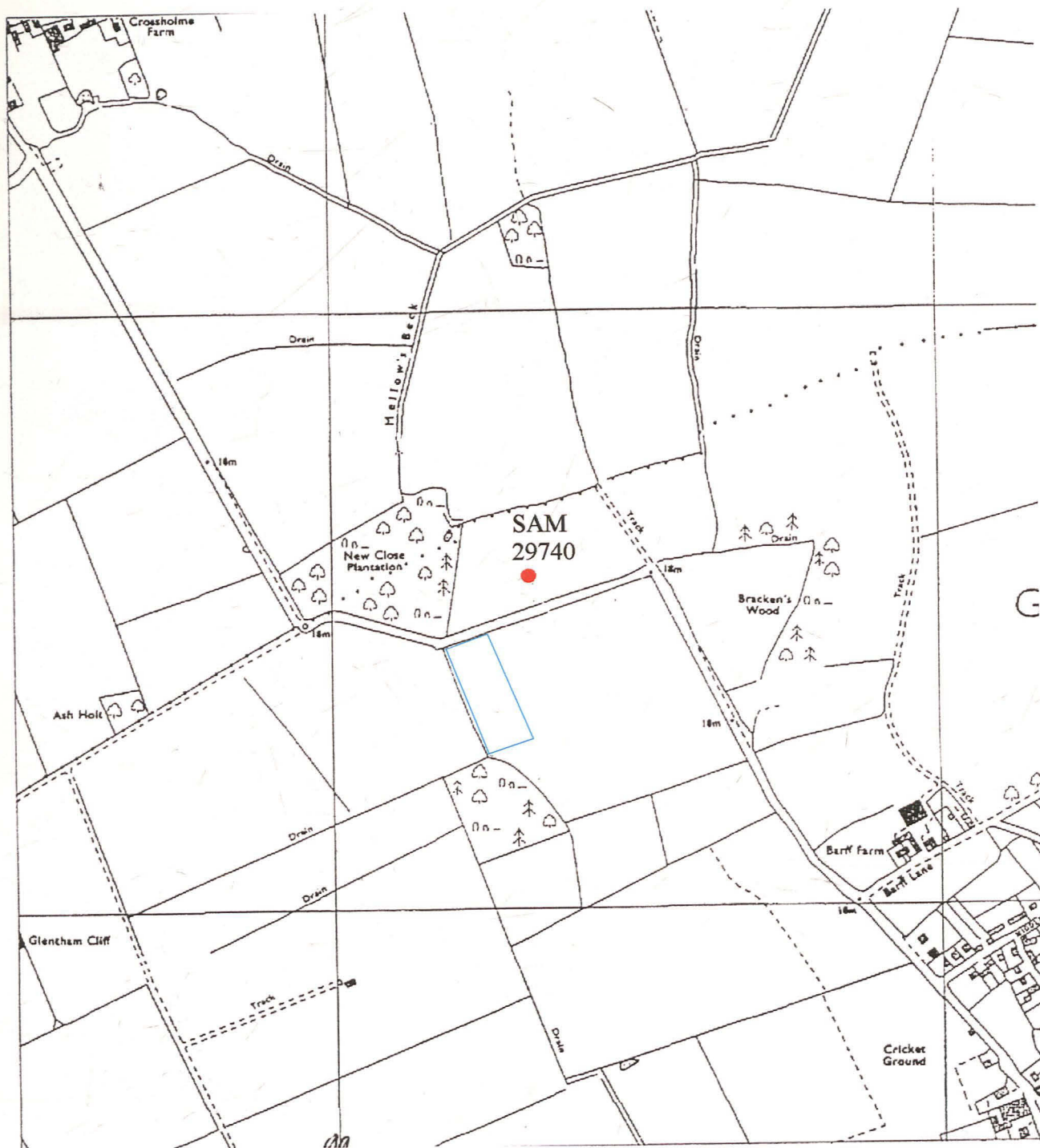
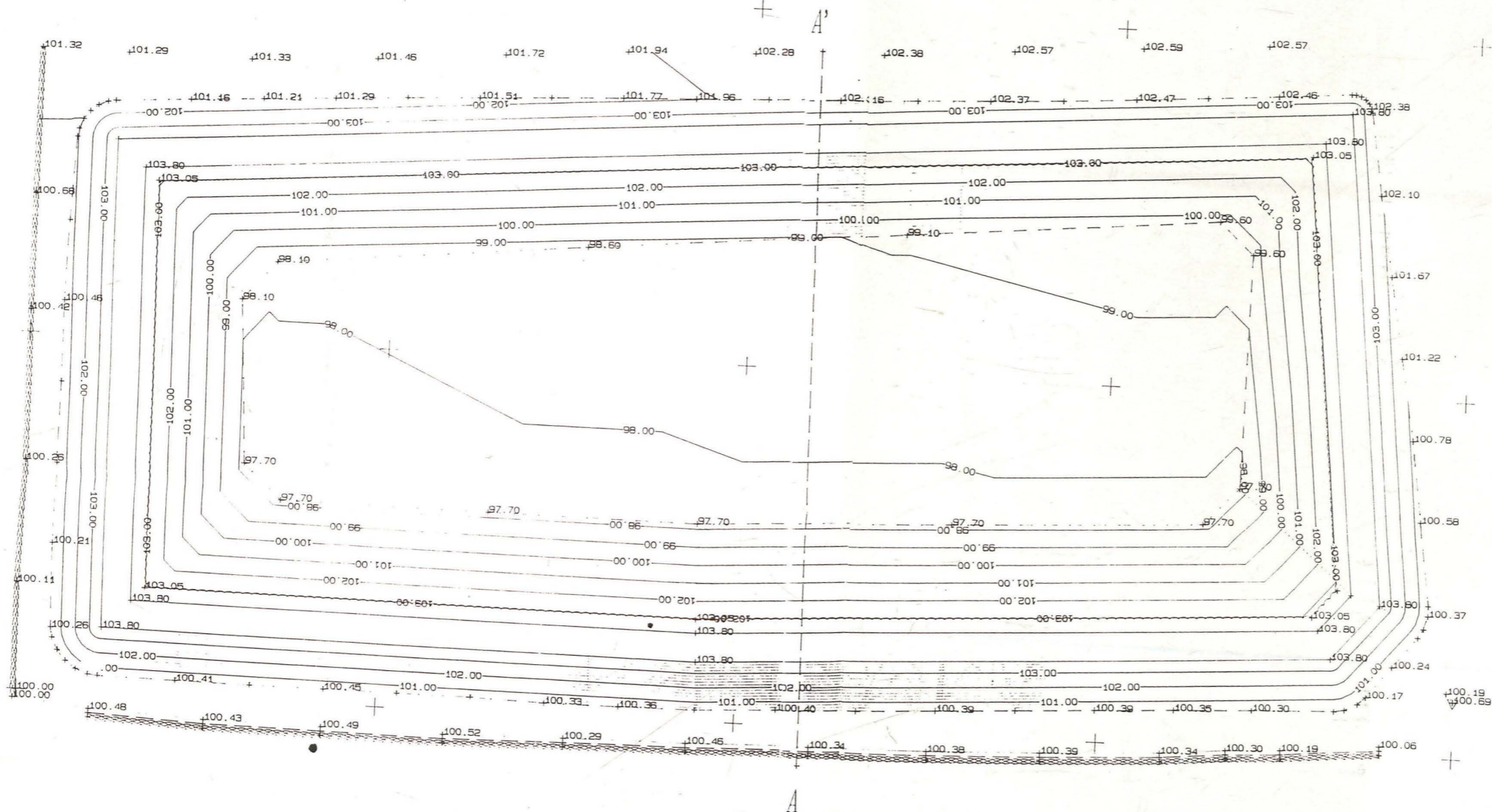


