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FREELANCE ARCHAEOLOGIST & CONSULTANT**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING
AT POPLAR TREE FARM, CARR LANE,
BLYTON, LINCOLNSHIRE.

National Grid Reference: SK 8449 9429
Site Code: CLBL16
Accession No: LCNCC: 2016.43
Planning Reference: 133795

PREPARED FOR MR. JEFF LINEKER OF ACORUS LTD. ON BEHALF OF HIS CLIENT - MR.
DAVID TEMPLETON

By

Neville Hall

April 2017

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Summary

The archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new general purpose agricultural building at Poplar Tree Farm, Carr Lane, Blyton, Lincolnshire, was carried out by Neville Hall on the 18th-19th of July 2016 and on the 23rd of March 2017.

The results of this programme of archaeological monitoring were consistent throughout the whole monitored area with an absence of archaeological activity and finds on this site. The findings comprised a simple deposit sequence which consisted of a topsoil horizon which overlay a natural horizon of sands. This deposit sequence was recorded within a total of nineteen representative sections widely distributed across the monitored area.

The excavation of the stanchion bases along the western side of the new build area and at the north-western and south-western corners of the same remained unmonitored as the stone levels in these excavations extended down to the base of these excavations, due the very deep depths of the deposited stone in these areas.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Neville Hall was commissioned by Mr. Jeff Lineker of Acorus Ltd on behalf of his client - Mr. David Templeton to undertake the archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new general purpose agricultural building at Poplar Tree Farm, Carr Lane, Blyton, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference SK 8449 9429. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site on the 18th-19th of July 2016 and on the 23rd of March 2017.
- 1.2 The work was carried out according to the requirements of various archaeological conditions, which were attached to the granting of planning consent for this development by West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority and acting on the advice of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, in their capacity as archaeological advisors on planning issues to the District Council. This is in accordance with the principles established in *NPPF: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2010), and *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (CHIfA, 2014).
- 1.3 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, the Planning Department of West Lindsey District Council, the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (HER) and The Collection, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

2. Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The development site is situated at Polar Tree Farm, off the southern frontage of Carr Lane and to the south-west of the village of Blyton at National Grid Reference SK 8449 9429 and at a height of approximately 10mAOD. The village of Blyton is situated within the parish of the same name and in the administrative district of West Lindsey, county of Lincolnshire [Figures 1 and 2].
- 2.2 The development site is situated at the foot of the west facing scarp slope of the Jurassic limestone escarpment which traverses the county from south to north. The area of the development site is situated on sandy and coarse loamy soils of the Blackwood Series, which have developed on glaciofluvial drift deposits. These deposits in turn overlie Mudstones of the Triassic [BGS, 1999; Soil Survey, 1983].

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 An application for planning permission (Planning Reference: 133795) for the proposed construction of a new general purpose agricultural building at Poplar Tree Farm, Carr Lane, Blyton, Lincolnshire has been submitted to and granted consent by West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority. However, as the proposed development site was situated within a perceived archaeologically sensitive area, various archaeological conditions (Nos. 2-3, 6 and 8-9) were attached to this planning consent.
- 3.2 Following the receipt of an Archaeological Brief for this planning consent by the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, it was established that the requirement for the archaeological programme of works on this site would comprise the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks during the construction stage of development at the site.

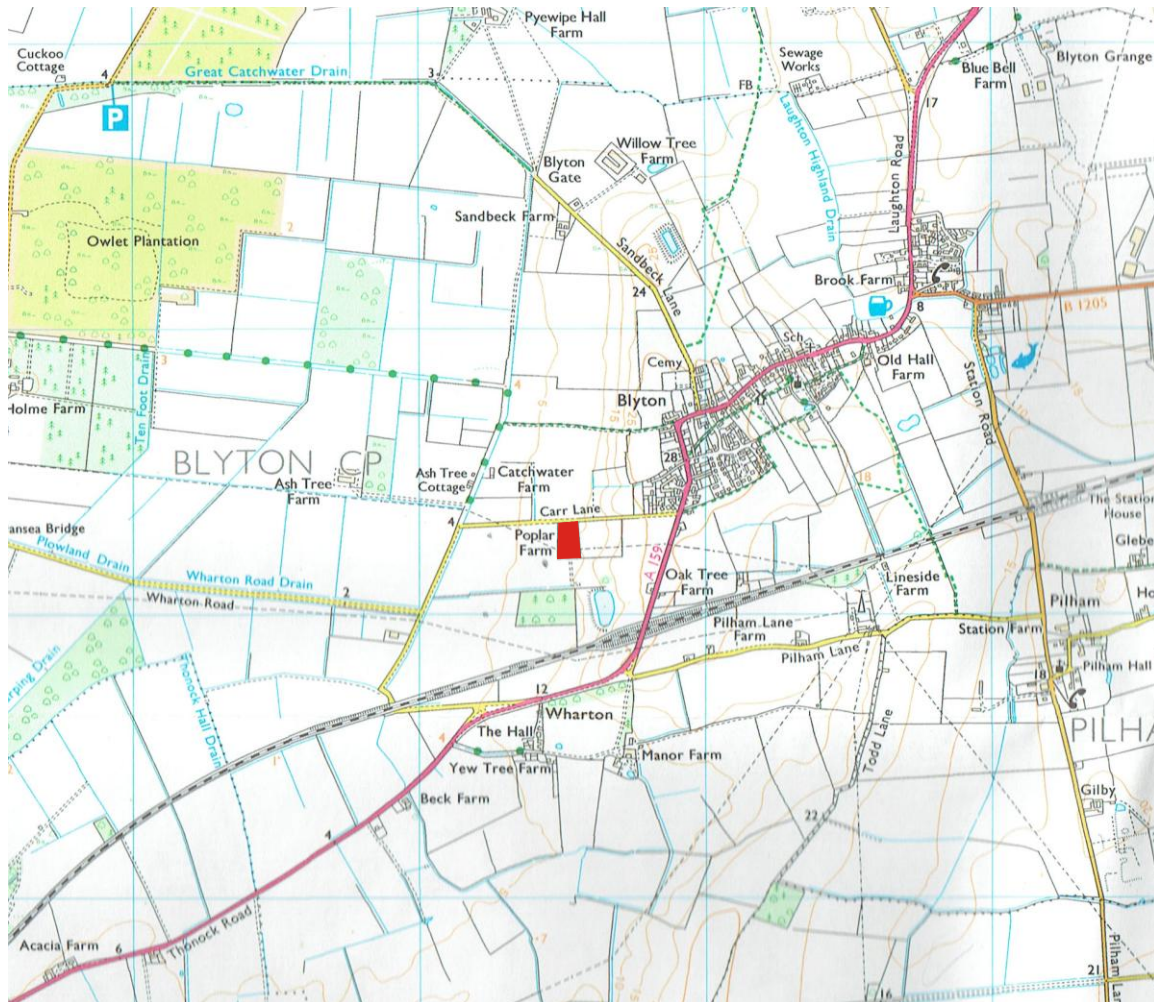


Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 3.3 A specification or a written scheme of works for the archaeological monitoring was subsequently submitted to and approved by the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of the LPA) and notification given of the start date of the site groundworks programme prior to the commencement of the on-site archaeological works as required by Conditions 2 and 3 of this planning consent.
- 3.4 All of the archaeological monitoring and recording which was carried out on this site was undertaken in accordance with the agreed written scheme of works as required by Condition 6 of this planning consent.
- 3.5 This report documents the results of this programme of site archaeological monitoring and recording and will be submitted to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the Local Planning Authority as required by Condition 8 of this planning consent.

4. Aims and objectives of the project

- 4.1 The aims of the project were the **continual** archaeological monitoring of all site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which comprised the

mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the new general purpose agricultural building.

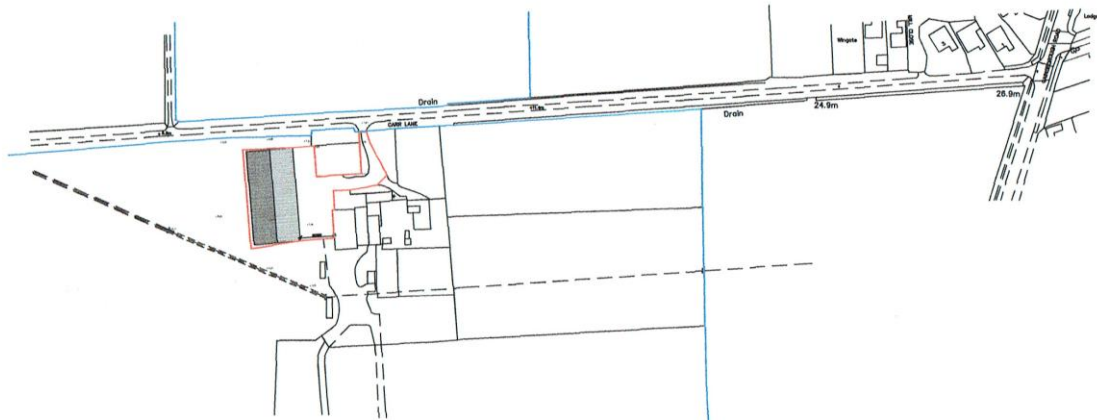


Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of 1:2,500, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

4.2 The objectives of the project were:

To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.

To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

4.3 The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential and to the immediate east of an area of known prehistoric settlement comprising enclosures, a trackway, ditches and hut circles, which has been identified from prior aerial photographic analysis. The specific objectives of the project were to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with this prehistoric settlement.

