



ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EARTHWORK AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

LAND OFF BARNBY
LANE CLAYPOLE
LINCOLNSHIRE

SITE CODE: TIMM 12
GRID REF: SK 484950 349332
ACCESSION NO: LCNCC 2012.191
PLANNING: S12/1374/MJRF
OASIS ID: midlanda1-141936

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JANUARY 2013

Specialist & Independent Historic
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CONTENTS

Summary	1
1.0 Introduction	1
2.0 Location and description	2
3.0 Planning background	2
4.0 Archaeological and historical background	2
5.0 Aims and objectives	3
6.0 Methodology	3
7.0 Results	3
8.0 Discussion and conclusion	4
9.0 Effectiveness of methodology	4
10.0 Acknowledgements	4
11.0 Publication	4
12.0 Site Archive	5
13.0 References	5
Appendix: 1 Colour Plates	7
Appendix: 2 Written Scheme of Investigation	12
Appendix: 3 Oasis	22

List of plates

Plate.1: Looking from top of field complex to site located in south-west corner.

Plate.2: Site looking west.

Plate.3: Site looking west and Barnby Lane in the background.

Plate.4: Site in foreground looking north-east towards larger field complex

Plate.5: Site looking east.

Plate.6: Site in background looking south towards adjacent housing development.

Plate.7: Site in background looking south-west.

Plate.8: Ridge adjacent to entrance heading off to Barnby Lane.

Plate.9: Ridge close up looking south-west.

Plate.10: Site looking south from north-west corner of larger field complex.

List of figures

Fig.1: Location Map 1:25 000

Fig.2: Location Plan 1:1250

Fig.3: Earthwork Survey 1:500

Fig.4: Ordnance Survey 1922 2nd 1:2500

Fig.5: Ordnance Survey 1887 1st 1:10 560.

Fig.6: Map of land of Sir Robert Heron 19th century.

Fig.7: A copy of an enclosure plan of the lordship of Claypole in the county of Lincoln 1770.

Fig.8: Ridge and furrow mapped from aerial photographs from 1995 National Mapping Program.

Summary

- A programme of archaeological earthwork survey and photographic recording was undertaken on land off Barnby Lane, Claypole, Lincolnshire. This was conducted by Midland Archaeological Services prior to development of the site.
- The survey concluded that medieval, post-medieval ridge-and-furrow were present throughout the proposed development site and that although elements of them had been truncated historically those which remained were relatively well preserved.

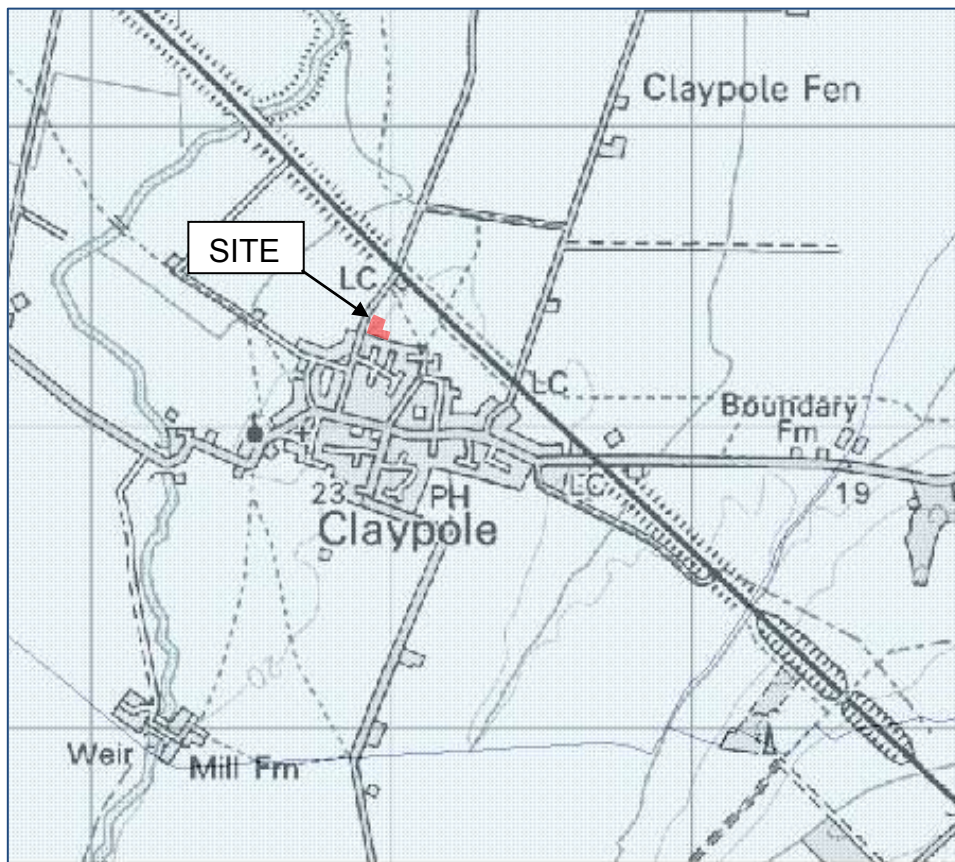


Fig.1 Site Location. Scale 1:25 000

1.0 Introduction

Midland Archaeological Services (MAS) was commissioned by Rural Affordable Homes Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological earthwork survey and photographic recording prior to development of land off Barnby Lane, Claypole, Lincolnshire, henceforth called the site, (figs. 1 & 2).

The work was undertaken at the recommendation of the Senior Historic Environment Officer (SHEO), Heritage Lincolnshire.

2.0 Location and description

Claypole is situated in the administrative district of South Kesteven, approximately 7.7km south-east of Newark and 21km north-north-west of Grantham. The site is located on the north side of the village, to the east of Barnby Lane and just north of Allen Close, NGR SK 484950 349332 (figs. 1 & 2). The proposed development area is located within the south-west corner of a larger field complex and comprises of an L shaped parcel of land currently laid to pasture, this measures 4.42ha in extent, sloping gently from 24.00m-19.01m AOD to the west, the underlying geology comprises of Fulbeck Sand and Gravel member-Sand and Gravel¹.

