

Land Off Barlings Lane, Langworth, Lincoln, West Lindsey. LN3 5DF

Archaeological Earthworks Survey

NGR:	TF 06455 76282
WLDC Planning ref:	137084
PCAS Job No.:	2248
PCAS Site Code:	BLLT 19

Prepared for

HWD Architecture

by

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Summary

PCAS Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned by HWD Architecture to undertake an archaeological earthworks survey prior to the construction of a proposed residential development on land off Barlings Lane in the village of Langworth in the West Lindsey district of Lincolnshire (nearest post code LN3 5DF).

The site lies within one of the parishes open fields, with ridge and furrow surviving on the proposed development. The purpose of the earthworks survey was to preserve the archaeological remains in their context by record prior to development.

Five furrows were identified across the proposed development area, on a northeast to southwest alignment. These were between 8m and 10m in width (ridge centre to ridge centre).

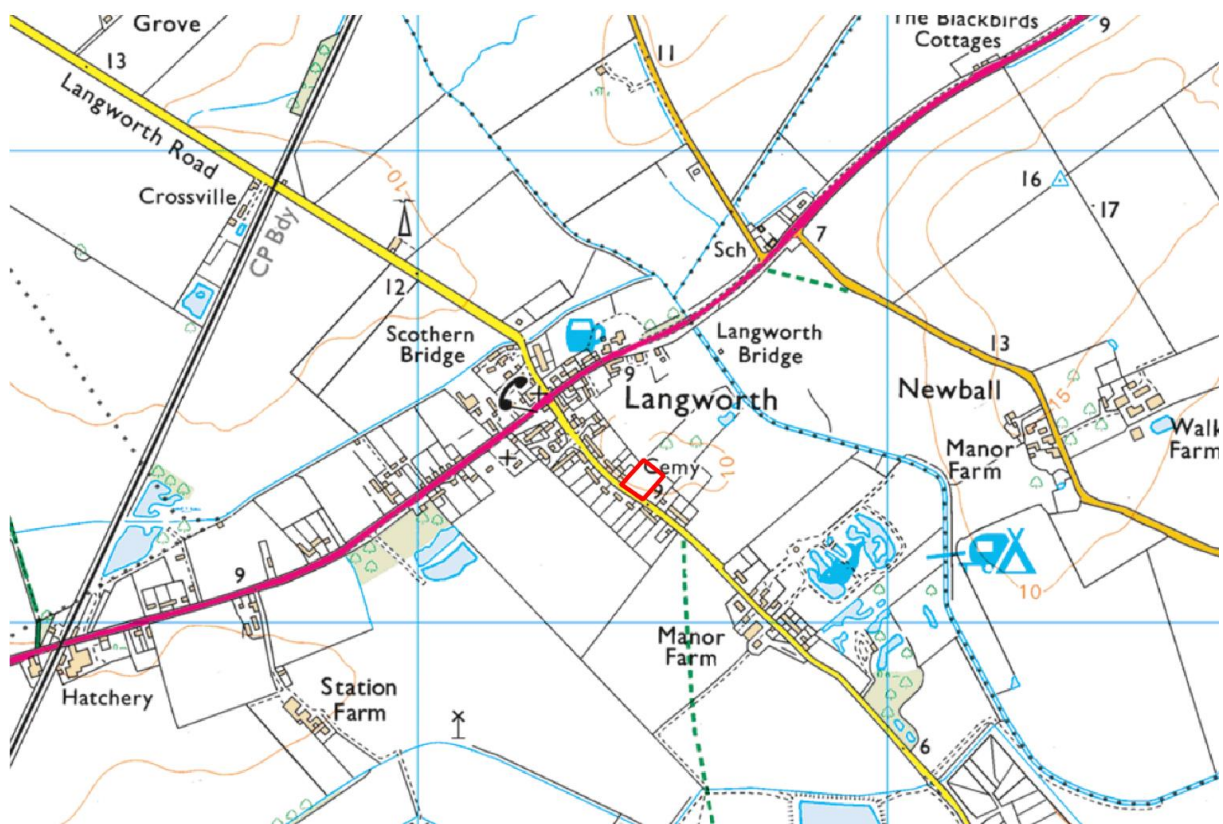


Figure 1: Location plan of the site at scale 1:20000. The site is marked in red. OS mapping. Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278.