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Lincoln Local Studies Library. A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 0.5km radius of the centre of the development site. The National Heritage List of Historic England was also consulted.

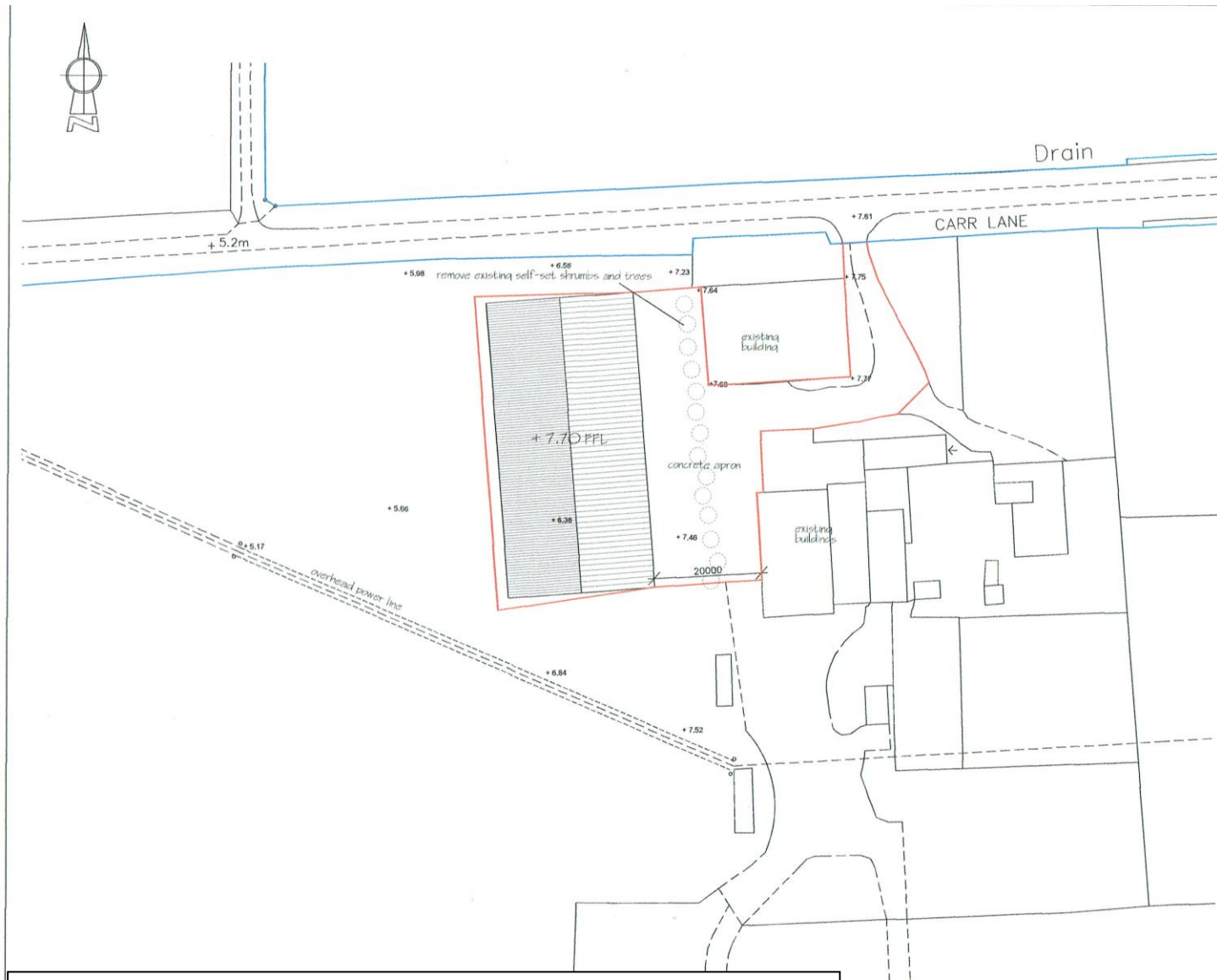


Figure 3: Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at a scale of 1:2,500 at A3, (extract from Architects plan)

- 5.2 An area of known prehistoric settlement is situated to the immediate west of the development site (HER 54055). These settlement remains have been plotted from previous aerial photographic analysis and consists of enclosure, a trackway, ditches and hut circles.
- 5.3 The site of a possible Bronze Age barrow is situated to the north of the development site (HER 54060). This has been identified from previous aerial photographic analysis.
- 5.4 At the Domesday Survey of AD1086, Blyton or *Blitone* and *Blittone* had no indigenous manor. Its land was sokeland and divided between the King's enormous estate of Kirton in Lindsey and two holdings in Laughton, the adjacent settlement to the north. The King's holding of 24 bovates was the largest and of the two Laughton based land holdings, that of Guy de Craon of 14 bovates was much more substantial than that of Roger of Poitou of two bovates. The place name itself appears to have had late Anglo-Saxon origins and is derived from a Old Scandinavian personal name of *Bligr* and the Old English *tun*, hence the 'farmstead/village of a man call Bligr'. At the time of the Lindsey Survey of cAD1115, Alan of Craon or de Credun held one carucate and six bovates of land in *Blituna*. Later medieval documentary sources variously refer to this settlement as *Blitun*, *Blittone* or *Bliton* (AD1139) and as *Blitton* (AD1211) [Morris, 1986; Foster & Longley, 1976; Mills, 1991; Ekwall, 1991; Cameron, 1998].
- 5.5 Situated to the north of the development site are the earthwork cultivation remains of medieval ridge and furrow, which have been plotted from previous aerial photographic analysis (HER 549058).
- 5.6 Along the edge of the former Blyton Common are a large number of cropmarks of small rectangular shaped pits which are possibly the remains of medieval or post-medieval retting pits for the processing of flax or hemp (HER 54056).
- 5.7 The development site is situated within the area known as Blyton Common. The Common or Carr was enclosed following an Act of 1796. The Common was converted from waste to rich agricultural land in the early 19th century. The open fields of Blyton were enclosed in 1805 [Everson, Taylor & Dunn, 1992].
- 5.8 The Blyton Railway Bridge which is situated to the south-east of the development site was built between c1840-1850 (HER 53118). It formerly carried the Retford-Grimsby line of the Great Central Railway and now carries the modern A159 trunk road.
- 5.9 A disused and undated sand extraction pit is situated to the south of the development site (HER 52811).
- 5.10 Copies of manuscript and published O.S. maps were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and from the Lincoln Central Library. The earliest map consulted comprised an extract from the enclosure award map for Blyton of 1805, (Archive ref: Lindsey Award 211). This map shows the area of the development site as a small enclosure off the southern frontage of Carr Lane.
- 5.11 An extract from the Second Edition 6 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1907 shows the area of the development site within a larger enclosure, one field boundary having been removed since 1805 to create a larger enclosure, which is situated off the southern frontage of Carr Lane.
- 5.12 An extract from the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956 shows this enclosure subsequently bisected by a new north-south orientated field boundary, to the west of which is featured a farmhouse and two associated farm outbuildings. An extract from the 1:10,000 scale

O.S. map of 1983 shows the current layout of the assessment site, with the farmhouse and outbuildings to the west having gone by this time.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken by Neville Hall at the development site on the 18th-19th of July 2016 and on the 23rd of March 2017. This comprised the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of an initial phase of limited mechanical ground reduction, the mechanical excavation of a service trench and the mechanical excavation of sixteen stanchion bases. These mechanical excavations were carried out by a 14-ton 360° mechanical excavator which was fitted with a 2.0m wide toothless bucket and by a 7-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 1.30m wide toothed bucket.
- 6.2 Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording and the deposit sequence observed was recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. A plan at a scale of 1:200 was compiled on site of the monitored groundworks. This plan is reproduced in this report at the reduced scale of 1:100 as **Figure 4**. A total of nineteen sections of the observed deposit sequence [designated as **Sections 1-19**] were also compiled on site at a scale of 1:20. These are reproduced at this same scale on **Figures 5 and 6**. A complimentary digital colour photographic record was also maintained, a selection of which is reproduced in **Appendix 1, Plates 1-59**. A list of contexts recorded is reproduced in **Appendix 2**.
- 6.3 All work was carried out according to the approved Specification and to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIfA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs.

7. Results [Figures 4-6; Appendix 1, Plates 1-59]

7.1 Initial Ground Reduction

- 7.1.1 **Plates 1 and 2** feature the site of the new general purpose agricultural building. The first phase of this monitored groundworks programme consisted of an initial phase of mechanical ground reduction which took place within the northern, eastern and central portions of the new build area. The mechanical ground reduction was carried out by a 14-ton 360° mechanical excavator which was fitted with a 2.0m wide toothless bucket. Within much of this monitored area, the ground reduction was confined to a topsoil horizon (**001**). Within the western and central portions of this monitored area, the depth of ground reduction extended to depths of between 0.10m-0.25m below ground levels. As this ground reduction was graded, the depth of this ground reduction was seen to deepen to the south to achieve maximum depths of between 0.50m-0.650m below ground levels [**Plates 3-14**]. At these depths, the ground reduction had extended through the topsoil horizon (**001**) and into the upper levels of an underlying natural horizon of sands (**002**). All newly exposed surfaces were walked over and were systematically scanned for any surface finds of which there were none.