3.0 Planning background

South Kesteven District Council has granted permission to erect ten affordable dwellings with associated infrastructure on land off Barnby Lane, Claypole, Lincolnshire planning ref: S12/1374/MJRF.

Permission is subject to conditions and by the recommendation of the Senior Historic Environment Officer (SHEO), Heritage Lincolnshire that; (the applicants secure the implementation of an agreed written specification that sets out a programme of earthwork and photographic survey of the site prior to undertaking a continuous watching brief during the development of the site.) submitted to, and approved by, SHEO in writing).

This approach is consistent with the *Planning Policy Statement 5* (Planning for The Historic Environment 2010), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE), (English Heritage, 2008), Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (IFA, 2008 as revised).

4.0 Archaeological and historical background

The site lies in an area of archaeological importance/interest, while historic mapping suggests the site to have lain on the periphery of the medieval settlement of the village. The village of is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086, and the Bishop of Bayeaux and Geoffrey Alseline both held lands there which contained a church, priest and 55 acres of meadow. The name Claypole or *Clai pol* means 'Clayey pool'. Old English *clæg* + *pōl*.²

Prehistoric finds have been recorded throughout the village, while two Roman 4th century coins (HER 30220) have also been found in the vicinity of School Lane, later medieval and post-medieval finds have also been recorded throughout the area. Areas of surviving ridge and furrow which represent a previous agriculture system dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods are located towards the north and east of the site³ (fig.8).

Other archaeology relating to the medieval and post medieval periods has also

¹ British Geological Survey 1996

² Mills, A.D. 1993

³ National Mapping Programme

been discovered just to the east of the site area during development with the extension of Claypole Church of England Primary School in 2002, features representing ridge and furrow and a ditch feature were recorded. Both features produced pottery dating to between the 13th and 17th centuries, whilst animal bone fragments relating to kitchen waste were also found during investigation of the ditch.⁴ The 13th century church of St Peter survives to the west of the village, along with its 14th century stone cross set within the churchyard.

5.0 Aims and objectives

The aim of the earthwork survey was to accurately record and interpret the earthworks prior to their removal/partial removal during the development of the site, effectively preserving them by record.

6.0 Methodology

The survey was undertaken with a Leica TCR705 total station. Points were logged in infrared mode using a Leica circular prism. The survey data was collected as a series of points, recorded so as to characterise the shape of earthwork features. Points were logged at the top and bottom of every slope. Pathways and any disturbances were also recorded where they impacted upon a site.

Georeferencing was undertaken in advance using known heights and grid references for local features. The equipment was then located in relation to these features via resection.

The collected data was downloaded in *.dxf format using Leica Geo Office, and the plans prepared in AutoCAD 2012. Base mapping (where used) is taken from OS Mastermap multi-scale data.

The site was surveyed over one day during 18th January 2013. The weather was overcast but dry, and none of the conditions presented any difficulty for the survey.

7.0 Results

Map Regression

A total of four historic maps were available to consult for this study; a copy of a 1770 enclosure plan of Claypole, a 19th century plan of the land held by Sir Robert Heron and the 1887 and 1922 Ordnance Survey maps for the area⁵ (figs. 4, 5, 6, 7).

The two earlier maps show the larger field complex much as it is today and under the ownership of Mansfield poor, presumably managed as part of poor law relief, the latter was formerly established in Nottingham as the Mansfield Union in 1836. An area to the immediate south of the site and currently occupied by a housing development is also under ownership of the Mansfield Poor, while adjoining fields change ownership over the intervening one hundred years or so between; Mary

⁴ PCA 2002

⁵ Lincoln archive

Banebridge, John Sellis, Eliz Darwin, Tho Sciss, Rev John Harding, T Bellamy, Holmes, Rich Lee, W Fells, C Loughton, W Loughton, North Rector and Dr Wyld (figs. 6, 7).

Survey Alignment NNW-SSE

The visible archaeological remains in the field comprise a series of ridge-and-furrow earthworks of probable medieval/post-medieval date which run on a north-north-west-south-south-east alignment. They vary between 5m and 9m in width, ridge to ridge, whilst their remaining lengths are between 80m-210m. They vary in height, but never exceed a difference of 0.30m between depth of furrow and the height of the ridge. The eastern extremes of the visible remains are the most clearly defined and there appears to be no visible headland associated with the remains, although it is possible that evidence of this may be in either of the adjacent fields to the east and west and outside the limits of this survey (figs 2, 3, plates 1-10).

8.0 Discussion and conclusion

The current boundaries of the larger field complex would appear to have changed little since the late 18th century and conform much to the mapping available for this period, suggesting that this area was on the periphery of the village. The fact that the western limit of the ridge and furrow does not terminate at a headland before it reaches the current western field boundary of the site but continues west across Barnby Lane could suggest that the latter post-dates the earthworks (fig. 3, plate 8).

The survey has highlighted several issues surrounding archaeological preservation of the larger field complex and the area to the immediate south of the site. The most obvious of these is the truncation caused by the introduction of the railway line across the north-east corner of the larger field complex, this has removed any traces of ridge and furrow which one can assume continued here from the larger field complex. The railway may have also truncated any deeper buried archaeological remains in this area. The area to the immediate south of the site reportedly had extent ridge and furrow remains still visible up until the development of this area into housing towards the end of the 20th century but which prior to development were not recorded⁶. The earthworks themselves are relatively well preserved and there is no evidence to suggest that they have sustained any great damage due to more modern and intrusive ploughing regimes, this being so, then there is a good possibility that any buried archaeological remains pre-dating the earthworks may be preserved underneath.

9.0 Effectiveness of methodology

The methodology required the topographical survey of the site area containing the known ridge-and-furrow. Sufficient time was given by the developer to ensure that complete recording of the earthworks was possible, thus enabling preservation by record.

⁶ Archaeological Brief Heritage Lincolnshire 2012

10.0 Acknowledgements

Midland Archaeological Services would like to thank Rural Affordable Homes Ltd for this commission; thanks also go to Jenny Young, Senior Historic Environment Officer Heritage Lincolnshire for advice prior to this survey being undertaken.