1.0 Introduction

PCAS Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned by HWD Architecture to undertake an archaeological earthworks survey prior to the construction of a proposed residential development on land off Barlings Lane in the village of Langworth in the West Lindsey district of Lincolnshire (nearest post code LN3 5DF).

The site lies within one of the parishes open fields, with ridge and furrow surviving on the proposed development. The purpose of the earthworks survey was to preserve the archaeological remains in their context by record prior to development.

This document and all preceding fieldwork follows current best practice and national guidance, including:

- NPPF, National Planning Policy Framework (2019)
- ClfA Code of Conduct (2014)
- Historic England Guide to Good Recording Practice (2nd edition 2017)
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)

2.0 Location and Description

Langworth is a small village situated in the Witham Valley, in the West Lindsey district of the county of Lincolnshire. The site is approximately 10km north-east of Lincoln, and 6.5km south-west of Wragby. The Barlings Eau, a tributary of the River Witham, is located close to the north eastern boundary of the land in same ownership, with the proposed development being situated approximately 0.30km from said boundary.

The proposed development is a rectangular parcel of land, measuring approximately 0.34ha. The entire field within the same ownership measures approximately 2ha in total. It is located on the south eastern edge of Langworth, off Barlings Lane, at a central National Grid Reference of TF 06455 76282. It comprises of a single large open field, which is currently pasture with some established trees, and is hedged on all boundaries. Along the eastern boundary a heavily planted pond area is situated. On the south western boundary, close to the Barlings Lane, there are a series of TPO established trees. To the direct south west there is a small cemetery. The surrounding houses to the south west and south east from the cemetery, are a mixture of two storey and bungalows.

3.0 Topography and geology

Langworth is situated on generally flat ground on the northern side of the Witham Valley close to the Barlings Eau.

The drift geology is River Terrace Deposits of sand and gravel. A sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 2.588 million years ago and the present during the Quaternary period. The solid geology of the area is Oxford Clay Formation - Mudstone. A sedimentary bedrock formed between 166.1 and 157.3 million years ago during the Jurassic period (bgs.ac.uk).

4.0 Planning Background

A planning application for three dwellings and related access was refused at the beginning of November 2017, yet after adjustments and an appeal, planning permission was granted in October 2018.

The proposed site contains numerous earthworks possibly relating to medieval settlement of Langworth, A topographical survey was recommended by the Archaeological Advisor for West Lindsey District Council.

In accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework, Condition 8 states that a scheme of archaeological investigation related to the monitoring of all groundworks for the construction of the dwellings, to be submitted and approved by the Local Planning Authority. Condition 9 requires the archaeological site work to be undertaken only in full accordance with the WSI. With Condition 10 stating that the Local Planning Authority should be notified in writing 14 days prior to commencing of archaeological investigations.