Fig. 2 Location of the proposed reservoir, showing the Scheduled Ancient Monument (based on a 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey Plan. © Crown copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 10002165.)



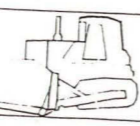
NOTES

BANK TOPS @ 103.80
 RES BASE 99.60 < 97.70
 WATER LEVEL @ 103.05
 WATER DEPTH 3.45 < 5.35m
 FREEBOARD 0.750m
 BANK TOP WIDTH 4.000m

INNER SLOPES 1 IN 2.5
 OUTER SLOPES 1 IN 2.0
 CONTOURS SHOWN @ 0.2m INTERVALS
 RES CAPACITY 8.0 MILL GALLON

DESIGN BASED UPON SUITABLE QUANTITIES
 OF IMPERVIOUS MATERIALS BEING FOUND
 WITHIN EXCAVATION AREA

FOX PLANT (OWMBY) Ltd
 CAENBY HALL LINCOLN LN2 3BU TEL 01673 878444



SITE J R GREEN & SONS
 BISHOP NORTON

TITLE PROPOSED RESERVOIR
 DESIGN LAYOUT

Drawn by LDS	Org No: DWG10243 95/LS	Date 18-12-95
Checked Survey LS 11-12-95	Job GREEN2	Scale 1: 500

