

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND EARTHWORK SURVEY:

LAND OFF CAISTOR ROAD, SWALLOW, WEST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

Planning Reference: Pre-application
NGR: TA 1740 0295
AAL Site Code: SWCR 16
OASIS Reference Number: allenarc1-264263



Report prepared for Lincs Design Consultancy
on behalf HJW Developments

By
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Allenarchaeology



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Executive Summary

- Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Lincs Design Consultancy on behalf of HJW Developments to prepare a desk-based assessment and earthwork survey to evaluate the archaeological potential of land off Caistor Road, Swallow, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire, in advance of the submission of a planning application for the erection of four dwellings.
- Data was gathered from a range of primary and secondary sources, including the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (LHER), historic maps, online resources, and a site visit.
- Evidence of activity from the prehistoric period is represented by several Neolithic findspots and the presence of cropmarks of possible Bronze Age barrows, some distance to the southeast and northwest of the site. There is a low potential for archaeological material of this period to be present within the site.
- There is limited evidence of Roman activity in the form of isolated findspots of pottery and coins, suggesting a negligible archaeological potential during this period.
- Physical evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity is absent from the search area, although the medieval period is well-represented, as the site was recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086, and the church of Holy Trinity retains some 11th century fabric. Additionally, a moated site was revealed c.30m to the south during a previous earthworks survey, with associated features extending into the western part of the site, suggesting a moderate archaeological potential for the site during the medieval period. Associated earthworks recorded in this survey were for the most part not present on site during the current survey, suggesting that they have since been truncated, but may survive as sub-surface features.
- There is post-medieval activity within the search area, evidenced by several farmsteads, including Glebe Farm, which occupied the current site until its demolition in the late 20th century, and the Grade II Listed Swallow Grange to the west. Most of the features recorded during the survey of the site appear to be features related to the demolition and clearance of the site of these farm buildings, suggesting that few features of archaeological interest will survive within this area of the site.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (AAL) was commissioned by Lincs Design Consultancy on behalf of HJW Developments to prepare a desk-based assessment and earthworks survey to evaluate the archaeological potential of land off Caistor Road, Swallow, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire, in advance of the submission of a planning application for construction of four dwellings.
- 1.2 The document has been completed with reference to current national guidelines, as set out in in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *'Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment'* (ClfA 2014), Historic England documents *'Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes: A Guide to Good Recording'* (English Heritage 2007), *'Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning'* (Historic England 2015a), and *'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment'* (Historic England 2015b), as well as local guidelines in the *'Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook'* (LCC 2016).

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The proposed development site (hereafter referred to as 'the site') is located at the western edge of the village of Swallow, in the West Lindsey district of Lincolnshire. It is situated c.5.8km east of Caistor and c.11.5km southwest of Grimsby. The site is approximately 0.5ha and is presently rough pasture. The site is centred at NGR TA 1740 0295 and is approximately 52m above Ordnance Datum.
- 2.2 The bedrock geology comprises sedimentary chalk belonging to the Ferriby Chalk Formation, with an overlying superficial geology of dry valley deposits and alluvium (British Geological Survey 1990).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 This desk-based assessment and earthworks survey has been prepared to inform a planning application that will be submitted in due course for erection of four residential dwellings at land off Caistor Road, Swallow, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire. This is the first stage of archaeological investigation, intended to provide detailed information that will allow the planning authority to make an informed decision as to whether further archaeological investigations will be required prior to, or following, the determination of a planning application for the proposed development.

National Planning Policy

- 3.2 The relevant sections of the National Planning Policy Framework (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012) concerning archaeological and cultural heritage assets, are Paragraphs 58 and 61 of 'Section 7. Requiring good design', and Paragraphs 126–141 of 'Section 12. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment'. Paragraph 128 has special relevance concerning the responsibilities of planning applicant:

'In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is

proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation’.

Local Planning Policy

- 3.3 The Preliminary Draft Local Plan was adopted by the Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee on the 1st September 2014 (Lincolnshire County Council 2014) and serves as the emerging plan replacing the West Lindsey Local Plan (2006). In accordance with NPPF paragraph 216, the policies contained within the emerging plan will be used alongside current development plans in determining the outcome of planning applications.
- 3.4 The relevant policies of the Preliminary Draft Local Plan (Lincolnshire County Council 2014) concerning archaeological and cultural heritage assets are LP15 and LP20:

Policy LP15: Our Landscape

‘The valuable attributes of our landscape include heritage assets, areas of ecological and biodiversity interest, as well as the elements within the landscape which contribute to its character such as building styles and massing.

The Central Lincolnshire Authorities are committed to ensuring that the valuable attributes of our landscape are protected and, where possible, enhanced whilst enabling strategic, sustainable growth which is necessary for Central Lincolnshire’s communities and economies to thrive.

To deliver this, proposals: [...]

- c. Must ensure that adequate protection is given to distinctive local features which characterise the landscape and to heritage assets (refer also to the Historic Environment policy LP20). Opportunities to enhance such distinctive local features and heritage assets should be sought.’*

Policy LP20: The Historic Environment

‘Development proposals will aim to protect, conserve and, wherever possible, seek opportunities to enhance the historic environment of Central Lincolnshire recognising its own intrinsic value and its contribution to Central Lincolnshire’s quality of life.