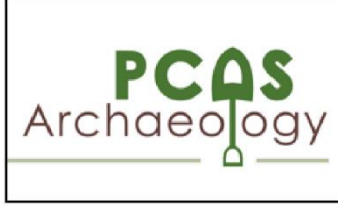
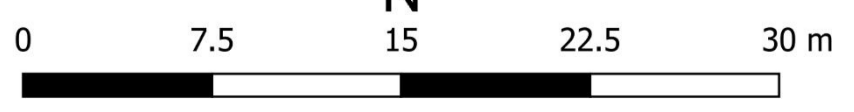
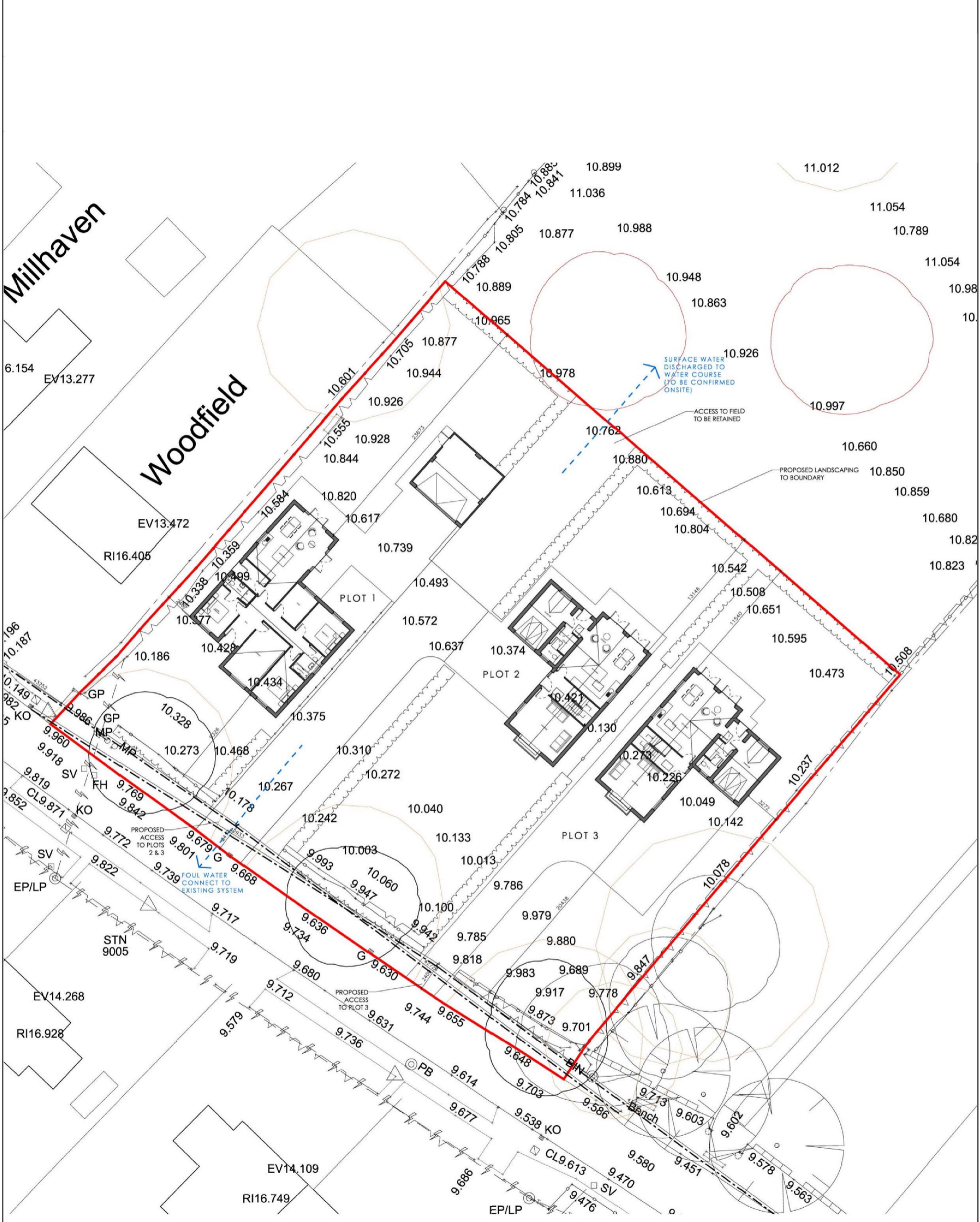


Figure 2:
Proposed development plan (supplied by client)
1:300

5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

There is limited prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the proposed development. A single redeposited fragment of worked prehistoric flint was recovered in 2016 on Barlings Lane during trial trenching carried out by Allen Archaeology (HER no 58109). An isolated Palaeolithic handaxe was found on Barlings Lane in 1957 (HER no 51718). With a Neolithic partly polished flint axe being retained in 1981 which now features in the Crowther Beynon Collection in the Jewry Wall Museum in Leicester (HER no 53028). Approximately 1km south east, a Neolithic flint axehead was discovered in 1962 (HER no 53027). Additionally, another Neolithic stone axe, polished on the edge only was retained in 1898 (HER no 53030) with another Neolithic broken stone axe being found in 1962 (HER no 53029). A Bronze Age socketed axe was dredged from the Barlings Eau in 1947 (HER no 53136). With a perforated Bronze Age sandstone mace head with an hourglass perforation being discovered in 1967 across from Barlings Lane (HER no 53023).