Fig. 3 Design layout of the proposed reservoir (reproduced from Fox Plant drawing no. DWG 10243 95/LS)

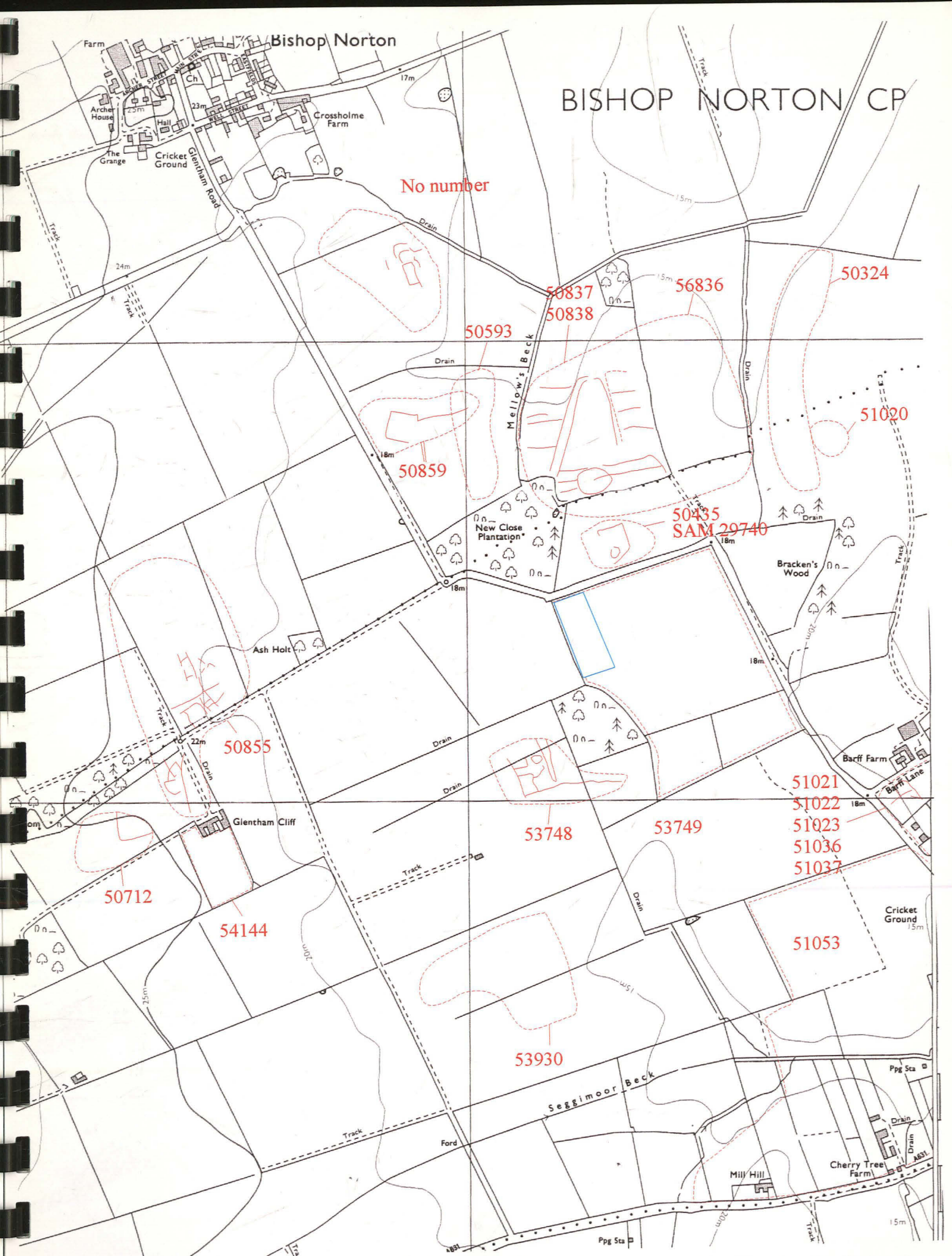


Fig. 4 Recorded archaeological sites and finds from the vicinity (information taken from Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record, based on the 1983 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map Sheet SK 99 SE. Crown Copyright,



Fig. 5 Extract from the 1891 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560, map, Sheet Lincs. 44 NE.