All development proposals that would affect any designated or undesignated heritage asset or their setting will be required to:

- a. explain and demonstrate an understanding of the heritage asset’s history, character, architectural style, past development and any archaeology, to establish its significance; and*
- b. identify the impact of works on the special character of the asset; and*
- c. provide clear justification for any harm or loss.*

Any development proposal that would be harmful to, or lead to the total loss of, the significance of a heritage asset or its setting will be refused permission, unless the tests set out in section 12 of the NPPF are met.

Where permission is granted, appropriate conditions and/or a section 106 agreement may be negotiated to ensure that all heritage assets are appropriately managed and conserved.’

4.0 Methodology

Desk-based Assessment

4.1 A full range of primary and secondary archaeological and historical sources were consulted in the preparation of this document. The sources consulted were as follows:

- Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (LHER) – a database of archaeological sites and artefacts, listed buildings and Scheduled Monuments. A search of this resource was undertaken for a study area extending 1km from the centre of the site.
- Lincolnshire Archives – holds a range of historic maps, for example enclosure maps, Tithe maps, estate plans, and former editions of Ordnance Survey maps of the development area.
- Allen Archaeology’s own reference library – secondary sources pertaining to the archaeology and history of the region.
- Heritage Gateway Website – searchable online resource allowing access to the National Monuments Record (NMR) and Archaeology Data Service (ADS), online national databases of archaeological sites and artefacts. Also includes information pertaining to Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings, as well as data from the Defence of Britain project, which has mapped surviving monuments relating to 20th century military sites. A search was conducted of these resources to identify any significant buildings, sites or findspots not covered by the LHER search, and to highlight other major sites within a wider study area.
- A site visit was carried out on 28th September 2016 in order to assess the present situation of the development area, to identify any areas where the potential archaeological resource may be particularly well preserved or damaged by recent development, to observe the site in its landscape context, and create a permanent record of the earthworks present on the site.

4.2 Each archaeological and historic site and Listed Building identified in the study area has been allocated a one or two digit ‘Site’ number and assigned to a specific period according to the definitions outlined on the Historic England’s Periods List (formerly the RCHME Archaeological Periods List). These sites are described in the Archaeological and Historical Background section (See Section 5.0 below). Further details are provided for each site in **Appendix 1**, and where applicable the sites are depicted on Figure 2.

Earthwork Survey

4.3 A Level 2 survey was undertaken on the 28th September 2016 following the guidelines in ‘*Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes: A Guide to Good Recording*’ (English Heritage 2007). The survey was undertaken using a Leica GS08 GPS unit receiving RTK corrections to produce an accuracy of ± 20 mm. Earthworks were surveyed to allow an interpretation plan to be produced illustrated as a hachure plan, and in the case of ridge and furrow earthworks, depicted using a line convention.

- 4.4 A full photographic record was made of the site, capturing images of both the earthworks themselves and of ground conditions at the time of the earthwork survey. The location of all photographic views was recorded and is shown on Figure 7.

5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 5.1 There is some evidence of prehistoric activity within the study area. A Neolithic axehead was discovered during pea harvesting, c.0.92km southwest of the proposed development area (Site 1), and a Neolithic knife, made utilising a flake from a polished axehead, was found c.0.53km southwest of the proposed development area (Site 2). A number of cropmarks indicative of prehistoric activity have also been identified in the study area. These include evidence of a Bronze Age complex, consisting of four barrows and a boundary ditch, identified between c.0.65–0.85km southeast of the proposed development area (Site 3 and 4), and a probable ring ditch and a Bronze Age round barrow, identified between c.0.44–0.70km northwest of the proposed development area (Site 5). An enclosure and several cropmarks were also recorded to the southwest of the proposed development area, although these were of uncertain age and might relate to later activity (Site 6).
- 5.2 There is some limited evidence of Roman activity in the study area, including a collection of potsherds recovered from a sand-pit in the 1930s to the southwest of the site (Site 7) and small number of coins reported to the LHER (Sites 8 and 9).
- 5.3 The settlement of Swallow (Site 10) is first mentioned as *Sualun* in the Domesday Book of 1086 as a very large settlement with a population consisting of one priest, 13 smallholders, 20 villagers, and 30 freemen (Morgan & Thorne 1986). It is probable that the place name derives from an archaic Old European language based on the Indo-European *swel-* meaning ‘shine’ and is likely to be pre-Celtic in origins. A stream rises from an underground source in the rectory grounds to the west of the village and flows in an easterly direction, to the south of the proposed development area, before disappearing to the northeast. It is suggested that this river gives its name to the settlement (Cameron 1998).
- 5.4 The Church of Holy Trinity is located 0.14km east of the proposed development area (Site 11). A number of features in the church date from the 11th century, including the west doorway, and parts of the nave. Nonetheless, there are numerous later additions and large sections of the church were rebuilt and restored in the late 19th century (Pevsner *et al.* 1994).
- 5.5 A moated site was recorded during an earthwork survey of the settlement of Swallow, which was located 0.03km south of the proposed development area (Site 12). The proposed development area appears to fall within an area of enclosures extending from the moated site to the north and an area which has been landscaped for the construction of Glebe Farm (Figure 3). The moated site appears to be a normal example of small moated platforms surrounded by an economic landscape of enclosures and ponds (Johnson 2016). A single sherd of medieval pottery was found in the field immediately to the east of the proposed development area during a visit to the area during preparation of an archaeological desk-based assessment (Site 13).
- 5.6 Probable ridge-and-furrow cropmarks of medieval date (Site 14) have been recorded towards the southern edge of the study area, and the reporting of finds of pottery and coins to the south of the village off Cuxwold Road (Site 15).
- 5.7 An early cartographic representation of the site is shown on the 1806 Swallow Enclosure map, indicating the presence of two large buildings within the site extending south from the road,

which are likely to be associated with the modern Glebe Farm. The site also encompasses open land to the west of these buildings, with a few dispersed buildings within further agricultural land immediately to the east (Figure 4). The surrounding area is primarily open fields, although there is small scale development to the east of the site, towards the village centre.