Within 1km of the proposed development, there is extensive Roman activity. Approximately 0.60km to the south west, a Roman site (HER no: 54098) was located with an area of about 100m in diameter containing some pieces of Roman pottery and Roman metalwork. This area also provided three 4th century AD coins and one 2nd century AD coin, a further eleven coins and a plate brooch of a late 1st century date reported. Two concentrations of eighteen 3rd to 4th century coins, a possible lead hammer head and a conical weight were also discovered. In addition, during the re-cutting of the Barlings Eau in 1978 three Roman coins were found at the water's edge (HER findspot no 53046). Approximately 0.50km to the north west, Romano-British pottery was found during Mr Bee's fieldwalking in 1994 (HER no 51432).

The medieval settlement of Langworth (HE Pastscape monument no: 893447), probably part of a larger planned town possibly linked with Stainton by Langworth, consisted of numerous crofts, a trackway, a chapel built in 1267 and St Margaret's leper hospital (HE Pastscape monument no: 349501) with an adjoining cemetery having been built in 1313. With the proposed development being located on the outskirts of Langworth, close to the main route to Barlings Abbey, the potential for archaeology is high. The Abbey would have been an important focus for the surrounding communities and landscape during the medieval period.

The Witham Valley contains one of the greatest concentrations of religious houses in Lincolnshire and indeed in the British Isles, with six monasteries sharing a 10 mile stretch of the northern bank. Barlings Abbey was founded in 1154 by Ralf de Hava, a local landowner, and lies on the edge of the Witham fen, sufficiently high to prevent winter flooding damage. The first party of canons came from Newsham Abbey near Grimsby which was the first monastery of the Premonstratensian order. All that survives of the Abbey is one fragment of masonry which formed a solid wall west of the tower of the church. Otherwise the line of the walls, outer buildings, fishponds and other enclosures can only be seen as earthwork features. Barlings itself, appears in the Domesday Book as Berlinge, from the Old English meaning 'the family, the dependents, the people of Bærla' (Cameron, 1998), which suggests a pre-conquest foundation. At the time of Domesday, there were two major landowners, the Bishop of Durham and Kolsveinn; the total taxable land being 21 bovates.

The proposed development is located approximately 0.60km east of the shrunken medieval and post medieval settlement of Newball (HE Pastscape monument no: 893450), now seen as earthworks. Newball was recorded in Domesday as having a manor and at least 15 families living here, which is a healthy sized settlement during this period. The modern civil parish was only a township within the Stainton by Langworth parish in the medieval period and the settlement never acquired a parish church, like Langworth itself. The medieval settlement was extensive, including a chapel and a manor. Fieldwalking was carried out during investigation by RCHME in 1977 and produced a scatter of later medieval pottery, including Lincoln,

Bolingbroke and Midland Purple types, some post-medieval and especially 17th-century sherds and 2 Roman sherds. Large hollows in the ploughland east of Manor Farm, too, are associated with stone and tile scatters perhaps indicating house sites and produced 13th-century Lincoln and shelly wares and late medieval types, and 17th-century sherds.

There are various medieval earthworks within 1km of the proposed site, such as two mounds (HE Pastscape monument no: 893451), located approximately 0.70km north east of the proposed development, one is marked as a 'tumuli' on the 1824 OS Map, yet both are most probably windmill mounds. Approximately 0.20km north, a probable medieval or post medieval trackway (HE Pastscape monument no: 1052189) was mapped from poor quality air photographs. To the south of the site, approximately 0.40km, probable medieval and post medieval field systems (HE Pastscape monument no: 1052191) have been seen in cropmarks. Similarly, a block of medieval ridge and furrow (HE Pastscape monument no: 1052195), 80m in length, were visible as earthworks in an area identified as the site of the medieval leper hospital mentioned previously.

Few archaeological investigations have been carried out within 1km of the study area. In 2005 PCAS Archaeology monitored the groundworks at the Grange, approximately 0.70km to the south east of the proposed development. A Roman pit and an undated ditch/gully were recorded. The pit contained two sherds of pottery, parts of a cooking bowl and a small jar or beaker, both were dated between the late 1st to early 2nd century AD. During the Scothern Area Water Main scheme in 2001, the same unit recorded two undated ditches and a stone foundation possibly reusing stone from Barlings Abbey.