7.2 The Service Trench

- 7.2.1 This was followed by the monitored mechanical excavation of a south-north orientated service trench that extended along the eastern side of the new build area. These mechanical excavations were undertaken by the same mechanical excavator which was fitted with a 2.0m wide toothless bucket. This service trench was excavated to a length of 42.10m, to a width of 2.0m and to depths of between 0.76m-0.80m below reduced levels.

These monitored excavations extended through the remainder of the topsoil horizon (001) and into the underlying natural horizon of sands (002), which extended to the base of these excavations [Plates 15-16, 18-21, 23-24 and 26]. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Sections 1-3** [Plates 17, 22 and 25].

7.3 The Stanchion Bases

7.3.1 A layer of stone was then laid down over the area of the new build footprint to create a level build platform to facilitate the construction of the new general purpose agricultural building [Plates 27-28]. The stone layer varied in depth from 0.40m above reduced ground levels to the east to a maximum depth of 1.50m above ground levels to the west.

7.3.2 This was in turn followed by the monitored mechanical excavation of sixteen stanchion bases, which were positioned along the northern, eastern and southern sides of the new build area. These were all excavated through the layer of stone, the topsoil horizon (001) and into the underlying natural horizon of sands (002) at the base of these excavations [Plates 29; 31; 33; 35; 37; 39; 41; 44; 46; 48; 50-52; 54; 56 and 58]. The mechanical excavations were carried out by a 7-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 1.30m wide toothed bucket.

7.3.2.1 Stanchion Base 1

This was located at the southern end of the eastern side of the new build area and was excavated to a length of 1.50m, a width of 1.30m and to a depth of 1.30m below the stone level. The deposit sequence in this excavation was recorded within **Section 4** [Plate 30].

7.3.2.2 Stanchion Base 2

Stanchion Base 2 was positioned to the north of **Stanchion Base 1** and was excavated to a length of 1.70m, to a width of 1.30m and to a depth of 1.20m below the stone level. The deposit sequence in this excavation was recorded within **Section 5** [Plate 32].

7.3.2.3 Stanchion Base 3

Stanchion Base 3 was situated to the north of **Stanchion Base 2** and was excavated to a length of 1.80m, to a width of 1.30m and to a depth of 1.20m below the stone level. The deposit sequence in this excavation was recorded within **Section 6** [Plate 34].

7.3.2.4 Stanchion Base 4

Stanchion Base 4 was located to the north of **Stanchion Base 3** and was excavated to a length of 1.90m, to a width of 1.30m and to a depth of 1.10m below the stone level. The deposit sequence in this excavation was recorded within **Section 7** [Plate 36].

7.3.2.5 Stanchion Base 5

Stanchion Base 5 was positioned to the north of **Stanchion Base 4** and was excavated to a length of 1.80m, to a width of 1.30m and to a depth of 1.20m below the stone level. The deposit sequence in this excavation was recorded within **Section 8** [Plate 38].

7.3.2.6 Stanchion Base 6

Stanchion Base 6 was situated to the north of **Stanchion Base 5** and was excavated to a length of 1.80m, to a width of 1.30m and to a depth of 1.20m below the stone level. The deposit sequence in this excavation was recorded within **Section 9** [Plate 40].

7.3.2.7 Stanchion Base 7

Stanchion Base 7 was located to the north of **Stanchion Base 6** and was excavated to a length of 2.0m, to a width of 1.30m and to a depth of 1.30m below the stone level. The deposit sequence in this excavation was recorded within **Section 10 [Plate 42]**.

7.3.2.8 Stanchion Base 8

Stanchion Base 8 was positioned to the north of **Stanchion Base 7** and was excavated to a length of 1.80m, to a width of 1.30m and to a depth of 1.20m below the stone level. The deposit sequence in this excavation was recorded within **Section 11 [Plate 43]**.

7.3.2.9 Stanchion Base 9

Stanchion Base 9 was situated to the north of **Stanchion Base 8** and was excavated to a length of 1.70m, to a width of 1.30m and to a depth of 1.20m below the stone level. The deposit sequence in this excavation was recorded within **Section 12 [Plate 45]**

7.3.2.10 Stanchion Base 10

Stanchion Base 10 was located to the west of **Stanchion Base 9** and along the northern edge of the new build area. **Stanchion Base 10** was excavated to a length of 1.70m, to a width of 1.30m and to a depth of 1.20m below the stone level. The deposit sequence in this excavation was recorded within **Section 13 [Plate 47]**.

7.3.2.11 Stanchion Base 11

Stanchion Base 11 was positioned to the west of **Stanchion Base 10** and was excavated to a length of 1.80m, to a width of 1.30m and to a depth of 1.20m below the stone level. The deposit sequence in this excavation was recorded within **Section 14 [Plate 49]**.

7.3.2.12 Stanchion Base 12

Stanchion Base 12 was located to the west of **Stanchion Base 11** and was excavated to a length of 1.70m, to a width of 1.30m and to a depth of 1.20m below the stone level. The deposit sequence in this excavation was recorded within **Section 15 [Plate 51]**.

7.3.2.13 Stanchion Base 13

Stanchion Base 13 was positioned to the south of **Stanchion Base 1** and at the south-eastern corner of the new build area. **Stanchion Base 13** was excavated to a length of 1.60m, to a width of 1.30m and to a depth of 1.20m below the stone level. The deposit sequence in this excavation was recorded within **Section 16 [Plate 53]**.

7.3.2.14 Stanchion Base 14

Stanchion Base 14 was situated to the west of **Stanchion Base 13** and along the southern edge of the new build area. **Stanchion Base 14** was excavated to a length of 1.70m, to a width of 1.30m and to a depth of 1.20m below the stone level. The deposit sequence in this excavation was recorded within **Section 17 [Plate 55]**.

7.3.2.15 Stanchion Base 15

Stanchion Base 15 was located to the west of **Stanchion Base 14** and was excavated to a length of 1.80m, to a width of 1.30m and to a depth of 1.20m below the stone level. The deposit sequence in this excavation was recorded within **Section 16 [Plate 57]**.

7.3.2.16 Stanchion Base 16

Stanchion Base 16 was positioned to the west of **Stanchion Base 15** and was excavated to a length of 1.90m, to a width of 1.30m and to a depth of 1.20m below the stone level. The deposit sequence in this excavation was recorded within **Section 17 [Plate 59]**.

- 7.4 The excavation of the stanchion bases along the western side of the new build area and at the north-western and south-western corners of the same remained unmonitored as the stone levels in these excavations extended down to the base of these excavations, due the very deep depths of the deposited stone in these areas.

8. Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 The results of this programme of archaeological monitoring were consistent throughout the whole monitored area with an absence of archaeological activity and finds on this site. The findings comprised a simple deposit sequence which consisted of a topsoil horizon which overlay a natural horizon of sands. This deposit sequence was recorded within a total of nineteen representative sections widely distributed across the monitored area.
- 8.2 The excavation of the stanchion bases along the western side of the new build area and at the north-western and south-western corners of the same remained unmonitored as the stone levels in these excavations extended down to the base of these excavations, due the very deep depths of the deposited stone in these areas.

9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating

- 9.1 The chosen methodology comprising a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording clearly demonstrated both the absence of archaeological activity and the lack of finds and the nature of the deposit sequence present on this site; while providing sufficient time to record the deposit sequence therein. It is considered that the implemented methodology was sufficient to record both the absence of archaeological activity and of finds and the nature of the deposit sequence present within the area of the development site with a high degree of confidence.

10. Acknowledgements

- 10.1 Thanks are gratefully extended to Mr. Jeff Lineker of Acorus Ltd on behalf of his client - Mr. David Templeton - for commissioning this work. Thanks are also extended to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the staff of the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record, the Lincoln Local Studies Library and the Lincolnshire Archives for their kind assistance.

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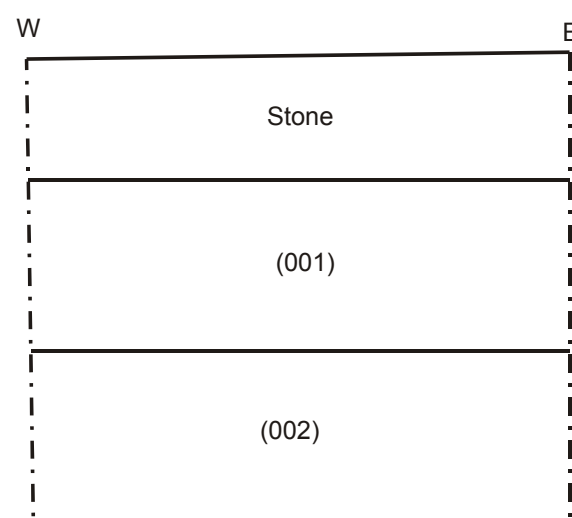
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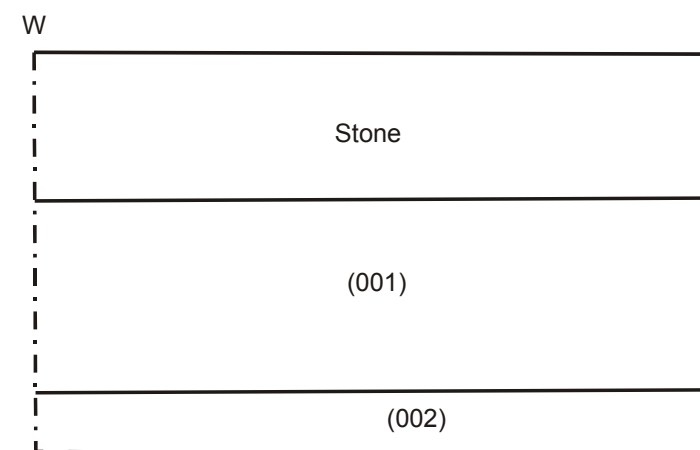
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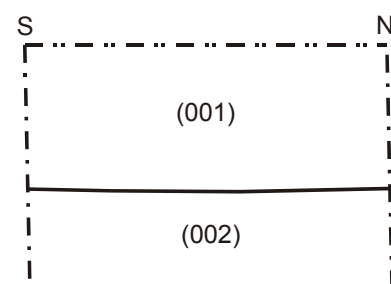
Representative Section 1, Service Trench, East Facing Section, scale 1:20