- 5.8 Glebe Farm (Site 16) is a farmstead which appears on the 1806 Swallow Enclosure map (Figure 4), and was demolished in the late 20th century. It was the subject of the earthwork survey detailed below and shown on Figure 3.
- 5.9 A number of extant 19th century farmsteads are recorded in the village (Sites 17–22), including the farmhouse and outbuildings built in 1825 at Swallow Grange (Site 19–22). It is notable for being one of the best surviving steadings in the country and forming an integral part of the wider model of industrialised farming during the post-medieval period.
- 5.10 In addition, there were two separate 19th century chapels situated 0.23km and 0.31km southeast of the site, although both premises were demolished during the 1970s (Sites 23 and 24). Further HER entries detail a large public park, known as Cuxwold Park (Site 25), towards the south edge of the study area, whilst several artefacts, including a 17th century coin were located to the southwest of the site (Site 26).
- 5.11 The 1887 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 5) shows the site occupied by several buildings and an enclosed yard area, annotated as Glebe Farm, which is more developed than shown on the previous map. A path leads south from the farmstead. Development has increased to the east of the site following the growth of the village throughout the 19th century.
- 5.12 By the later 20th century the site, still known as Glebe Farm had developed further, with a broadly U shaped arrangement of buildings fronting the road, with a further building to the south, and what appears to be the farmhouse to the east. Two large ponds are shown immediately south of the site along the line of the Swallow Beck. The setting of the surroundings remained similar to the previous cartographic sources, with agricultural land to the north, south and west, with some slight expansion of the village to the east of the site (Figure 6).
- 5.13 A number of disused chalk pits of uncertain age have been identified from cartographic sources throughout the study area (Sites 27–29). The chalk pits are recorded as being of agricultural use, so are likely to be marl pits dug to spread the excavated material on the land to improve fertility of the soils. An archaeological evaluation of land immediately east of the proposed development area uncovered a pit sealed by a levelling deposit of quarry waste. A small number of brick fragments dating to the 18th–20th centuries were recovered from the topsoil, suggesting a probable post-medieval date for this quarrying activity (Site 30).

6.0 Site Visit and Earthwork Survey

- 6.1 A site visit and earthwork survey was undertaken by Catriona Cooper of AAL on Wednesday 28th September 2016. Selected photographic images taken during the site visit are below and their locations indicated on the earthwork plan depicted on Figure 7.
- 6.2 The development site is located within an open field to the south of Caistor Road (Plate 1). The only clearly defined boundary to the site is the hedgerow and boundary wall to the north of the development site (Plate 2). To the south, east and west the site is open to the fields beyond.



Plate 1: The development site from Caistor Road, looking south



Plate 2: Hedge and boundary wall forming the site boundary to the north of the development site, looking east

- 6.3 There are no standing structures on the site, however, sections of the boundary wall appear to include remnants of brickwork associated with the former Glebe Farm buildings; particularly noticeable was a section where the stubs of internal walls could be seen extending from the wall (Plate 3), and an alcove (Plate 4). These can be observed as hactures on Figure 7.



Plate 3: Section of boundary wall showing where internal walls were tied-in, looking northwest



Plate 4: An alcove in the boundary wall, looking north

- 6.4 The field was open, but overgrown, making it difficult to observe small changes in topography, but there was a general slope down to the south from the road with a steeper gradient to the north adjacent to the road frontage (Plate 5).



Plate 5: Slope up to Caistor Road, looking north

- 6.5 The clearest earthwork feature was a track [1] running from a gateway at the centre of the northern boundary (Plate 5), south, turning east and then turning south again at the eastern extent of the site (Plate 1), and shown on the 1971 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 6).
- 6.6 A sharp slop [2] was visible to the east of the development site (Plate 6), which aligns with a field boundary seen on Figures 3 - 6. The northern end of this feature turns northeastwards slightly and another feature [3] meets it and continues parallel with it to the north. At this point these features appear to be the slumped edge of one of the former farm buildings of Glebe Farm.



Plate 6: Ditch aligned with old field boundary, looking north

- 6.7 Located to the west of feature [2] and [3] is feature [4]; an area of flattened land slightly lower than the area surrounding it. It is likely to be the located of the former farmhouse, and the land was flattened for the buildings construction.

- 6.8 Feature [5] is a slight east – west aligned south facing slope, with a southwards return at its west end, and also appears to relate to a former building. Directly to the north of this [6] is a very clear, raised linear bank running east - west (Plate 7). It is located in the general vicinity of the demolished buildings in the main U-shaped range of former buildings, with metal pipework protruding from the ground between the bank and the boundary wall suggesting this may be an overgrown pile of demolition material associated with the former buildings (Plate 7, Plate 8).