6.0 Aims and Objectives

The objective of the topographic survey was to record in detail, using non-intrusive methods of archaeological investigation, the topography of the site and any potential buried archaeological remains associated with the ridge and furrow earthworks and any associated features. The Archaeological Advisor for West Lindsey District Council suggested that the earthworks that will be directly impacted by the proposed development should be recorded, with other features in the area of land in the same ownership also being targeted as it will provide more information on their context as part of a wider landscape as agricultural features that supported the medieval / post-medieval village. All earthworks lying within the proposed developments' boundary were surveyed to ensure the impacted earthworks were understood and recorded in their setting.

The site should not be treated in isolation, and reference should be made to relevant historical sources and previous archaeological work in the area when interpreting the results.

An online record of the project data shall be initiated with the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS database) before fieldwork commences, and completed at the end of the project, including an uploaded digital copy of the report.

7.0 Methodology

The objective of the topographic survey was to record in detail, using non-intrusive methods of archaeological investigation, the topography of the site and any potential buried archaeological remains associated with the ridge and furrow earthworks.

Topographic surveys determine the relative locations of points on the ground surface by measuring horizontal distances, differences in elevation and directions. The survey was carried out in accordance with guidelines published by English Heritage (2007). The extent of the topographic survey area was determined by GPS measurement, using a Leica GNSS

survey instrument. It was produced using the hachure method with full RTK GPS, accurate to 0.03m. Site boundaries and existing landscape features, such as dykes, drains and hedgerows were recorded as control points.

A digital photographic record was compiled with photographs consisting of:

- General site views from different viewpoints under varying light conditions where possible.
- Specific earthworks or surface features, where encountered.
- Groups of earthwork features where their association indicates functional or chronological relationships.

Notes describing the general nature of the topography and more detailed descriptions of any discernible earthworks or buried features were also compiled.

The survey took place on 21st May 2020 using a Leica GNSS full RTK GPS. After a rapid walkover, the field was then surveyed (fig. 3). Weather conditions were sunny and dry.

Colour photographs complement the survey (below in text).

8.0 Results (Figs 3-5)

The field was in rough pasture at the time of survey with the grass cut to approximately 20cm height.

Five furrows were identified across the proposed development area, on a northeast to southwest alignment. These were between 8m and 10m in width (ridge centre to ridge centre).

The ridge and furrow respect the southern boundary of the site, with the ground rising slightly along the hedge line. To the north, the ridge and furrow continue within the field, beyond the extent of the proposed development, extending approximately halfway to the northern boundary (see Fig. 5).

No other archaeological features were identified during the earthwork survey.