11.0 Publication

A summary of the findings will be prepared for inclusion in the annual round of archaeology in Lincolnshire History and Archaeology.

12.0 Site archive

An archive of written, drawn and photographic elements is in preparation and will be deposited at the Lincolnshire Archives on 1st April 2013; access may be gained to it by quoting reference LCNCC 2012.191.

13.0 References

Brett, A., 2002, School Lane, Claypole, Lincolnshire *Archaeological Watching Brief*. PCA Report SLC02, Accession No. 2001.166.

British Geological Survey, 1995. *Grantham: England and Wales Sheet 127, Solid and Drift Geology*. 1:50 000 Provisional Series. BGS, Keyworth.

Code of Conduct (Institute for Archaeologists, 2012).

Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long term storage (UKIC 1990).

Health and safety at work act 1974.

Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (Lincolnshire County Council, 2012).

Brief for Barnby Lane, Claypole, Lincolnshire, (Heritage Lincolnshire 26th July 2012).

Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), (English Heritage, 2008).

Mills, A. D., 1993, *English Place-Names*. Oxford University Press.

Morgan P. and Thorne C., (eds.), 1986, *Domesday Book vol. 31: Lincolnshire*. Phillimore & Co. Ltd, Chichester.

National Mapping Project, 1995, *Lincolnshire NMP Sheet SK 84 NE*

Taylor, C., 2000, *Fields in the English Landscape*. Sutton Publishing Ltd, Gloucestershire

Archive Sources

Copy of 1770 enclosure award, ref: MISC Dep 81

Map of land of Sir Robert Heron 19th c, ref: MISC Dep 507

1887 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1:10 560

1922 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500

Appendix 1: Colour Plates



Plate 1: Looking from top of field complex to site located in south-west corner.



Plate 2: Site looking west.



Plate 3: Site looking west and Barnby Lane in the background.



Plate 4: Site in foreground looking north-east towards larger field complex.



Plate 5: Site looking east.



Plate 6: Site in background looking south towards adjacent housing development.



Plate 7: Site in background looking south-west.



Plate 8: Ridge adjacent to entrance heading off to Barnby Lane.



Plate 9: Ridge close up looking south-west.



Plate 10: Site looking south from north-west corner of larger field complex.

Appendix 2: Written Scheme of Investigation

Written Scheme of Investigation

Contractor: Midland Archaeological Services

Application: S12/1374/MJRF

Site: Land off Barnby Lane, Claypole, Lincolnshire

NGR: SK 484950 349332

Type: Archaeological Earthwork/Photographic Survey & Continuous Watching Brief

Date: 3rd January 2013

Archive: The Collection

Site Code: TIMM 12

Accession no: LCNCC 2012.191

Client: Rural Affordable Homes Ltd

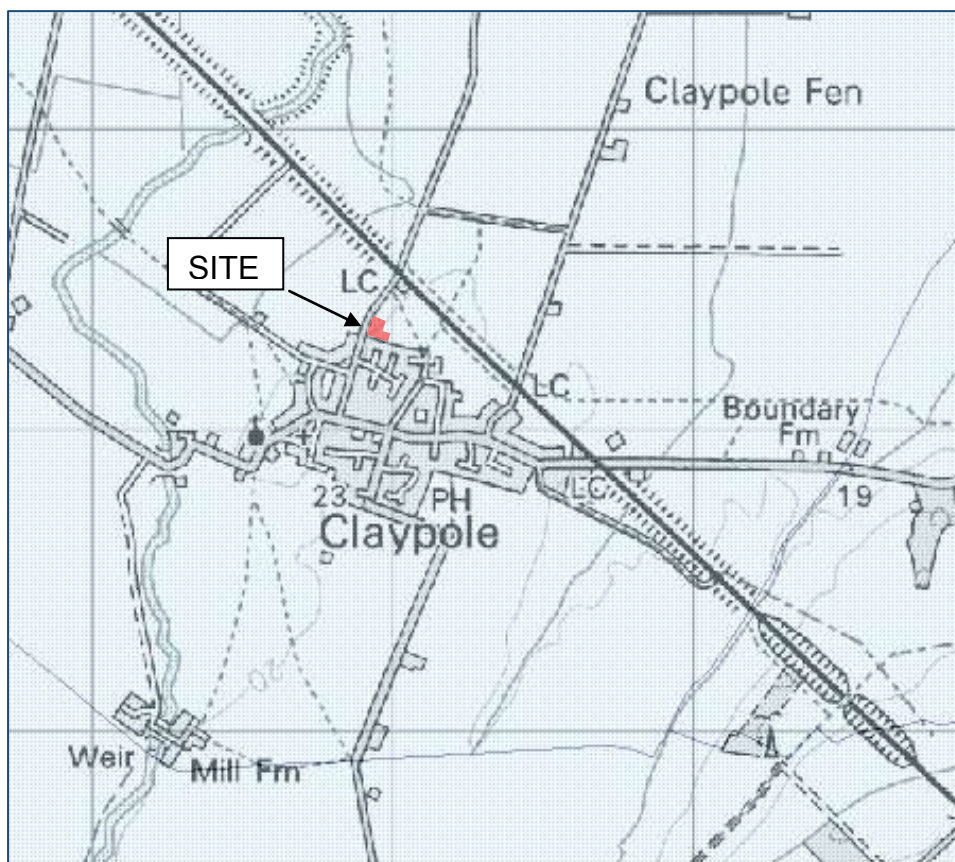


Fig.1 Site Location 1:25 000

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Midland Archaeological Services (MAS) have been commissioned by Rural Affordable Homes Ltd to undertake a programme of Earthwork/Photographic Survey & Continuous Watching Brief of Land off Barnby Lane, Claypole, Lincolnshire, henceforth called the site.
- 1.2 South Kesteven District Council has granted permission to erect ten affordable dwellings and associated infrastructure on land off Barnby Lane, Claypole, Lincolnshire planning ref: **S12/1374/MJRF**.
- 1.3 Permission is subject to conditions and by the recommendation of the Senior Historic Environment Officer (SHEO), Heritage Lincolnshire that; (the applicants secure the implementation of an agreed written specification that sets out a programme of earthwork and photographic survey of the site prior to undertaking a continuous watching brief during the development of the site.) submitted to, and approved by, SHEO in writing). This document alone will NOT result in the discharge of the archaeological conditions attached to this application.