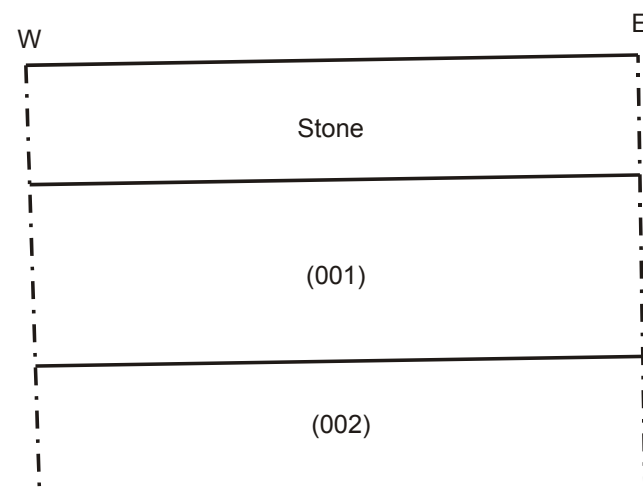
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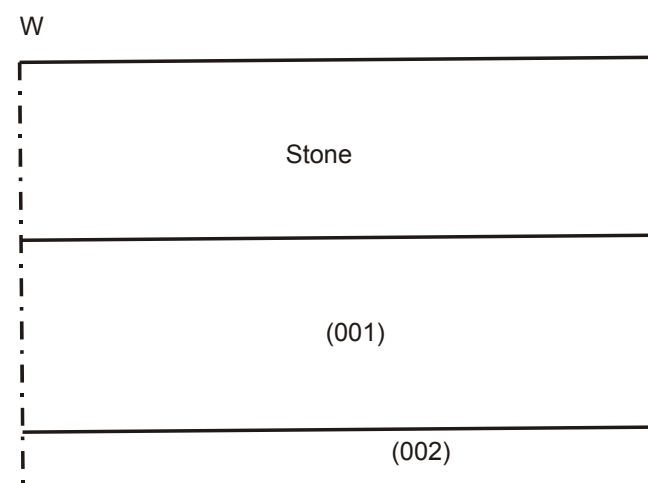
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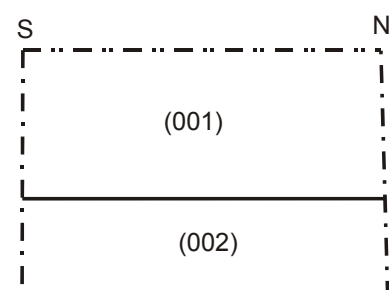
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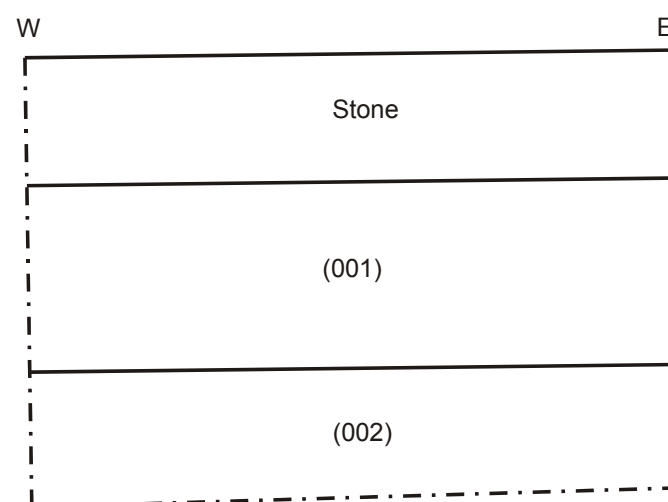
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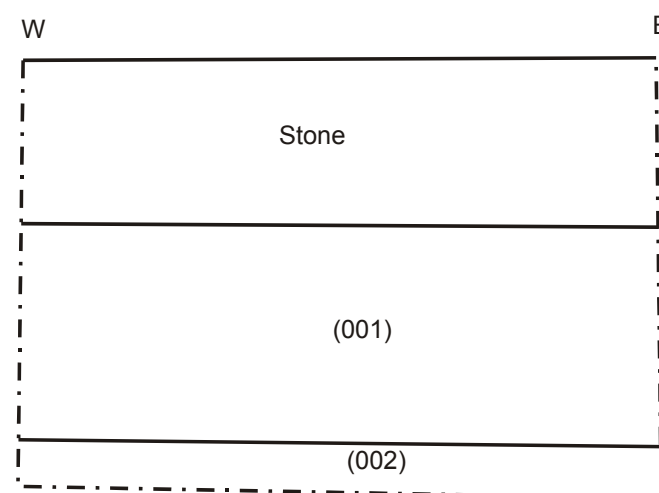
Section 8, Stanchion Base 5, South Facing Section, scale 1:20