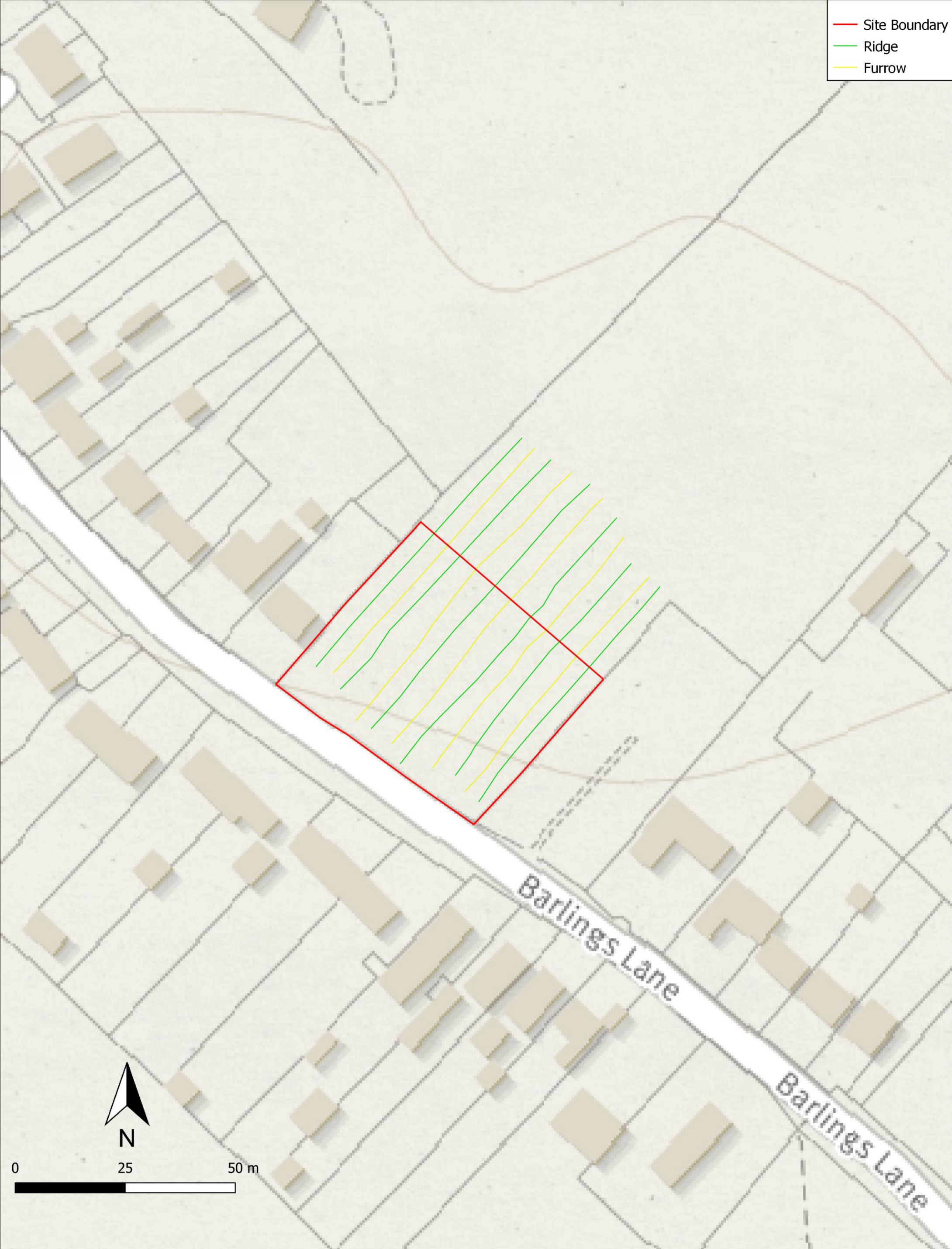


Plate 1: View of site from entrance (looking NE)



Plate 2: View looking across ridge and furrow from eastern edge of site (looking N)

- Site Boundary
- Ridge
- Furrow

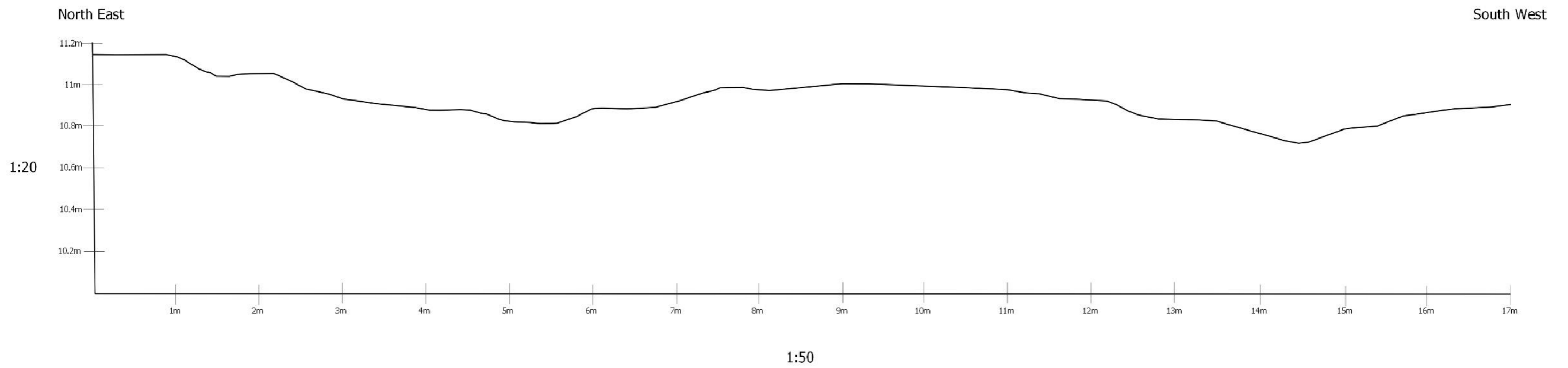


N

0 25 50 m



Plan (1:1500) showing location of profile (in red)