2.0 Location and Description

Claypole is situated in the administrative district of South Kesteven, approximately 7.7km south-east of Newark and 21km north-north-west of Grantham. The site is located on the north side of the village, to the east of Barnby Lane and just north of Allen Close, NGR SK 484950 349332 (figs. 1 & 2). The proposed development area comprises of an L shaped parcel of land which is laid to pasture and measures approximately 4.42ha in area and lies at 20m AOD, while the underlying geology comprises of Fulbeck Sand and Gravel member-Sand and Gravel¹.

3.0 Archaeological/Historical background

- 3.1 The site lies in an area of archaeological importance/interest, while historic mapping suggests the site to have lain on the periphery of the medieval settlement of the village. The village of Claypole is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086, the name Claypole or *Claipol* meaning 'Clayey pool'. Old English *clæg* + *pōl*.²
- 3.2 Prehistoric finds have been recorded throughout the village, as well as Roman finds and later medieval and post-medieval finds, although little is known about the later settlement of the village. Areas of surviving ridge and furrow which represent a previous agriculture system dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods are located towards the north of the village and also throughout the site area and where they are relatively well preserved. Other areas of ridge and furrow were also known to have

¹ British Geological Survey 1996

² Mills, A.D. 1993

existed to the immediate south of the site but unfortunately were destroyed during development of this area.

3.3 Archaeology relating to the mediaeval and post medieval periods has also been discovered close to the site area during development. The extension of Claypole Church of England Primary School in 2002 unearthed medieval features representing ridge and furrow and also a ditch feature. Both the ridge and furrow and ditch produced pottery dating to between the 13th and 17th centuries, whilst animal bone fragments relating to kitchen waste were found during investigation of the ditch.³

3.4 Located to the west of the village is the church of St Peter of 14th century origins⁴.

4.0 Aims and Objectives

4.1 The aim of this programme of earthwork/photographic survey and continuous watching brief is to accurately record and interpret any remaining earthworks before development of the site and any archaeological deposits, features, artefacts and or ecofacts during groundworks associated with the development, thus preserving them by record.

4.2 This will be attained through the following objectives: to produce a fully detailed drawn and photographic record of the earthworks supplemented by a full written description and interpretation.

5.0 Methodology

5.1 This document is a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for a programme of archaeological works to be undertaken prior to and during development of the site area, these archaeological works shall include (earthwork and photographic survey and a continuous watching brief) It follows current and best practice and appropriate national guidance including:

- National Policy Framework, 2012 (NPPF).
- Institute for Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct (2012)
- Institute for Archaeologist (IFA) Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (2008).
- Management of Research projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, 2008).
- Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (Lincolnshire County Council, 2012).

³ PCA 2002

⁴ Pevsner N. & Harris J. 1989.

- 5.2 The archaeological advisor to South Kesteven District Council will be given 14 days prior notice of when work is due to commence and will be free to visit the site by arrangement with the site archaeologist.
- 5.3 Prior to the start of any fieldwork an OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) online record will be initiated.
- 5.4 An accession number and a site code for the project has been initiated and approved.
- 5.5 MAS shall inform the archaeological advisor to South Kesteven District Council verbally or in writing of completion of the archaeological works within three calendar days of such completion.

6.0 Excavation and Recording Techniques

- 6.1 A full written analysis of the earthworks shall be undertaken, supported with detailed scaled drawings and high quality photographs.
- 6.2 Recording will be undertaken on pro-forma record sheets, including:
- MAS Earthwork Record Sheet
 - MAS Photographic Register
 - MAS Survey Points Information Sheet/Log
 - MAS Context Sheets
 - MAS Environmental Sheets
- 6.3 A full photographic survey shall be undertaken in 35mm monochrome and colour slide formats, supplemented by digital photography. It will include general shots of the site and more detailed photography of standing earthwork features as required. Photographic scales, information board and north arrow shall be used in photographs when and if appropriate.
- 6.4 A Leica TCR 705 Total Station will be used to conduct the earthwork survey.
- 6.5 Drawings will include a scale and be annotated with standard archaeological drawing conventions.
- 6.6 Drawings will be at a scale of 1:500.
- 6.7 The written element will comprise both quantitative and qualitative data to cover physical descriptions and dimensions of the earthworks, layout and condition; together with an account of their setting contribution to the local scene.
- 6.8 watching Brief strategy will be in accordance with regional and national guidelines.

-
- 6.9 A 360° tracked excavator fitted with a back operating arm and toothless bucket shall be used during ground reduction and machining of foundation/service trenches.
- 6.9.1 All machine excavation of the site area shall be under the direct control of an archaeologist.
- 6.9.2 A single context recording system will be used. All archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using MAS pro-forma context recording sheets.
- 6.9.3 Any discrete archaeological features exposed during earth moving operations will be 'sample' excavated by hand, any finds will be recovered and the feature recorded.
- 6.9.4 Spoil removed from the site shall be subject to scanning for artefactual material.
- 6.9.5 Metal detector searches shall be undertaken of the site area and spoil by an experienced metal detectorist.
- 6.9.6 All archaeological features/deposits identified will be planned at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, sections drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 and related to a scale plan of the site tied into the National Grid. These shall be accurately reproduced in the final report.
- 6.9.7 All sections shall be measured from a section line which has been 'levelled' into Ordnance Datum and will be accurately reproduced within the finished report.
- 6.9.8 All archaeological plans will show the relevant Ordnance Datum information and be clearly marked to show north. These will be accurately reproduced in the finished report.
- 6.9.9 A full photographic record will be made, consisting of colour transparencies, monochrome photographs and high resolution digital images. Vertical and horizontal scales, a directional north arrow and information board shall be included in every photograph taken if appropriate.
- 6.10 All gold and silver and any associated objects will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act (1996). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect finds from theft. No title will be assumed by the finder of any item of value.
- 6.10.1 The Portable Antiquities Officer for South Lincolnshire shall be informed in the event of treasure being found.
- 6.10.2 Should human remains be discovered on the site, the Coroner, Environmental Health Officer, client, the archaeological advisor to South Kesteven District

Council and our consulting Osteologist will be informed immediately. All statutory provisions will followed.