Representative Section 3, Service Trench, East Facing Section, scale 1:20



Section 6, Stanchion Base 3, South Facing Section, scale 1:20



Section 9, Stanchion Base 6, South Facing Section, scale 1:20

Figure 5: Sections 1-9 at a scale of 1:20

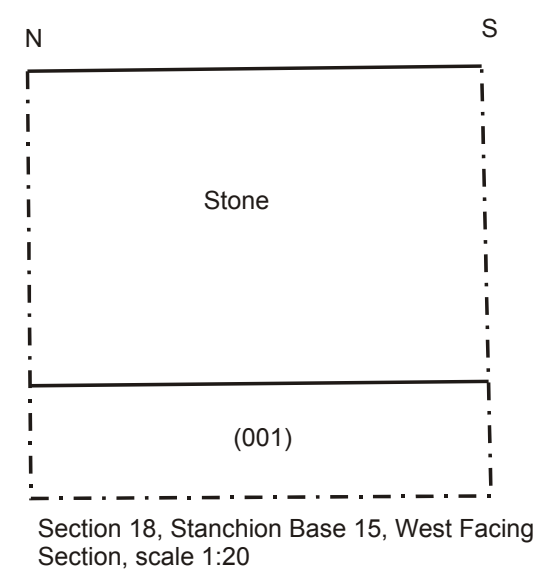
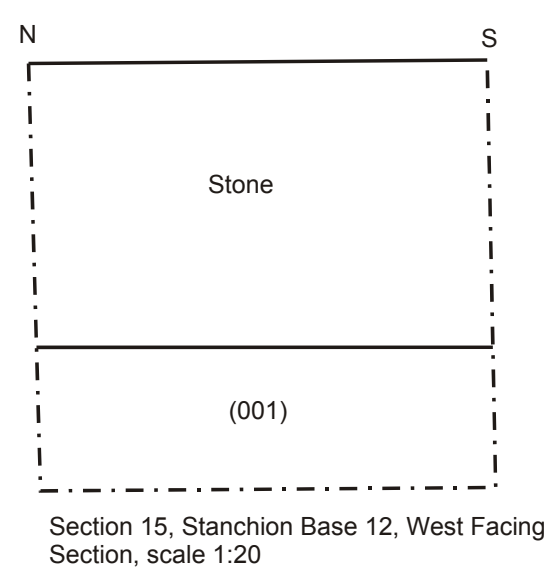
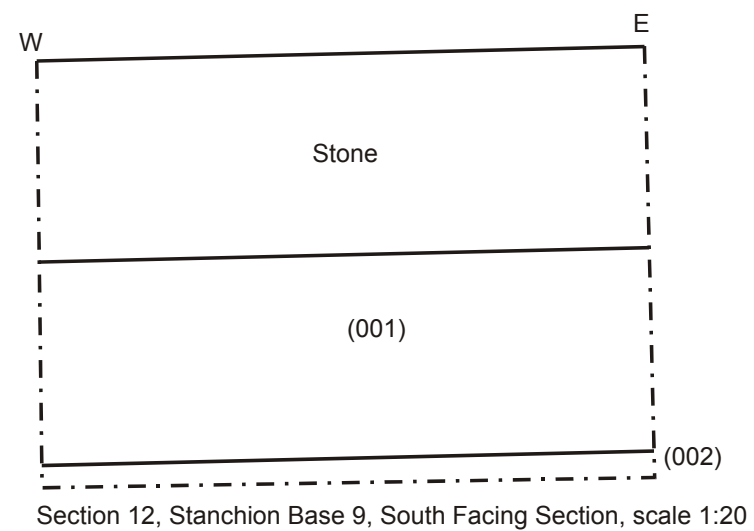
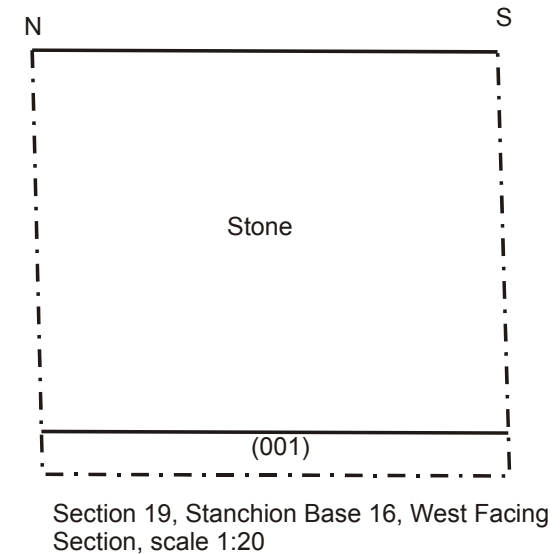
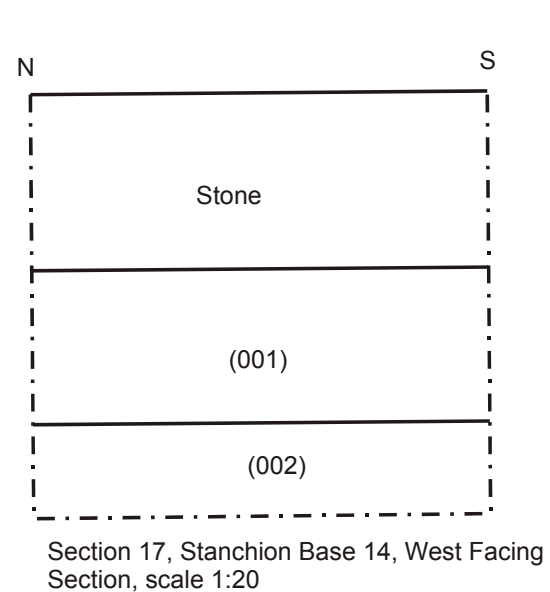
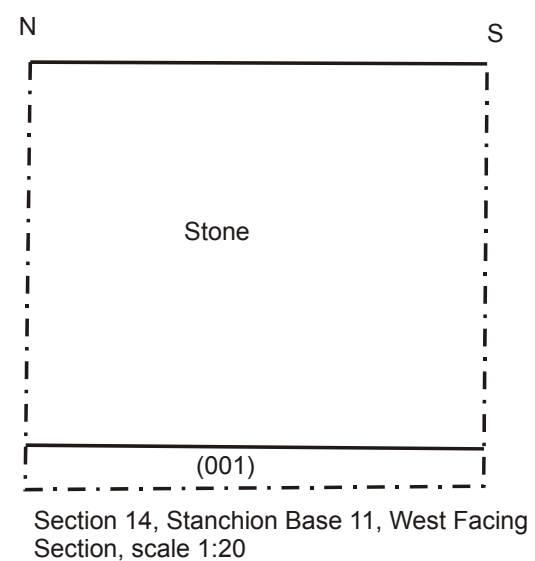
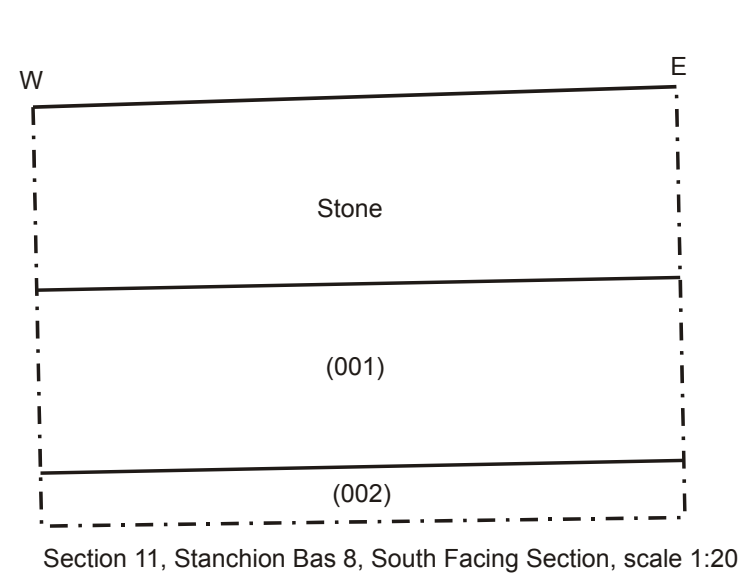
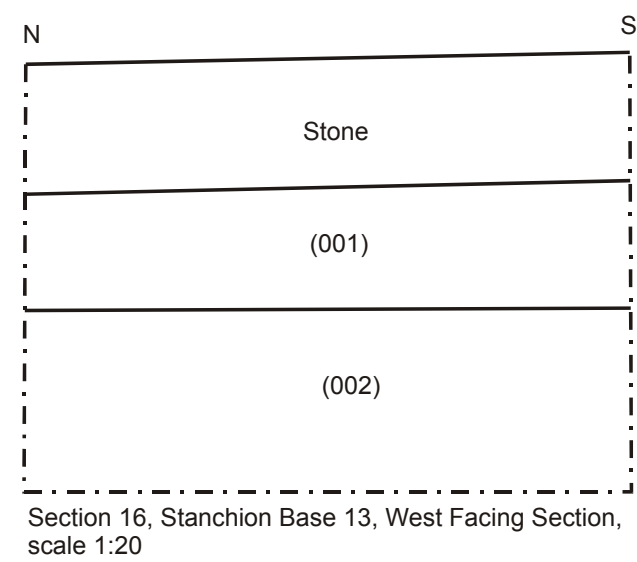
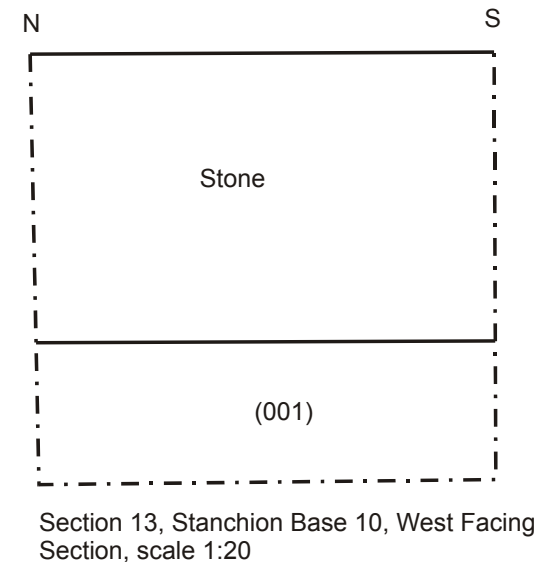
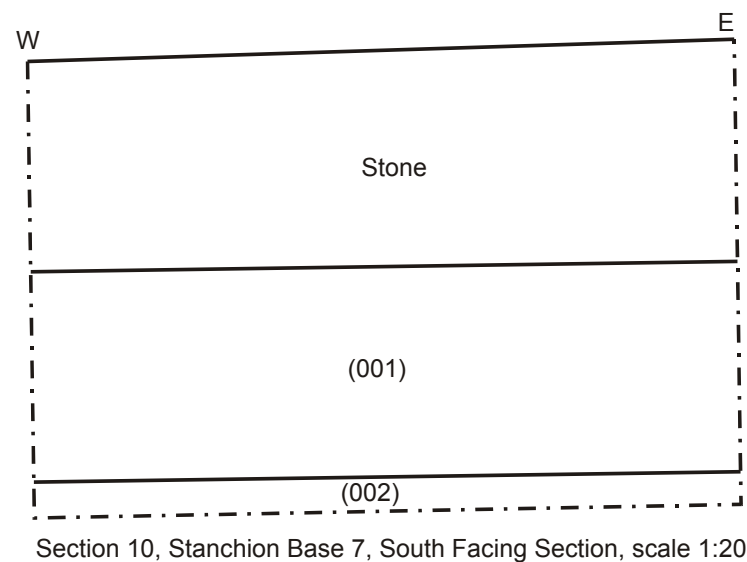