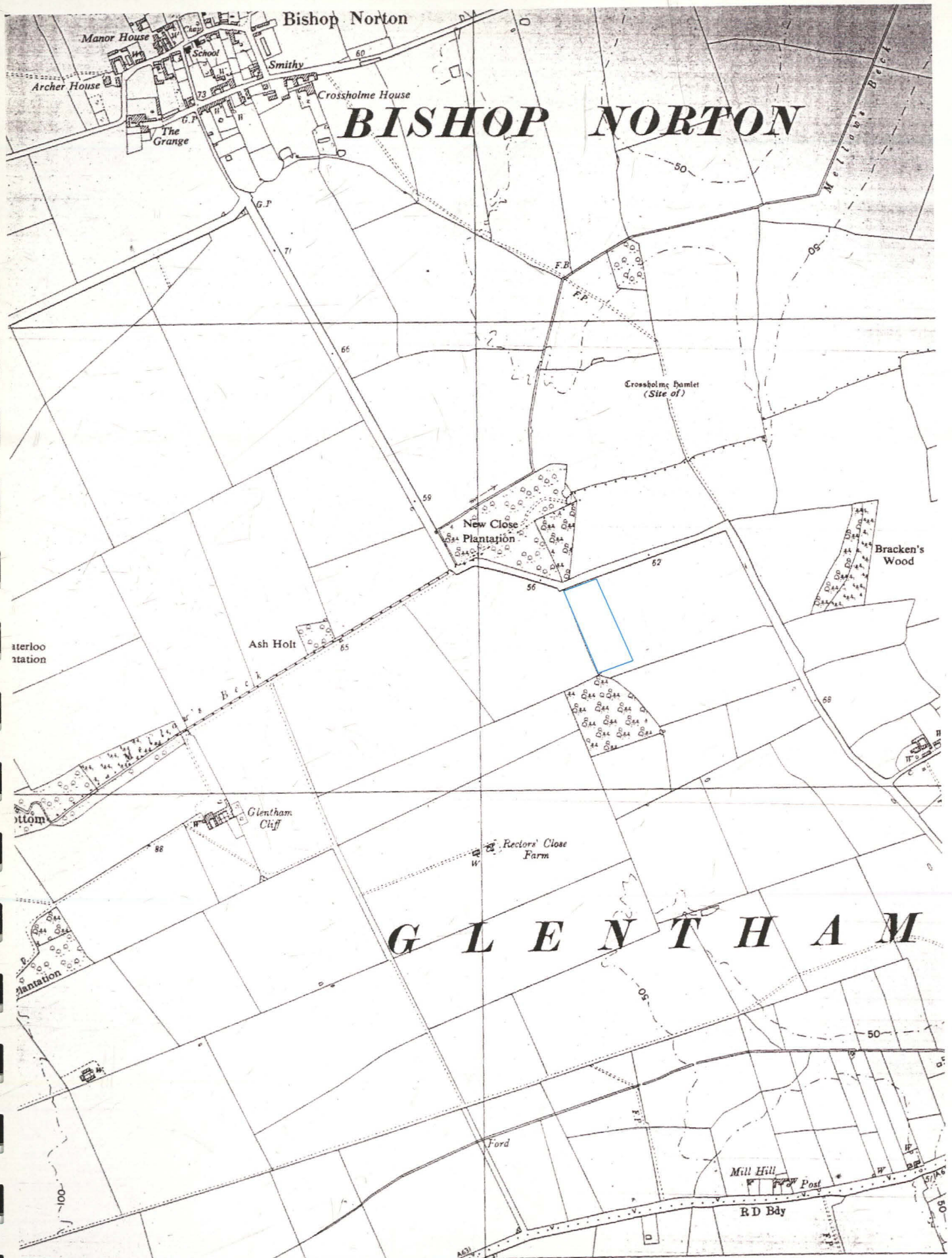


Fig. 6 Extract from the 1956 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map, Sheet SK 99 SE. (© Crown copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS licence No. AL100002165.)

THE PLATES



Pl. 1 Air photograph showing the proposed reservoir site (centre left, left of the pointed corner of New Close Plantation). The obvious cropmark in the field right of the road has been interpreted as a Neolithic barrow, but may be a later feature. The blurred cropmarks of the Crossholme deserted medieval settlement do not appear to extend into Glenthams parish. (Photograph ref: CUCAP BZJ 4, 7/7/1976. © Copyright Cambridge University Collection of Air Photographs).



Pl. 2 Location of the proposed reservoir (looking NW towards New Close Plantation).



Pl. 3 Immediately south of the proposed reservoir site is a small pond, outside the small plantation (looking south).



Pl. 4 Detail of the pond to the south of the site (looking west).



Pl. 5 Site of a second pond at the NW corner of the proposed reservoir (looking west). This feature may be associated with the construction of this part of Bishop Norton Lane.