6.10.3 A programme of environmental sampling will take place should sufficient deposits be identified; generally 40L samples will be taken. These will be sampled in consultation with our environmental consultant, the English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England) and the archaeological advisor to South Kesteven District Council. Sampling will take place according to English Heritage guidance (English Heritage 2002).

7.0 Processing and identification of material recovered from excavation

7.1 All pottery, ceramic, building material, bone, burnt flint and worked flint recovered will be washed and marked with an appropriate code to identify the site and context. Finds will be bagged in polythene bags according to type and context.

7.2 All artefacts will be treated in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. All finds in an unstable condition will be stabilised using passive conservation techniques where appropriate before being deposited with the receiving museum.

7.3 Specialist reports will be prepared on any artefacts recovered. Particular attention will be paid to correlating the pottery recovered with local or regional fabric type sequences existing for Lincolnshire.

7.4 Specialist analysis and reporting will be carried out by the following specialists/consultants upon acceptance by the archaeological advisor to South Kesteven District Council:-

Ossa Freelance	Human remains.
Dr Gillian Hawkes	Animal bone.
ABCeramics	Prehistoric pottery.
Ian Rolandson	Roman pottery
Quita Mould	Registered finds.
Val Fryer	Environmental sample processing & analysis.
Ann Clark	Lithics.
Maisie Taylor	Analysis of wooden artefacts and advice on the conservation of unstable wood.

Paul Blinkhorn Saxon/Medieval/Post-Medieval pottery, roman building material.

LCCM Conservation Laboratory To advise on and implement artefact conservation of unstable artefacts (e.g. metal, worked bone preserved wood or leather).

8.0 Report and Dissemination

8.1 A report presenting the survey and supporting text will be prepared on the completion of site works and will consist of:

- a title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address
- the date of the record, name of the recorder
- archive location
- a full bibliography
- full contents listing
- a non-technical summary of the findings
- a description of the historical background, including map regression
- a description of the methodologies employed;
- supporting illustrations and text
- a consideration of the importance of the earthworks on the site in local, regional and national terms
- location plan 1:10 000 scale

8.2 Draft copies of the report will be sent in the first instance to the client for approval and then to the archaeological advisor to South Kesteven District Council.

8.3 Approved copies x2 will be deposited with the HER, a further x2 copies will also be deposited with the Lincolnshire Archive and further copies with other public third-parties if appropriate and will include licence for the use of the material for all purposes, reference and commercial included, on the understanding that MAS will be fully credited and that no charge will be levied for such use; notwithstanding any privacy terms requested by the client.

9.0 Archive

9.1 The project archive will be prepared according to the recommendations in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long term storage* (UKIC 1990), *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE), (English Heritage, 2008).

9.2 The date for archive deposition with the Lincolnshire Archive Depository will

be the first full week of October 2013.

- 9.3 Upon completion of the fieldwork an OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) form will be completed for the project. A print-out of the form will be included as an appendix to the final report.
- 9.4 Any digital files relating to the site will be saved in a compatible format for inclusion in the County Historic Environment Record.

10.0 Timetable and Personnel

- 10.1 The combined duration of site works and reporting are expected to take approximately 136 person hours, while a further 16 will be required for reporting/research. It is anticipated that a first draft copy of the report will be available within 30 working days of completion of site works.
- 10.2 Steve Williams (Principal Archaeologist) will direct, manage the project and conduct the fieldwork and also be first point of contact, whilst Jenny Young is the archaeological advisor to South Kesteven District Council.
- Steve Williams: 01526 321 966
 - Jenny Young: 01529 461 499

11.0 Contingency

- 11.1 Contingency has been sought that is relevant to the costs involved should unforeseen discoveries be made; this contingency has been approved by the client. No element of the contingency funding shall be used without permission of the client (following negotiations between the Client Company, Midland Archaeological Services and the archaeological advisor to South Kesteven District Council. The contingency will cover: extra person hours and post-excavation costs in relation to the fieldwork/reporting requirement of this project.

12.0 Health and Safety

- 12.1 It is the policy of Midland Archaeological Services to conform fully to the requirements of the Health & Safety at Work etc. Act (1974).

Health and Safety must take priority over archaeological requirements. It is essential that all projects be carried out in accordance with safe working practices and under a defined Health and Safety Policy. A Risk Assessment for the project will be prepared prior to the commencement of work and all relevant health and safety regulations will be adhered to.

13.0 Insurance

- 13.1 Midland Archaeological Services holds the following insurance levels:

Public Liability	£5m
Professional Indemnity	£250 000
Employers Liability	£10m

References

Brett, A., 2002, School Lane, Claypole, Lincolnshire *Archaeological Watching Brief*. PCA Report SLC02, Accession No. 2001.166.

British Geological Survey, 1995. *Grantham: England and Wales Sheet 127, Solid and Drift Geology*. 1:50 000 Provisional Series. BGS, Keyworth.

Code of Conduct (Institute for Archaeologists, 2012).

Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long term storage (UKIC 1990).

Health and safety at work act 1974.

Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (Lincolnshire County Council, 2012).

Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Brief 2012

Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), (English Heritage, 2008).

Mills, A. D., 1993, *English Place-Names*. Oxford University Press.

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Pevsner N. and Harris J., 1989, *The Buildings of England: Lincolnshire*. Butler & Tanner Ltd, Frome & London.

Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief Institute for Archaeologists 2008.