Figure 6: Section 10-19 at a scale of 1:20

Appendix 1: Plates

Initial Ground Reduction



Plate 1: Pre-groundworks, from the south



Plate 2: Pre-groundworks, from the south



Plate 3: Initial ground reduction, from the north



Plate 4: Initial ground reduction, from the north



Plate 5: Initial ground reduction, from the north



Plate 6: Initial ground reduction, from the south



Plate 7: Initial ground reduction, from the south



Plate 10: Initial ground reduction, from the south



Plate 8: Initial ground reduction, from the south



Plate 11: Initial ground reduction, from the north



Plate 9: Initial ground reduction, from the south



Plate 12: Initial ground reduction, from the north



Plate 13: Initial ground reduction, from the south



Plate 16: Excavation of the service trench, from the south



Plate 14: Initial ground reduction, from the south



Plate 17: Representative Section 1, from the east

The Service Trench



Plate 15: Pre-excavation, from the south



Plate 18: Excavation of the service trench, from the south



Plate 19: Excavation of the service trench, from the south



Plate 22: Representative Section 2, from the east



Plate 20: Excavation of the service trench, from the north



Plate 23: Excavation of the service trench, from the north



Plate 21: Excavation of the service trench, from the north



Plate 24: Excavation of the service trench, from the north



Plate 25: Representative Section 3,
from the east



Plate 28: Pre-groundworks, from the
south



Plate 26: Excavation of the service
trench, from the north



Plate 29: Excavation of the stanchion
bases, from the south

The Excavation of the Stanchion Bases



Plate 27: Pre-groundworks, from the
south



**Plate 30: Section 4, Stanchion Base
1, from the south**



Plate 31: Excavation of the stanchion bases, from the south



Plate 34: Section 6, Stanchion Base 3, from the south



Plate 32: Section 5, Stanchion Base 2, from the south



Plate 35: Excavation of the stanchion bases, from the south



Plate 33: Excavation of the stanchion bases, from the south



Plate 36: Section 7, Stanchion Base 4, from the south



Plate 37: Excavation of the stanchion bases, from the south



Plate 40: Section 9, Stanchion Base 6, from the south



Plate 38: Section 8, Stanchion Base 5, from the south



Plate 41: Excavation of the stanchion bases, from the north



Plate 39: Excavation of the stanchion bases, from the south



Plate 42: Section 10, Stanchion Base 7, from the south



Plate 43: Section 11, Stanchion Base 8, from the south



Plate 46: Excavation of the stanchion bases, from the north



Plate 44: Excavation of the stanchion bases, from the north



Plate 47: Section 13, Stanchion Base 10 from the west



Plate 45: Section 12, Stanchion Base 9, from the south



Plate 48: Excavation of the stanchion bases, from the west



Plate 49: Section 14, Stanchion Base 11, from the west



Plate 52: Excavation of the stanchion bases, from the west



Plate 50: Excavation of the stanchion bases, from the west



Plate 53: Section 16, Stanchion Base 13, from the west



Plate 51: Section 15, Stanchion Base 12, from the west



Plate 54: Excavation of the stanchion bases, from the south



Plate 55: Section 17, Stanchion Base 14, from the west



Plate 58: Excavation of the stanchion bases, from the west



Plate 56: Excavation of the stanchion bases, from the south



Plate 59: Section 19, Stanchion Base 16, from the west



Plate 57: Section 18, Stanchion Base 15, from the west

Appendix 2: List of Contexts

- 001** Topsoil horizon. Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with moderate small brick/tile fragments & occasional small angular & rounded stones. Above **(002)**. Recorded within **Sections 1-19**. Depth - 0.54m.
- 002** Natural horizon of sands. Friable, light yellow brown/light grey brown sand. Below **(001)**. Recorded within **Sections 1-19**. Depth - >0.50m.

Appendix 3: The Archive

The archive consists of:

Two context records

One site plan of the monitored groundworks at a scale of 1:100 on one sheet of drawing film

Nineteen section drawings at a scale of 1:20 on two sheets drawing film

One context register

One photographic register

All records are currently held at:

38 Finningley Road

Lincoln

LN6 0UP

And will be deposited in due course at:

The Collection

Danes Terrace

Lincoln

LN2 1LP

Under the accession number **LCNCC: 2016.43** and the site code **CLBL16**

Appendix 4: Photographic Register

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments	B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
	INITIAL GROUND REDUCTION				
1	Pre-groundwork	S		At 15/7/16	CLBL16
2	" "	"		" "	"
3	Initial ground reduction	N		" "	"
4	Initial ground reduction	N		At 15/7/16	CLBL16
5	Initial ground reduction	N		At 15/7/16	CLBL16
6	Initial ground reduction	S		At 15/7/16	CLBL16
7	Initial ground reduction	S		At 15/7/16	CLBL16
8	Initial ground reduction	S		At 15/7/16	CLBL16
9	Initial ground reduction	S		At 15/7/16	CLBL16
10	Initial ground reduction	S		At 15/7/16	CLBL16
11	Initial ground reduction	N		At 15/7/16	CLBL16
12	Initial ground reduction	N		At 15/7/16	CLBL16
13	Initial ground reduction	S		At 15/7/16	CLBL16
14	Initial ground reduction	S		At 15/7/16	CLBL16
	THE SERVICE TRENCH				
15	Pre-excavation	S		At 19/7/16	CLBL16
16	Excavation of the service trench	"		" "	"
17	Representative Section 1	E		At 19/7/16	CLBL16

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments		B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
18	Excavation of the service trench	S		14/19/16	CLBL16
19	Excavation of the service trench	S		14/19/16	CLBL16
20	Excavation of the service trench	N		14/19/16	CLBL16
21	Excavation of the service trench	N		14/19/16	CLBL16
22	Representative section 2	E		14/19/16	CLBL16
23	Excavation of the service trench	N		14/19/16	CLBL16
24	Excavation of the service trench	N		14/19/16	CLBL16
25	Representative section 3	E		14/19/16	CLBL16
26	Excavation of the service trench	N		14/19/16	CLBL16
THE EXCAVATION OF THE STANCHION BASES					
27	Pre-groundwork	S		14/23/17	CLBL16
28	" "	"		" "	"
29	Excavation of the stanchion bases	S		" "	"
30	Section 4 Stanchion Base	S		14/23/17	CLBL16
1					

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments		B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
31	Excavation of the stanchion bases	S		At 23/3/17	CLBL16
32	Section 5 Stanchion Base 2	S		At 23/3/17	CLBL16
33	Excavation of the stanchion bases	S		At 23/3/17	CLBL16
34	Section 6 Stanchion Base 3	S		At 23/3/17	CLBL16
35	Excavation of the stanchion bases	S		At 23/3/17	CLBL16
36	Section 7 Stanchion Base 4	S		At 23/3/17	CLBL16
37	Excavation of the stanchion bases	S		At 23/3/17	CLBL16
38	Section 8 Stanchion Base 5	S		At 23/3/17	CLBL16
39	Excavation of the stanchion bases	S		At 23/3/17	CLBL16
40	Section 9 Stanchion Base 6	S		At 23/3/17	CLBL16
41	Excavation of the stanchion bases	N		At 23/3/17	CLBL16
42	Section 10	S		At 23/3/17	CLBL16

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments		B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
	Stanchion Base				
	7				
43	Section 11, Stanchion Base	S		At 23/3/17	CLBL16
	8				
44	Excavation of the stanchion bases	N		At 23/3/17	CLBL16
45	Section 12 Stanchion Base	S		At 23/3/17	CLBL16
	9				
46	Excavation of the stanchion bases	N		At 23/3/17	CLBL16
47	Section 13, Stanchion Base	W		At 23/3/17	CLBL16
	10				
48	Excavation of the stanchion bases	W		At 23/3/17	CLBL16
49	Section 14, Stanchion Base	W		At 23/3/17	CLBL16
	11				
50	Excavation of the stanchion bases	W		At 23/3/17	CLBL16
51	Section 15, Stanchion Base	W		At 23/3/17	CLBL16
	12				
52	Excavation of the stanchion bases	W		At 23/3/17	CLBL16
53	Section 16 Stanchion Base	W		At 23/3/17	CLBL16

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

[illegible]

Appendix 5: OASIS Summary Sheet

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Poplar Tree Farm, Carr Road, Blyton, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall MIFA

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-282758

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall	nhallarchaeologicalservices@gmail.com	13 April 2017

Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	Yes	Grey literature report filename/s	Sent by other means
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename	
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?	

[Upload images](#) [Upload boundary file](#) [Request record re-opened](#) [Printable version](#)

[Email Lincolnshire HER about this OASIS record](#)

OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2016 Created by Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email Last modified Tuesday 9 August 2016

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/formctl.cfm?oid=nevilleh1-282758> for this page

Appendix 6: Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring
at Poplar tree Farm, Carr Lane,
Blyton, Lincolnshire.**

Prepared for Mr. Jeff Lineker of Acorus Ltd.

National Grid Reference: SK 8449 9429

Site Code: CLBL16

Accession No: LCNCC: 2016.43

Planning Reference: 133795

**Prepared by Neville Hall MIFA, Freelance Field Archaeologist &
Consultant**

April 2016

S Non-technical summary

- S1 *A scheme of works comprising archaeological monitoring and recording is required during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new general purpose agricultural building at Poplar Tree Farm, Carr Lane, Blyton, Lincolnshire.*
- S2 *The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential and to the immediate east of an area of known prehistoric settlement comprising enclosures, a trackway, ditches and hut circles, which has been identified from prior aerial photographic analysis. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with this prehistoric settlement.*
- S3 *The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the new general purpose agricultural building. Any archaeological features, structures and/or deposits will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- S4 *On the completion of the monitoring, a report will be produced detailing the results of the archaeological investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

1. Site location and description [Figures 1 and 2]

- 1.1 The development site is situated at Polar Tree Farm, off the southern frontage of Carr Lane and to the south-west of the village of Blyton at National Grid Reference TF 0654 8469 and at a height of approximately 10mAOD. The village of Blyton is situated within the parish of the same name and in the administrative district of West Lindsey, county of Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The development site is situated at the foot of the west facing scarp slope of the Jurassic limestone escarpment which traverses the county from south to north. The area of the development site is situated on sandy and coarse loamy soils of the Blackwood Series, which have developed on glaciofluvial drift deposits. These deposits in turn overlie Mudstones of the Triassic.

2. Planning background

- 2.1 This document comprises a Specification or a written scheme of works for archaeological monitoring and recording, which is to be maintained during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a general purpose agricultural building at Poplar Farm, Carr lane, Blyton, Lincolnshire, (Planning Reference: 133795) **[Figure 3]**.

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Lincoln Local Studies Library. A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 0.5km radius of the centre of the development site. The National Heritage List of Historic England was also consulted.
- 3.2 An area of known prehistoric settlement is situated to the immediate west of the development site (HER 54055). These settlement remains have been plotted from previous aerial photographic analysis and consists of enclosure, a trackway, ditches and hut circles.