- Site Boundary
- Ridge
- Furrow



N

0 25 50 m



9.0 Discussion and conclusions

The survey as confirmed that the development site lies within the medieval settlement of Langworth and that earthwork remains associated with this period survive within the proposed development. The extant features consist of northeast to southwest orientated ridge and furrow; suggesting that this field was primarily used for cultivation during the medieval period. In considering the LiDAR data (Fig. 5. Downloaded from <https://data.gov.uk/dataset/80c522cc-e0bf-4466-8409-57a04c456197/lidar-composite-dsm-2017-1m>), the ridge and furrow clearly continue to extend northwards beyond the northern extent of the development area. However, due to the surrounding development, further ridge and furrow are not visible.

10.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

The methodology employed has allowed the rapid and accurate preservation by record of the earthworks within the proposed development area.

11.0 Project Archive

The project archive, consisting of the raw GPS data and digital photographs, will be deposited with printed copies of this report at The Collection, Lincoln; following deposition, it will be available for public consultation. A copy of the full report will also be uploaded to the Archaeology Data Service OASIS (Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations) database, where it will be publicly accessible online.

12.0 Acknowledgements

PCAS Archaeology Ltd would like to thank HWD Architecture for this commission.

13.0 References

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British Geological Survey (BGS), 1999, *Market Rasen: England and Wales 1:50,000 Provisional Series sheet 102, Solid and Drift Edition*. BGS, Keyworth.

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Foster, C. W. and Longley, T., 1924, reprinted 1976, *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey: The Lincoln Record Society vol. 19*. G. W. Belton, Gainsborough.

National Heritage List for England (NHLfE) consulted online 03-04-2018 at <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>

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Ordnance Survey, 1886, 1st edition 1:2500 (25" to the mile) scale map sheet LI.11, surveyed 1885.

West Lindsey District Council Conservation Area information consulted online 02-04-2018 at <https://www.west-lindsey.gov.uk/my-services/planning-and-building/conservation-andenvironment/conservation-areas>.

Appendix 1: OASIS

OASIS ID: preconst3-394821

Project details

Project name	Land Off Barlings Lane, Langworth, Lincoln, West Lindsey. LN3 5DF Archaeological Earthworks Survey
Short description of the project	PCAS Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned by HWD Architecture to undertake an archaeological earthworks survey prior to the construction of a proposed residential development on land off Barlings Lane in the village of Langworth in the West Lindsey district of Lincolnshire (nearest post code LN3 5DF). The site lies within one of the parishes open fields, with ridge and furrow surviving on the proposed development. The purpose of the earthworks survey was to preserve the archaeological remains in their context by record prior to development. Five furrows were identified across the proposed development area, on a northeast to southwest alignment. These were between 8m and 10m in width (ridge centre to ridge centre).
Project dates	Start: 21-05-2020 End: 21-05-2020
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	BLLT 19 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	RIDGE AND FURROW Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods techniques	& "Topographic Survey"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location LINCOLNSHIRE WEST LINDSEY NEWBALL Land Off Barlings Lane,
Langworth, Lincoln, West Lindsey. LN3 5DF

Postcode LN3 5DF

Study area 0.34 Hectares

Site coordinates TF 06455 76282 53.272540099672 -0.403449030649 53 16 21 N 000 24 12
W Point

Project creators

Name of PCAS Archaeology Ltd.
Organisation

Project brief Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
originator

Project design PCAS Archaeology Ltd.
originator

Project director/manager Will Munford

Project supervisor L. Brocklehurst

Type of Developer
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive No
Exists?

Digital Archive The Collection, Lincoln
recipient

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media "GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
available

Paper Archive The Collection, Lincoln
recipient

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media "Diary","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "
available

Entered by Leigh Brocklehurst (leigh.brocklehurst@pcas-archaeology.co.uk)

Entered on 22 May 2020