Plate 7: Bank located close to the boundary wall, looking northwest



Plate 8: Pipework in-situ between the bank and boundary wall, looking east

- 6.9 There were a further three circular or semi-circular features [7], [8] and [9] recorded as part of the survey. Features [7] and [8] were located in the vicinity of Glebe Farm and are likely to be related to the demolition of the buildings. Feature [9], located to the west of the entrance to the site, was a very distinct mound near the hedge (Plate 9). [9] appears on the RCHM(E) survey

(Everson *et al.* 1991) as more of an elongated mound, but appears to have slumped since this recording took place.



Plate 9: Mound [9] next to the hedge, looking west

- 6.10 None of the other features recorded in the development site in the earlier survey were noticeable.

7.0 Constraints

- 7.1 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens, Battlefields or Scheduled Monuments within the search area.
- 7.2 There are five Listed Buildings within the study area, of which one is attributed to the medieval period whilst the remaining four are post-medieval.
- 7.3 The 11th century church of Holy Trinity is a Grade II* building, and is an example of pre-Conquest architecture, exhibiting a rebuilt Norman-style belfry stage with 13th century additions (HE Ref: 1165346). The church is situated c.0.18km east along Caistor Road, and there is the potential for intervisibility between the Church of Holy Trinity and the proposed development area, with the upper levels of the tower and spire observable from the site. Views from the heritage asset are generally obscured at pedestrian height however due to hedgerows to the north and a housing development to the east, although there is the potential the development will be observable to a limited extent during the winter months. As such any effects on the setting and significance of this asset will be negligible.
- 7.4 The additional four Listed Buildings are Grade II examples dating to the post-medieval period, associated with the farmstead at Swallow Grange (HE Ref: 1389657). The farmhouse and steading, including a horse-driven mill and cartsheds, were built in 1825 and provide one of the most notable surviving examples of a farm complex of this date. The farmstead is situated c.0.68km to the west, and there is no intervisibility between the heritage asset and the site due to intervening trees and hedge rows, and the curvature of Caistor Road. As such there will be no adverse effect on its setting or significance.

8.0 Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 There is evidence of prehistoric activity within the search area, with isolated Neolithic findspots of flint axes and Bronze Age barrow cropmarks to the southeast and northwest. These HER entries are however at some distance from the site, and therefore the potential for activity relating to the prehistoric period within the site is considered to be low but cannot be entirely discounted.
- 8.2 Roman activity within the study area is limited to isolated findspots and therefore the potential for activity relating to this period within the site is negligible.
- 8.3 There is no physical evidence for activity during the early-medieval period recorded within the study area suggesting a negligible potential for this period.
- 8.4 The medieval period is however well-represented from at least the 11th century, with some elements of the parish church dating to the 11th century, and the village appearing as a moderate sized settlement at the time of the Domesday Survey. A moated site is also recorded to the south of the proposed development area, and potentially associated earthworks were recorded in the western part of the site during a previous earthwork survey. The recent survey suggested most of these features had since been levelled, although it is possible some elements survive as sub-surface features.
- 8.5 The post-medieval period saw the construction of several farmsteads throughout the region, including Glebe Farm, which occupied the development site from at least the early 19th century, being developed and extended until its demolition in the later 20th century. The earthwork survey highlighted a number of features probably associated with the farm, including banks of rubble, mounds, and hollows likely associated with the demolition of the complex. Some fragmentary upstanding parts of this complex survive, and it is possible that some truncated subsurface features associated with this historic farmstead may also survive, although the surviving evidence is unlikely to provide any further information upon the nature of activity during this period of the sites use than that provided by historic mapping.

9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

- 9.1 The desk-based assessment and earthwork survey methodology was appropriate to the scale and nature of the proposed works at the site. It established a understanding of the archaeological and historical development of the site and allowed for a permanent record of the existing earthworks on the site to be made prior to development.

10.0 Acknowledgements

- 10.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank Lincs Design Consultancy and their client HJW Developments for this commission.

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Cartographic Sources

- 1806 Swallow Enclosure map (Lincolnshire Archives)
- 1887 Ordnance Survey map (Lincolnshire Archives)
- 1971 Ordnance Survey map (www.promaps.co.uk)