Fig.2 Site Location Plan 1:1250

Appendix 3: Oasis

OASIS ID: midlanda1-141936**Project details**

Project name	Barnby Lane Claypole
Short description of the project	Topographical and photographic survey of ridge and furrow earthworks
Project dates	Start: 18-01-2012 End: 18-01-2013
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	LCNCC 2012.191 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	TIMM 12 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland
Monument type	RIDGE AND FURROW Medieval
Monument type	RIDGE AND FURROW Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Full survey"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH KESTEVEN CLAYPOLE Barnby Lane Claypole
Postcode	NG23 5BA
Study area	4.42 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 484950 349332 52 -1 52 54 33 N 001 16 43 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 19.01m Max: 24.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Midland Archaeological Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator	Midland Archaeological Services
Project director/manager	S.L.W Williams
Project supervisor	S.L.W.Williams
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Rural Affordable Homes Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive recipient	The Collection Lincoln
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Plan", "Report", "Survey ", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	archaeological Earthwork and Photographic Survey Land off Barnby Lane Claypole Lincolnshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	S.Williams
Other bibliographic details	MAS 250/12
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	MAS
Place of issue or publication	MAS Digby Lincolnshire
Description	Topographical/photographic survey of ridge and furrow earthworks
Entered by	steve williams (steve@midarch.co.uk)
Entered on	28 January 2013



Claypole

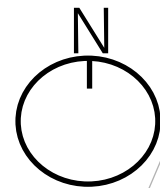
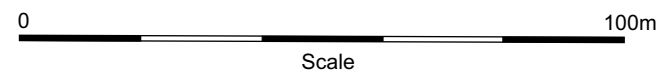
Barnby Lane

Allen Close

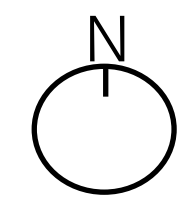
Revill Close

Brunts Farm Close

Swallow Drive



Drawing No: 350/2/13		
Project: Barnby Lane Claypole.		
Drawing Title: Fig. 2 Location Plan		
Scale: 1: 1250@A3		Site Code: TIMM 12
Drn SLW	Chk	Date 20/01/2013
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Drawing No: 350/3/13		
Project: Barnby Lane Claypole.		
Drawing Title: Fig. 3 Earthwork Survey		
Scale: 1:500@A3		Site Code: TIMM 12
Drn SLW	Chk	Date 20/01/2013
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Fig.4: Ordnance Survey 1922, 2nd edition 1:2500 @ A3 (Study area in red, field boundary green)

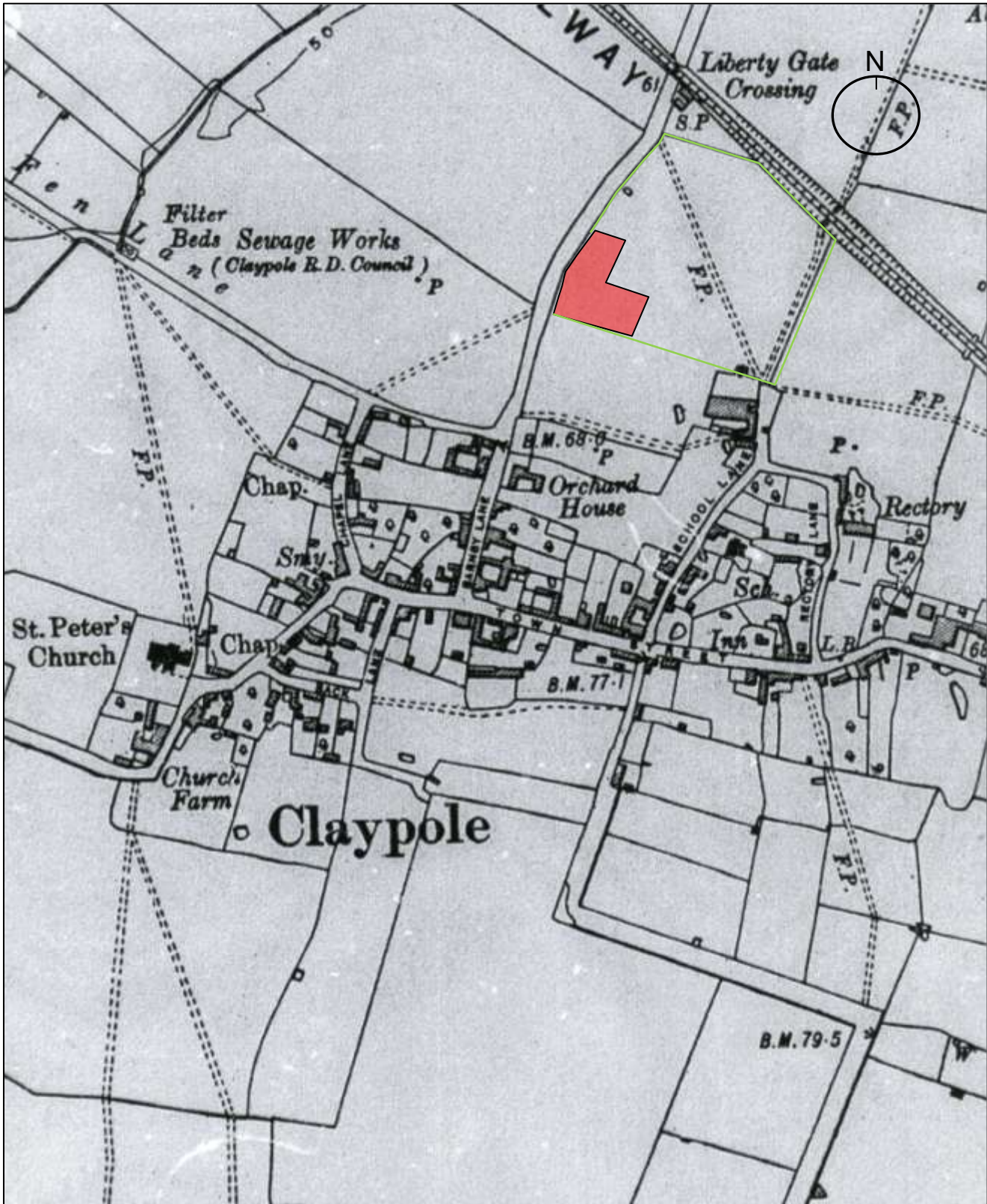
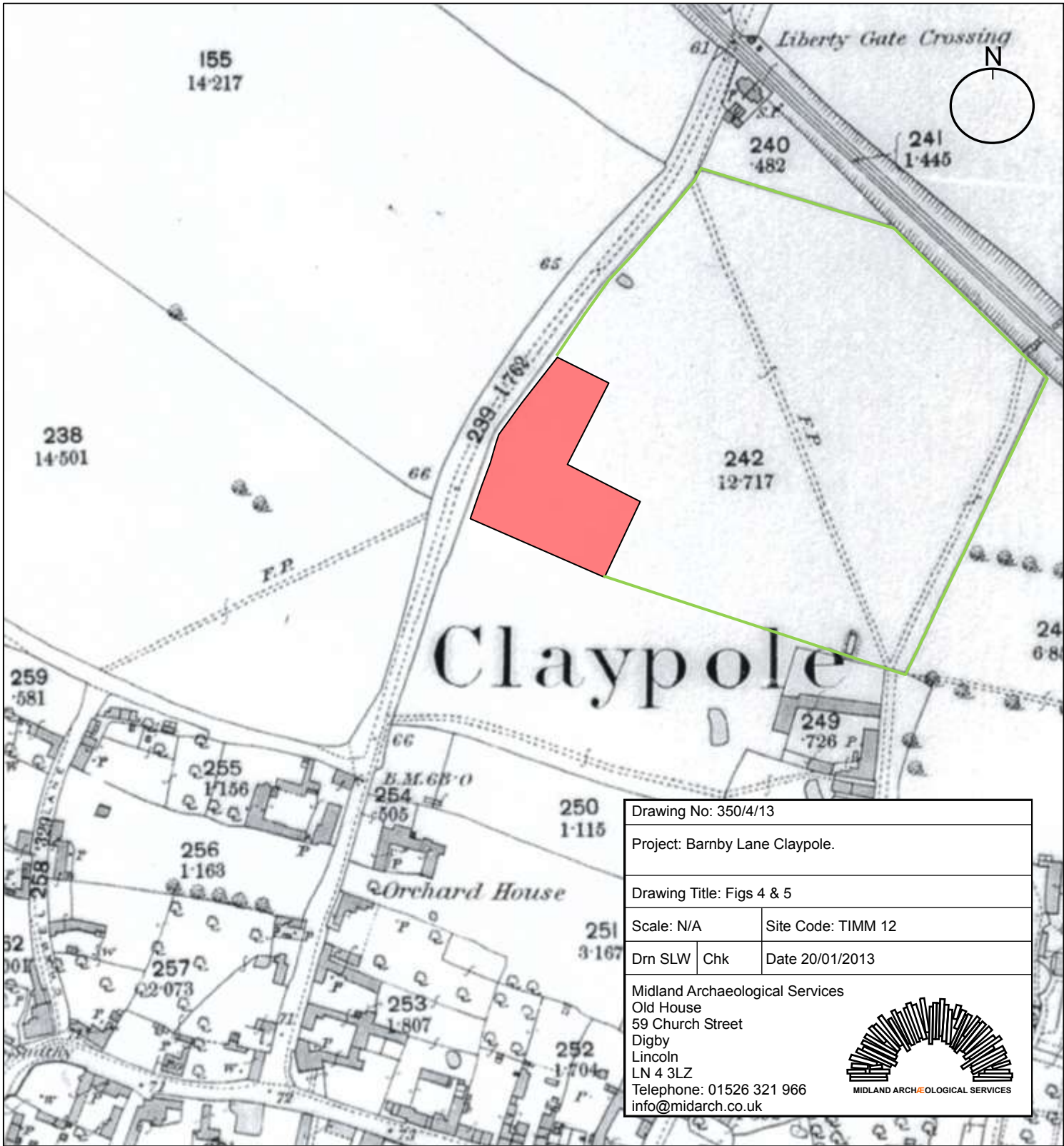