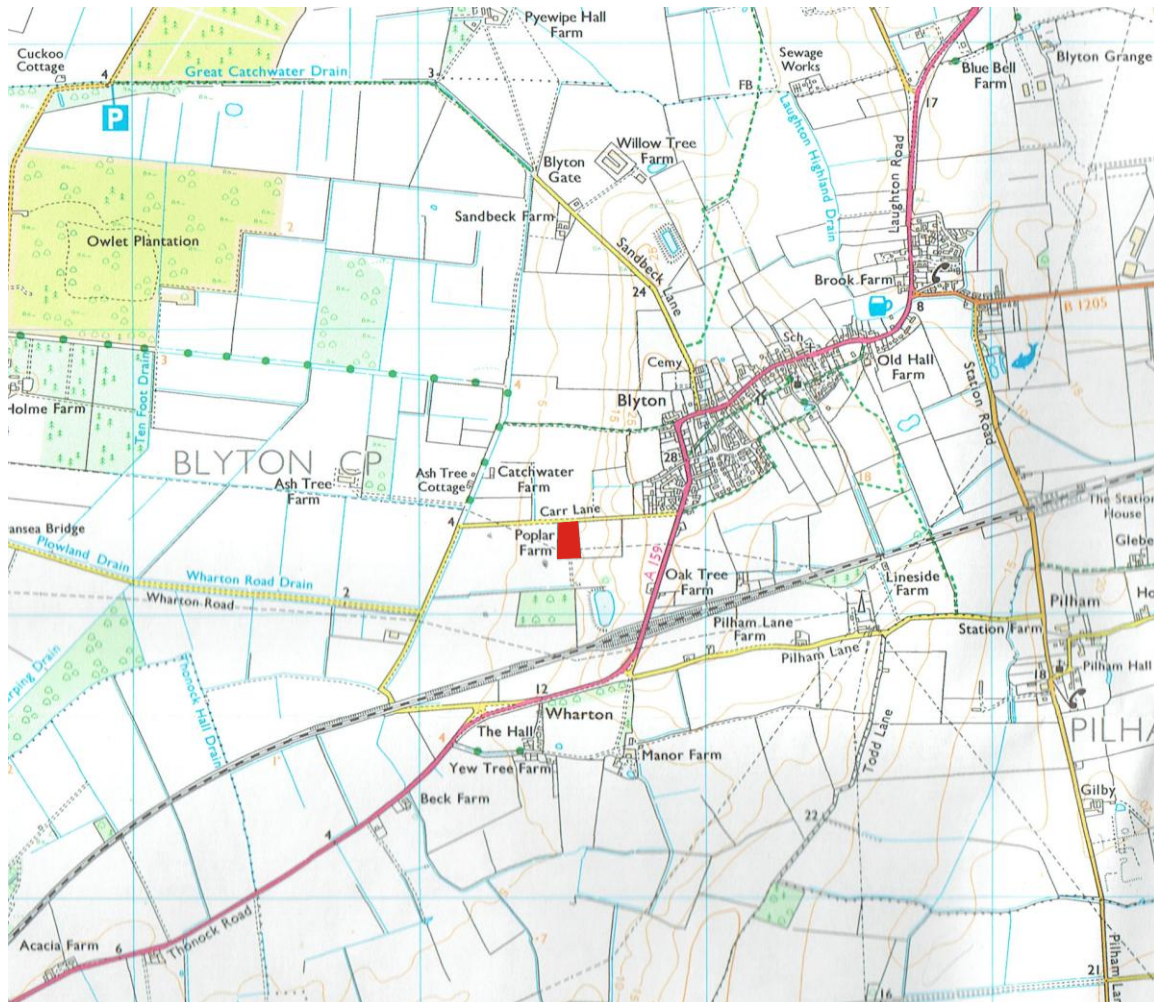


Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 3.3 The site of a possible Bronze Age barrow is situated to the north of the development site (HER 54060). This has been identified from previous aerial photographic analysis.
- 3.4 At the Domesday Survey of AD1086, Blyton or *Blitone* and *Blittone* had no indigenous manor. Its land was sokeland and divided between the King's enormous estate of Kirton in Lindsey and two holdings in Laughton, the adjacent settlement to the north. The King's holding of 24 bovates was the largest and of the two Laughton based land holdings, that of Guy de Craon of 14 bovates was much more substantial than that of Roger of Poitou of two bovates. The place name itself appears to have had late Anglo-Saxon origins and is derived from a Old Scandinavian personal name of *Bligr* and the Old English *tun*, hence the 'farmstead/village of a man call Bligr'. At the time of the Lindsey Survey of cAD1115, Alan of Craon or de Credun held one carucate and six bovates of land in *Blituna*. Later medieval documentary sources variously refer to this settlement as *Blitun*, *Blittone* or *Bliton* (AD1139) and as *Blitton* (AD1211).

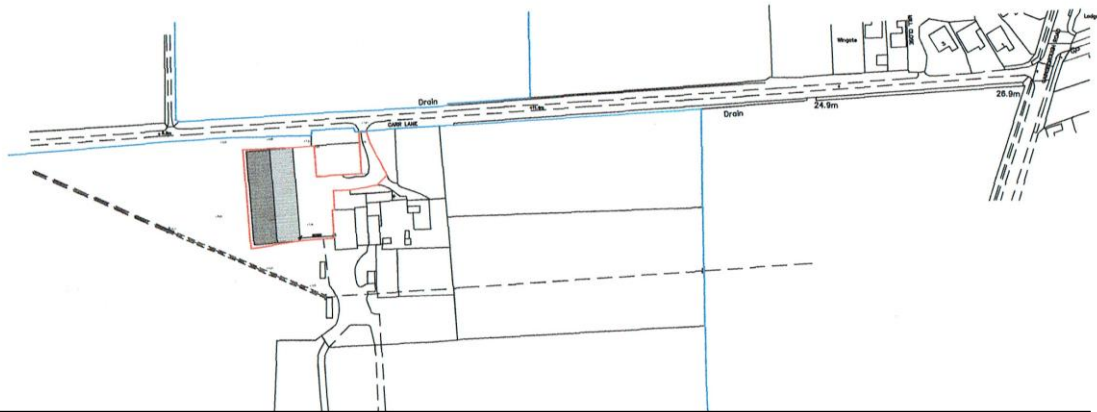


Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of 1:2,500, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

- 3.5 Situated to the north of the development site are the earthwork cultivation remains of medieval ridge and furrow, which have been plotted from previous aerial photographic analysis (HER 549058).
- 3.6 Along the edge of the former Blyton Common are a large number of cropmarks of small rectangular shaped pits which are possible the remains of medieval or post-medieval retting pits for the processing of flax or hemp (HER 54056).
- 3.7 The development site is situated within the area known as Blyton Common. The Common or Carr was enclosed following an Act of 1796. The Common was converted from waste to rich agricultural land in the early 19th century. The open fields of Blyton were enclosed in 1805.
- 3.8 The Blyton Railway Bridge which is situated to the south-east of the development site was built between c1840-1850 (HER 53118). It formerly carried the Retford-Grimsby line of the Great central railway and now carries the modern A159 trunk road.
- 3.9 A disused and undated sand extraction pit is situated to the south of the development site (HER 52811).
- 3.10 Copies of manuscript and published O.S. maps were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and from the Lincoln Central Library. The earliest map consulted comprised an extract from the enclosure award map for Blyton of 1805, (Archive ref: Lindsey Award 211). This map shows the area of the development site as a small enclosure off the southern frontage of Carr Lane.