Appendix 1: List of LHER Entries within a 1km search area

Site No.	HER No.	Grade & Listing No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
1	MLI51727		516660	402280	Neolithic Great Langdale stone axe found during pea harvesting.	Prehistoric
2	MLI54160		517100	402450	Flake from polished Neolithic flint axe re-used as knife.	Prehistoric
3	MLI51735		517949	402330	Four possible Bronze Age barrows and a potential pit observed as cropmarks.	Prehistoric
4	MLI51736		517945	402337	Possible prehistoric boundary ditch observed as cropmarks.	Prehistoric
5	MLI51741		516814	403214	Possible ring ditch and Bronze Age round barrow observed as cropmarks.	Prehistoric
6	MLI51732		516563	402465	A possible undated enclosure and other more questionable features observed as cropmarks.	Uncertain
7	MLI51731		516903	402627	Roman-British pottery found in sand-pit in 1930 AD, which ceased production c.1938 AD.	Roman
8	MLI54127		518321	403301	Pottery, coins, and a brooch verbally reported to HER.	Roman
9	MLI54128		517680	403150	A3 coin verbally reported to HER.	Roman
10	MLI51740		517719	402891	Settlement of Swallow.	Medieval
11	MLI51729	1165346(II*)	517613	403029	C11 th Church of Holy Trinity. The tower is Pre-Conquest, with the belfry-stage rebuilt in late Norman-style. The nave and chancel are C13 th .	Medieval
12	MLI50316		517316	402863	Moated site observed on earthwork survey of village of Swallow.	Medieval
13	MLI51740		517528	402966	A sherd of C12 th -C15 th pottery was found in a mole hole during a site visit for an archaeological desk-based assessment by Lindsey Archaeology.	Medieval
14	MLI51739		517746	402059	Probable ridge-and-furrow observed as cropmarks.	Medieval
15	MLI51740		517800	402550	Pottery and coins, verbally reported to HER.	Medieval
16			517414	402973	Glebe Farm, demolished C19 th farmstead, with loose courtyard with four sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings.	Post-medieval
17			518037	403069	Rookery Farm (The Rookery), partially extant C19 th farmstead, with regular courtyard of E plan.	Post-medieval
18			517565	402864	Unnamed demolished C19 th farmstead, with regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard.	Post-medieval
19	MLI97085	1389657(II)	516706	402809	Swallow Grange farmhouse, built 1825 and underwent minor alterations in the 20 th century. The house forms an integral part of the wider model industrial farmstead. The steading is typically planned around a yard and forms one of	Post-medieval

Site No.	HER No.	Grade & Listing No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
					the most notable surviving steadings at a national level. Belonged to the Lord of Yarborough.	
20	MLI97086	1389657(II)	516750	402823	Horse Gin at Swallow Grange, built 1825.	Post-medieval
21	MLI97087	1389657(II)	516801	402814	Crewyard with stables at Swallow Grange, built 1825, altered in the late-C20 th .	Post-medieval
22	MLI97088	1389657(II)	516812	402874	Cartshed with haylofts and pigeonhole at Swallow Grange, built in 1825, with minor alteration in the C20 th .	Post-medieval
23	MLI87110		517786	402714	Primitive Methodist Chapel, built 1844 AD, in existence in the 1950s, but demolished by the 1970s.	Post-medieval
24	MLI87111		517619	402880	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, built during the C19 th , in existence in the 1950s, but demolished by the 1970s. The Wesleyan Methodists of Swallow had met in a dwelling house until at least 1851 AD.	Post-medieval
25	MLI92321		517628	402006	Cuxwold Park, recorded on 1884-1906 OS maps.	Post-medieval
26	MLI54129		517209	403402	Artefacts, including C17 th coins, verbally reported to HER.	Post-medieval
27	MLI51757		518238	402536	Disused chalk pit for agricultural use observed on 1970 OS mapping.	Uncertain
28	MLI51759		517300	403000	Disused chalk pit for agricultural use observed on 1970 OS mapping.	Uncertain
29	MLI51765		517830	403140	Disused chalk pit for agricultural use observed on 1970 OS mapping.	Uncertain
30	MLI81855		517542	402965	Chalk quarry recorded by geophysical survey and trial trenching, with overlying chalk rubble spread thought to represent subsequent landscaping providing C18 th -20 th dating evidence.	Uncertain