Fig. 5: Ordnance Survey 1887, 1st edition 1:10 560 @ A3 . (Study area in red, field boundary



Drawing No: 350/4/13		
Project: Barnby Lane Claypole.		
Drawing Title: Figs 4 & 5		
Scale: N/A	Site Code: TIMM 12	
Drm SLW	Chk	Date 20/01/2013
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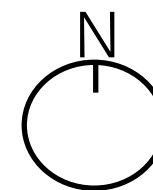


Fig. 6: Map of land of Sir Robert Heron 19th century. Site study area shaded grey.

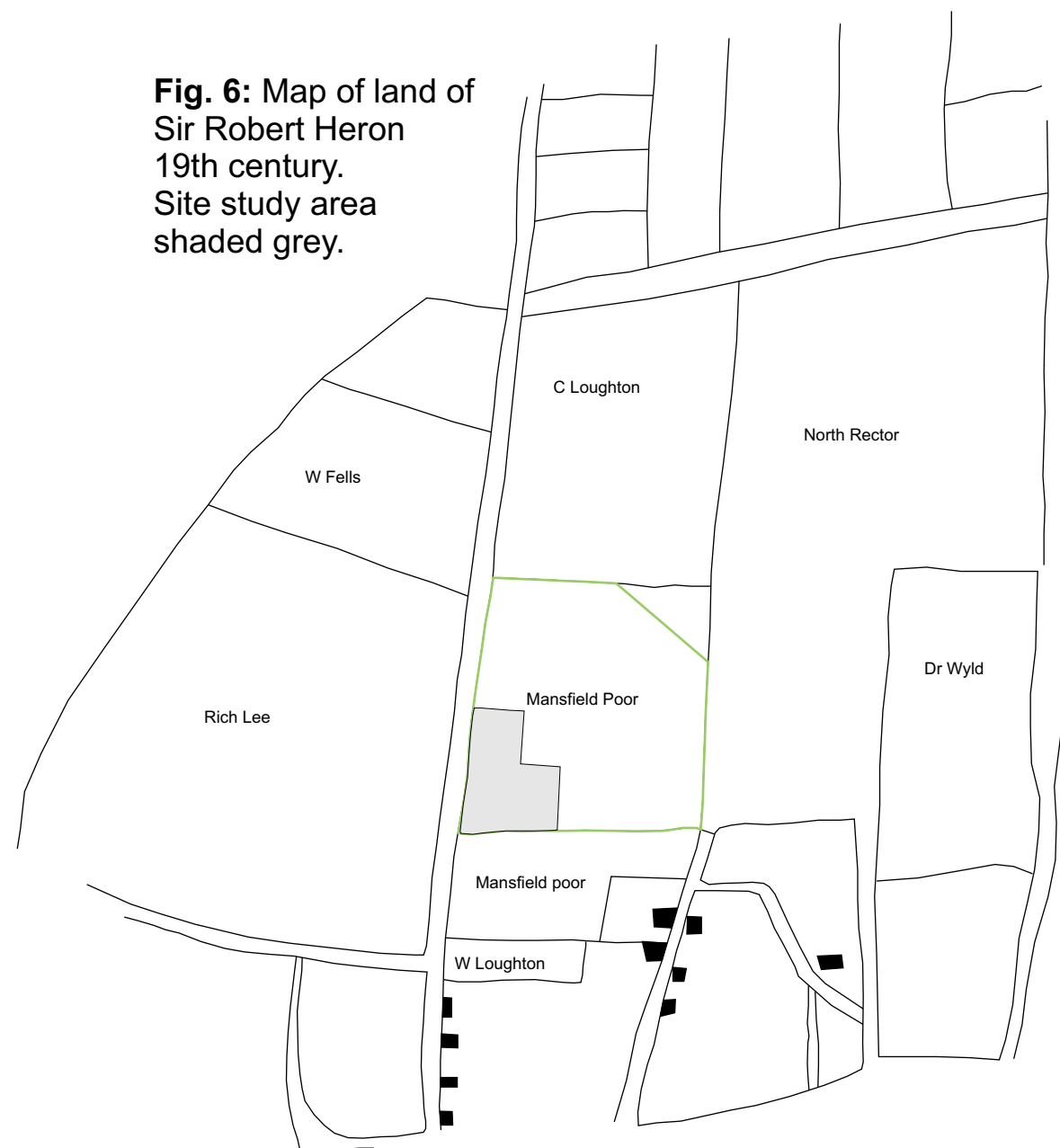
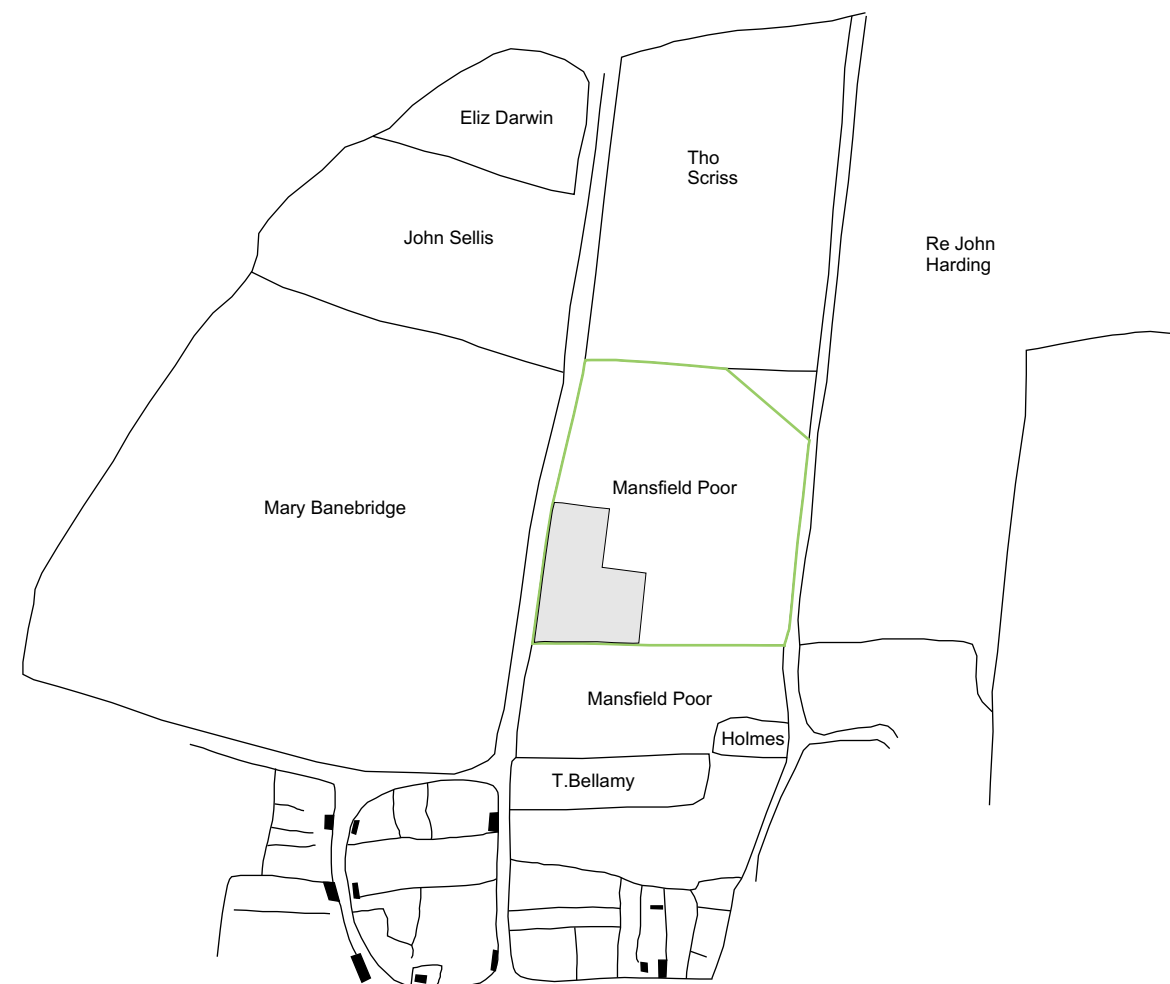


Fig. 7: A copy of an enclosure plan of the Lordship of Claypole in the county of Lincoln 1770



Drawing No: 350/5/13		
Project: Barnby Lane Claypole.		
Drawing Title: Figs 6 & 7		
Scale: N/A	Site Code: TIMM 12	
Drn SLW	Chk	Date 20/01/2013
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Fig. 8: Ridge and furrow mapped from aerial photographs from 1995 National Mapping Program.

Larger field complex in green, site in red and arrows are direction of 'ridges'. Scale 1:2,500@ A3

0 50m