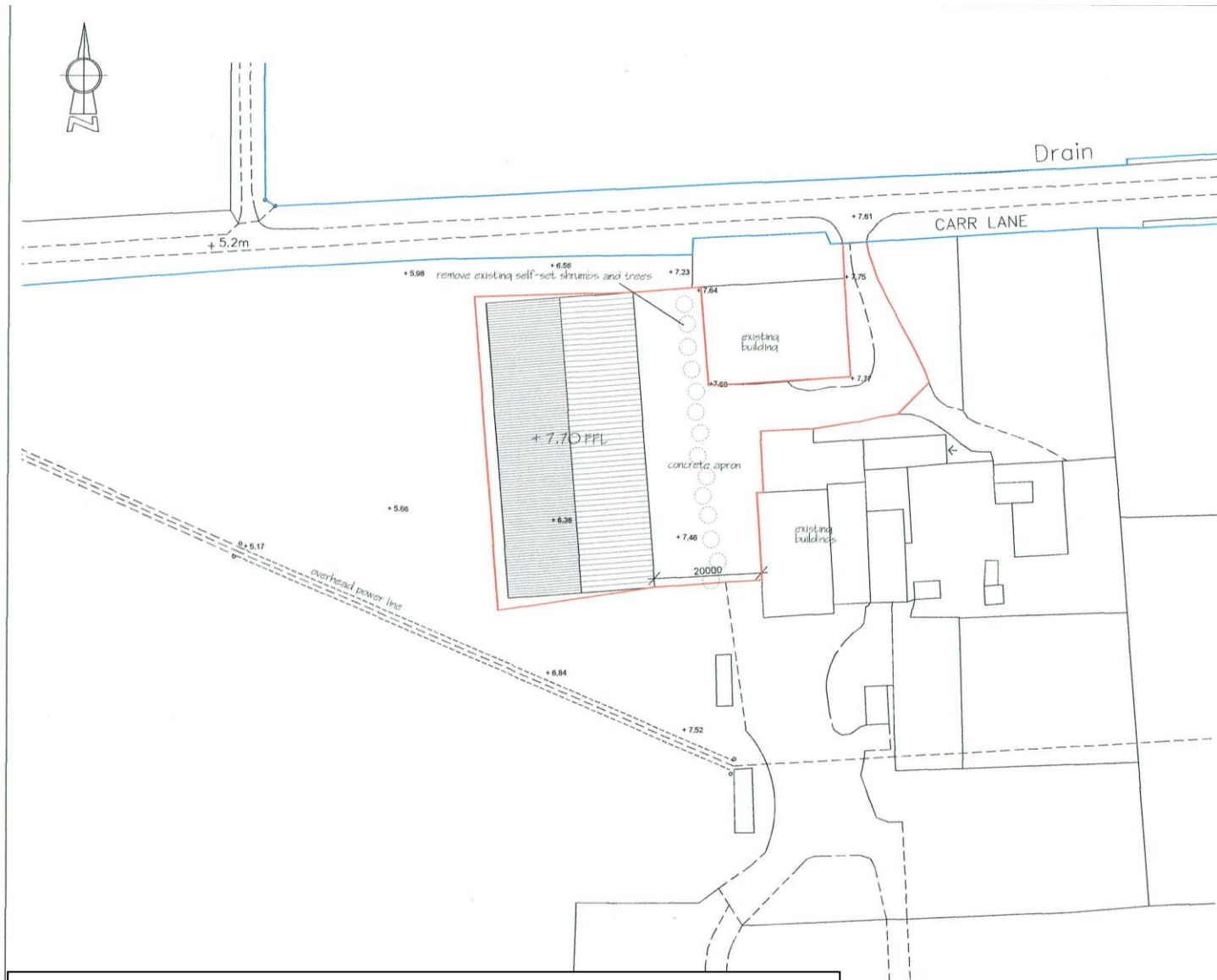


Figure 3: Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at a scale of 1:2,500 at A3, (extract from Architects plan)

- 3.11 An extract from the Second Edition 6 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1907 shows the area of the development site within a larger enclosure, one field boundary having been removed since 1805 to create a larger enclosure, which is situated off the southern frontage of Carr Lane.
- 3.12 An extract from the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1856 shows this enclosure subsequently bisected by a new north-south orientated field boundary, to the west of which is featured a farmhouse and two associated farm outbuildings. An extract from the 1:10,000 scale O.S. map of 1983 shows the current layout of the assessment site, with the farmhouse and outbuildings to the west having gone by this time.

4. Aims and objectives of the project

- 4.1 The aims of the project are the **continual** archaeological monitoring of all site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the new general purpose agricultural building.
- 4.2 The objectives of the project are:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.
- 4.3 The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential and to the immediate east of an area of known prehistoric settlement comprising enclosures, a trackway, ditches and hut circles, which has been identified from prior aerial photographic analysis. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with this prehistoric settlement.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and will include the **continual monitoring** of the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the new residential dwelling, and of any other ground disturbance. The mechanical excavations will be undertaken using a toothless bucket.
- 5.2 All work will be carried out according to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IfA) standards, and will be under the management of a Member of the IfA (MIFA).
- 5.3 All work will be undertaken following all statutory Health and Safety requirements and legislation in operation at the time of the monitoring.
- 5.4 A Risk Assessment will be prepared for the site.
- 5.5 All mechanical excavations will be undertaken under archaeological supervision, utilising a machine of sufficient power and using a toothless bucket.
- 5.6 Stripped areas and trench sections will be continually observed to identify any archaeological features and/or deposits which may be exposed.
- 5.7 Section drawings at a scale of 1:10 will be made of any archaeological features identified in the course of the groundworks, including representative sections of trenches at

- appropriate intervals. These will be related to a site plan drawing at a scale of 1:50, which may also record archaeological features and/or deposits identified. Any significant archaeological features in plan will also be recorded at a scale of 1:20.
- 5.8 Written descriptions detailing the nature of archaeological features and/or deposits encountered will be compiled on pro-forma context record sheets.
 - 5.9 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for further analysis. All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive. Most modern material will not be retained, although notes will be made of the appropriate context. An appropriate sample of materials such as ceramic building materials will be made.
 - 5.10 Any and all artefacts found during the monitoring and thought to come under the provisions of the *Treasure Act* (1996), will be removed from the site to a secure location, and will be promptly reported to the appropriate local coroner's office and to Lincolnshire Portable Antiquities Scheme.
 - 5.11 Throughout the monitoring a digital photographic record will be compiled, and will comprise an overview of the site prior to work starting, and during as well as after completion of the work, and will include any excavated features, sections and other relevant details that aid interpretation.
 - 5.12 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ*, and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Proper respect will be accorded to these remains, which will be cleaned to allow positive identification. Should removal be required, the appropriate Ministry of Justice Licence will be obtained prior to the removal of the remains. In addition, any remains will be reported to the local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.
 - 5.13 The fieldwork will be undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA. Additional personnel may be appointed if required.

6. Post-fieldwork methodology

- 6.1 On the completion of the fieldwork, all of the written, drawn and photographic records produced by the archaeological monitoring will be checked, ordered, labelled (where appropriate) and catalogued to compile a distinctive site archive.
- 6.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which there were recovered. They will also be ordered into (and form part of) the site archive.
- 6.3 An assessment of significant finds will be made in light of general site information.
- 6.4 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and/or conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at The Collection, Lincoln, and in consultation with the relevant curator.
- 6.5 The site archive will be examined to enable the determination of various phases of activity on the site.
- 6.6 Relevant finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

7. Monitoring arrangements

- 7.1 Provision will be made for the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority) to monitor the

works during the fieldwork stage and any other aspect of the archaeological project as required including the post fieldwork analysis and report preparation stages of the project.

- 7.2 It is understood that the groundworks programme and hence the archaeological monitoring will begin as soon as possible following the agreement of this document with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team. A period of not less than fourteen days notice will be given to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team of the start date of this groundworks programme.
- 7.3 All aspects of the archaeological programme will be undertaken in accordance with this project specification.
- 7.4 Any variation to the project programme in terms of works or recording on or off site will be fully discussed and agreed with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 7.5 Arrangements will be made for the representative of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team for access to the site to undertake monitoring visits, and such visits will be accounted for in the final report preparation.
- 7.6 The Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team shall be kept fully informed of any unexpected or unforeseen discoveries made during the course of the archaeological monitoring and recording programme.

8. Archive preparation and deposition

- 8.1 The documentation and records generated by the archaeological monitoring will be sorted and ordered in the format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln, and to the standards and requirements as laid out in their Guide Book.
- 8.2 A unique accession number will be obtained from The Collection for the site archive.
- 8.3 It is anticipated that the archive will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln by December 2016.

9. Reporting procedures

- 9.1 A report detailing the findings of the archaeological monitoring will be completed within three months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities.
- 9.2 The report will consist of:
 - A title page, with project name and location, national grid reference, planning reference, site code, accession number, client name, author and date;
 - A contents page listing report sections, illustrations and appendices;
 - A non-technical summary of the results of the monitoring;
 - An introduction, site description and location;
 - Planning background to the project;
 - A section on the archaeological and historical background to the project;
 - A description of the methodology used in the project;

A section describing the results of the monitoring;

A section on the discussion and results of the project including a consideration of the findings of the project in a local and regional context;

A consideration of the effectiveness of the project methodology and a confidence rating of the results;

Illustrations including plans showing monitored areas, all archaeological features and sections thereof (including trench sections); and

Appendices comprising appropriate photographs of the site and of specific and significant archaeological features and representative sections and a list of contexts, and any specialist reports on finds from the site.

An electronic copy of the report will be deposited with the OASIS project (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations)
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/index.cfm>.

10. Publication and dissemination

- 10.1 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, the local curator (on behalf of the local planning authority), West Lindsey District Council and with the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (including a digital copy in a .pdf format).
- 10.2 A note will be placed in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' describing the results.
- 10.3 The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC, 2015).
- 10.4 Should the results of the archaeological investigation merit it, a note will also be placed in appropriate national journals e.g. *Medieval Archaeology*.

11. Other factors (including contingency)

- 11.1 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 11.2 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation, additional financial resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 11.3 Any additional financial contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and the client.

12. Variations to the proposed scheme

- 12.1 Variations to the proposed scheme will only be made following written confirmation with the archaeological curator.

13. Resources

- 13.1 The monitoring will be undertaken by Neville Hall using standard archaeological field techniques.
- 13.2 Should additional personnel be required, prior approval of the personnel will be sought from the local planning authority archaeologist prior to appointment.
- 13.3 Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by Neville Hall and where available specialist analysis from:-

Jane Young	Medieval and Post-medieval Ceramics
Ian Rowlandson	Iron Age and Roman Ceramics
Val Fryer	Environmental
Carol Allen	Neolithic and Bronze Age
Malin Holst	Osteoarchaeology
Jane Cowgill	Metallurgy

- 13.4 Small finds requiring conservation will be conserved by the City and County Museum Laboratory.
- 13.5 Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the monitoring.

14. Insurance statement

- 14.1 Public indemnity of £2,000,000 and private indemnity insurance of £250,000 with Towergate Insurance.

15. Copyright

- 15.1 Copyright will remain that of the author. Licence will be given to the client to present any reports, copyright of the author, to the planning authority in good faith of satisfactory settlement of account.

16. Ownership

- 16.1 It will be asked of the client, at the outset, that the ownership of any portable objects discovered in the course of the monitoring be donated along with the archive.