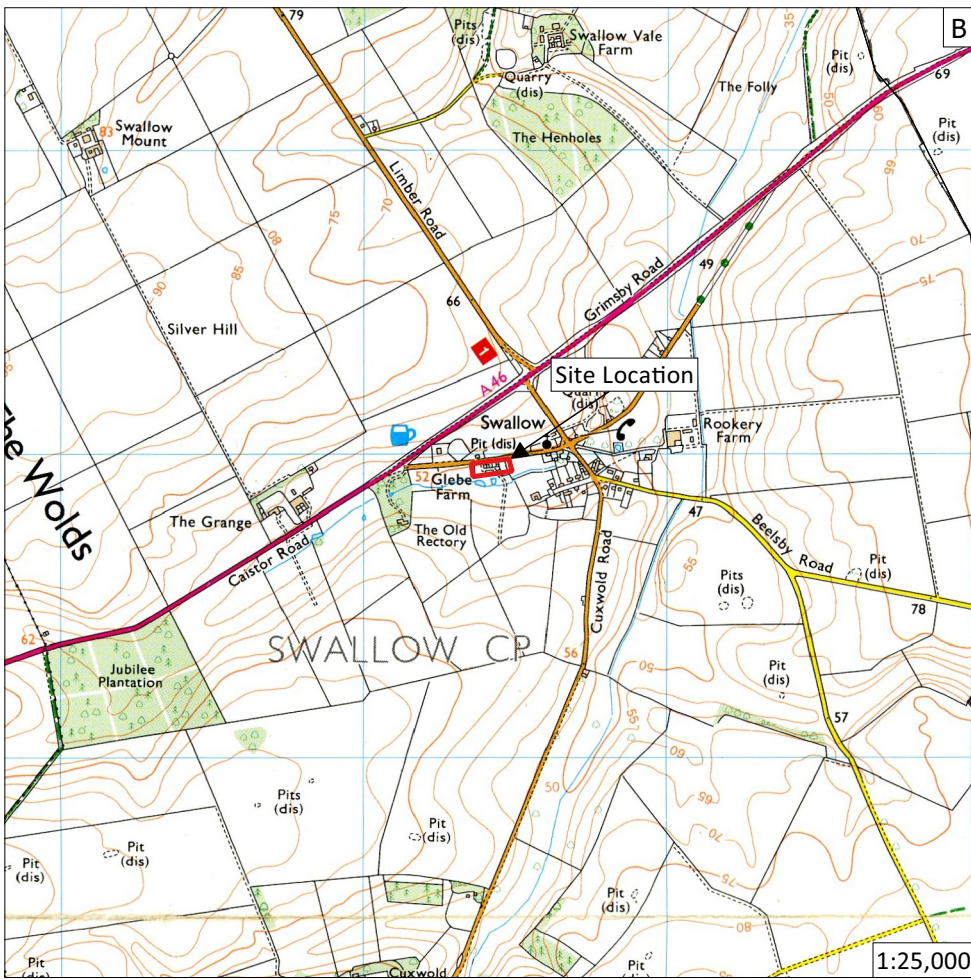
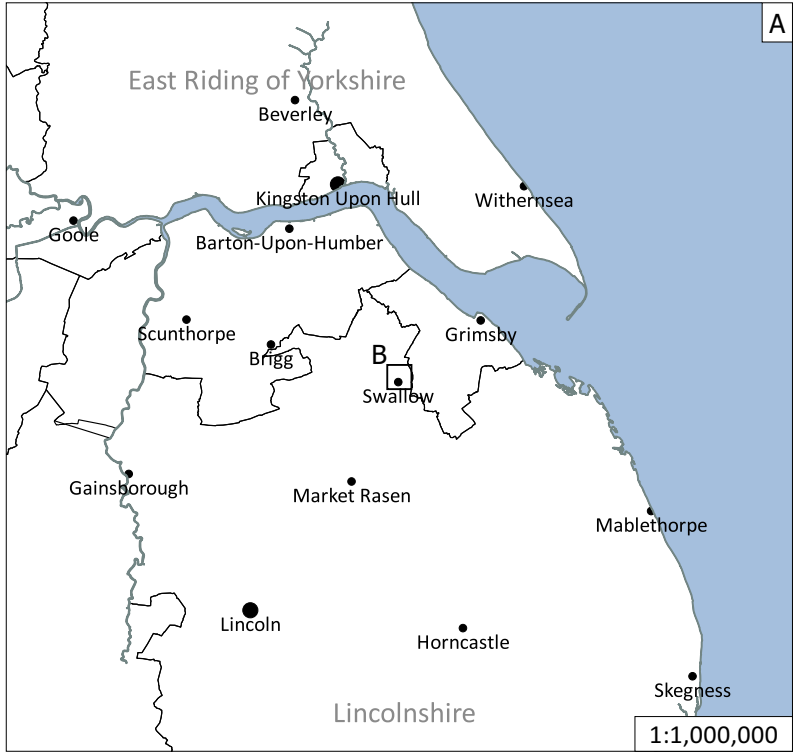


Figure 1: Site location outlined in red

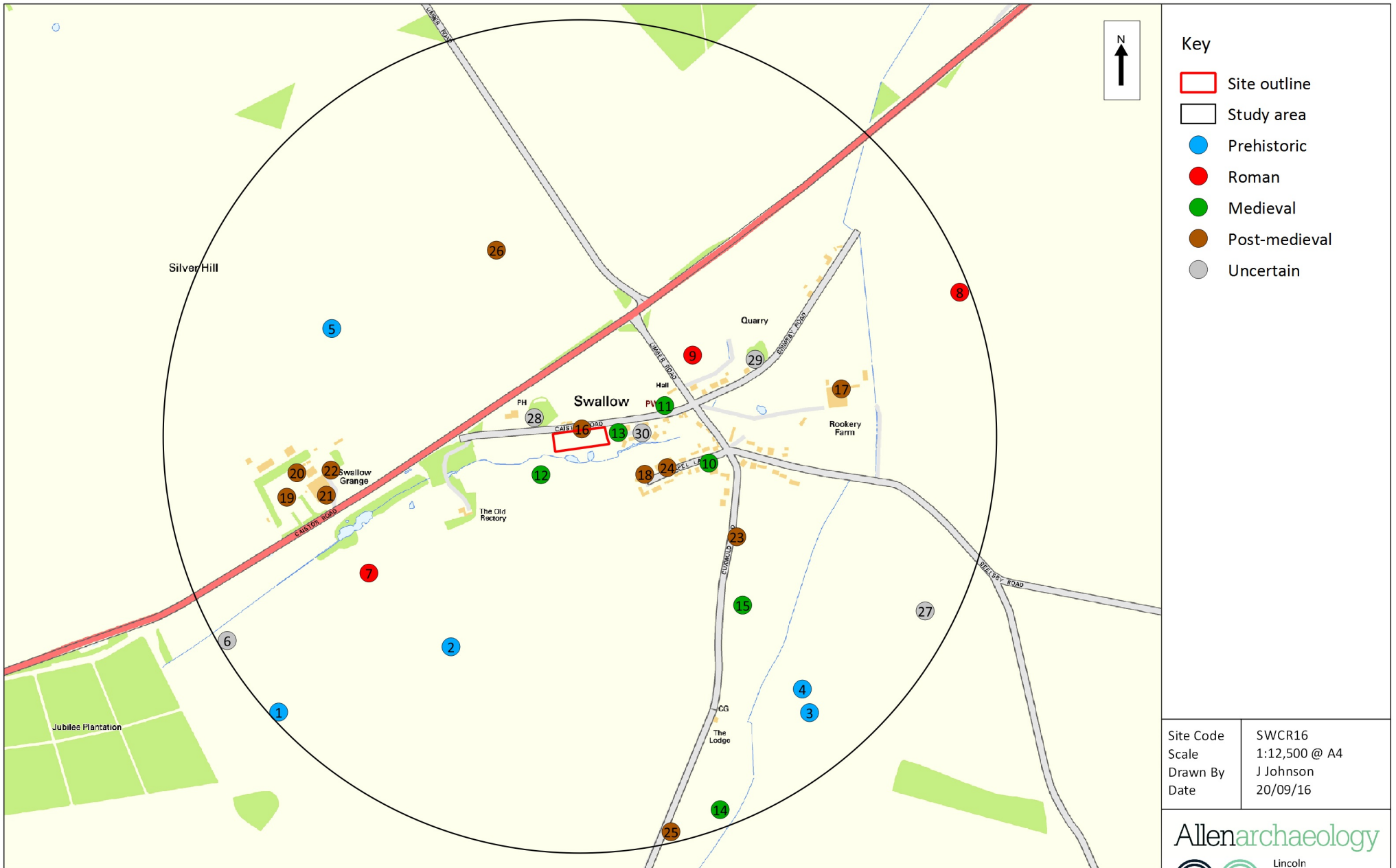
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Site Code	SWCR16
Scale	1:10,000,000 1:1,000,000 1:25,000 @ A4
Drawn by	J Johnson
Date	19/09/16

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- Key**
- Site outline
 - Study area
 - Prehistoric
 - Roman
 - Medieval
 - Post-medieval
 - Uncertain

Site Code	SWCR16
Scale	1:12,500 @ A4
Drawn By	J Johnson
Date	20/09/16

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Figure 2: Location of Lincolnshire HER entries within a 1km search radius with site outlined in red

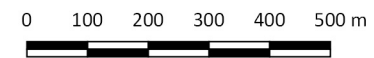
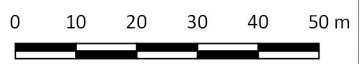




Figure 3: Extract of earthwork survey of Swallow village with site outlined in red (after Everson et al. 1991)



Site Code	SWCR 16
Scale	1:1250 @ A4
Drawn By	J Hogue
Date	15/09/16

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Figure 4: Extract of 1866 Swallow Enclosure map with site outlined in red



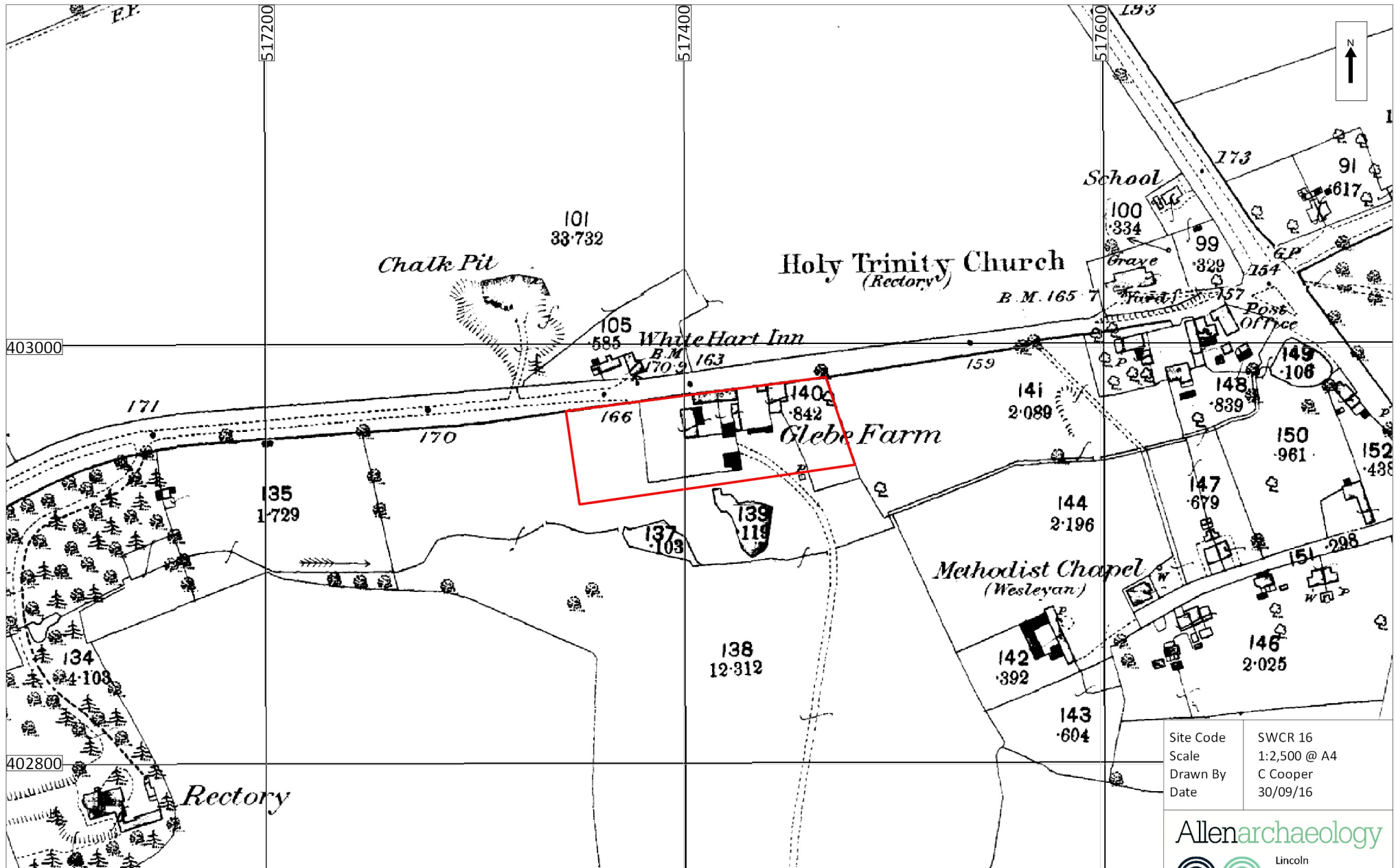


Figure 5: Extract of 1887 Ordnance Survey map with site outlined in red

Site Code	SWCR 16
Scale	1:2,500 @ A4
Drawn By	C Cooper
Date	30/09/16

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0 20 40 60 80 100 m



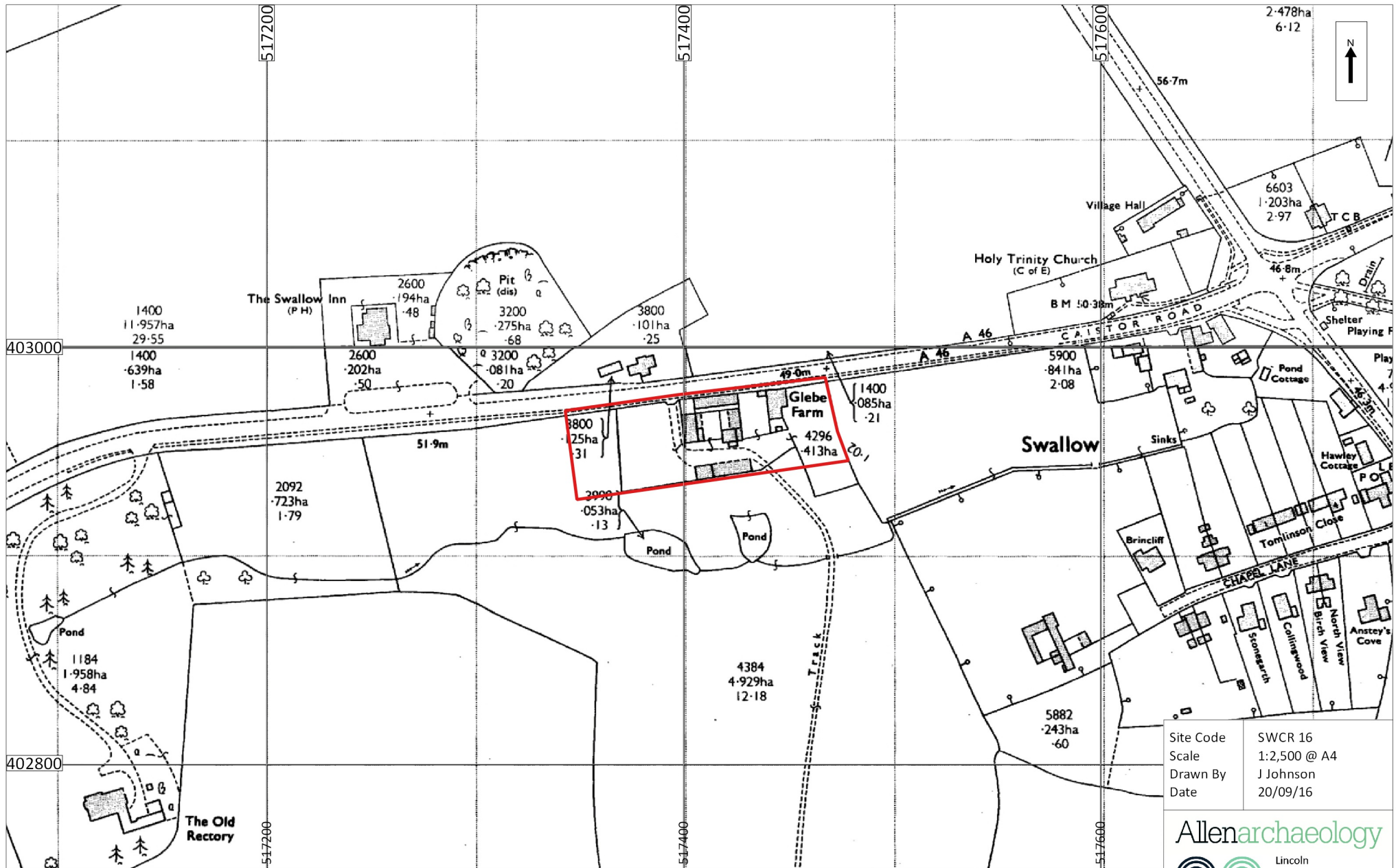


Figure 6: Extract of 1971 Ordnance Survey map with site outlined in red



Site Code	SWCR 16
Scale	1:2,500 @ A4
Drawn By	J Johnson
Date	20/09/16

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Figure 7: Plan of the site showing earthworks [1] - [9], with location and direction of site visit photographs



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