Archaeological Topographical Survey:

Land Southwest of Spring Farm, Hasthorpe Road, Sloothby, Lincolnshire

(NGR 548787, 370356)



March 2018

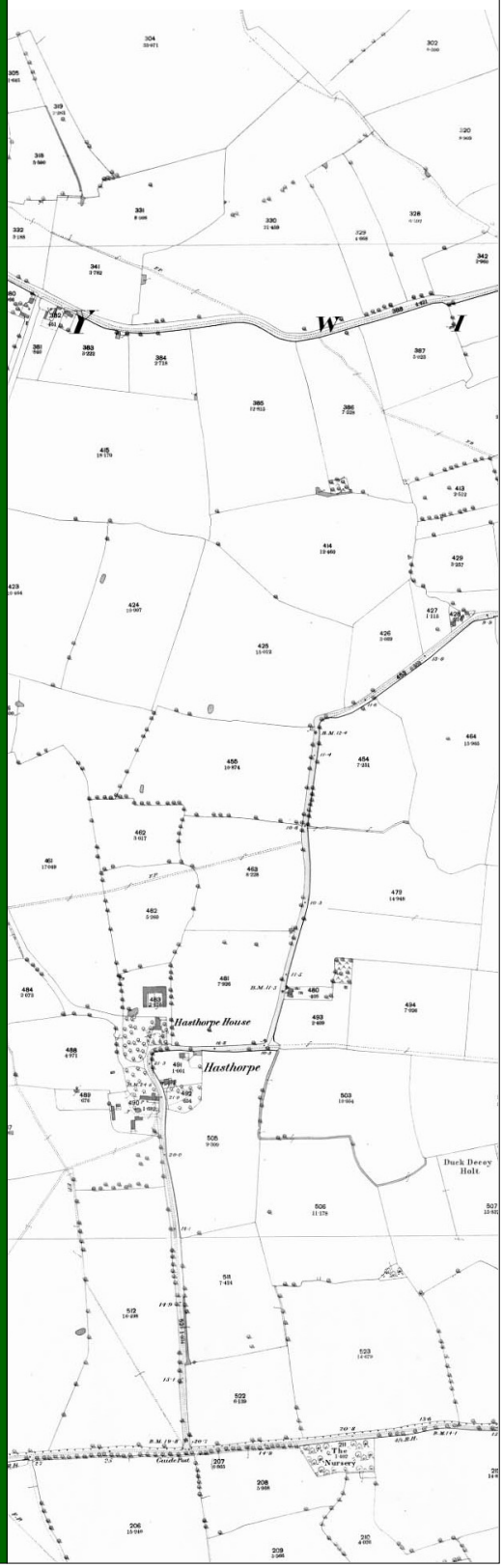
Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd

for

L. J. Fairburn & Son Ltd
(Bilsby, Alford, Lincs)

Souterrain

Archaeological Services Ltd



Archaeological Topographical Survey: Land Southwest of Spring Farm, Hasthorpe Road, Sloothby, Lincolnshire, LN13 9NT

(NGR 548787, 370356)

EAST LINDSEY DISTRICT COUNCIL
PLANNING APPLICATION REF. N/208/00842/17

SOUTERRAIN PROJECT No. SOU17-571

Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd

March 2018

for

L. J. Fairburn & Son Ltd

(Bilsby, Alford, Lincs)

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Preface

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Summary

In January 2018 an Archaeological Topographical Survey was undertaken of an enclosed field to the southwest of the village of Sloothby, in the East Lindsey District of Lincolnshire.

The purpose of the survey was to obtain an accurate measured record of historic earthworks attributable to the medieval agrarian landscape, prior to their destruction by commercial development.

The enclosed field contained two complete and adjoining, yet relict, medieval furlong fields, surviving as earthworks in exceptionally good state of preservation.

The earthworks were surveyed to Ordnance Survey National Grid co-ordinates and orthometric heights using RTK Differential GPS and an archaeological hachure plan was created.

The report provides an illustrative and descriptive account of the earthworks, using a combination of computer-generated graphics and conventional survey drawings, supported by digital photography.

The report also considers the historical context of the two furlong fields with respect to surviving elements of Sloothby's medieval and post-medieval agrarian landscape.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report documents the results of an Archaeological Topographical Survey of historic earthworks at land southwest of Spring Farm, Hasthorpe Road, Sloothby, Alford, Lincolnshire, of LN13 9NT (the Application Site).

1.2 The survey was undertaken between the 11th and 13th January 2018 by Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd (Souterrain), on behalf of L. J. Fairburn & Son Ltd (the Developer) of Ivy House Farm, Farlesthorpe Road, Bilsby, Alford, Lincolnshire, LN13 9P, via the agency of JHG Planning Consultancy Ltd of Orchard House, Main Road, Welbourn, Lincoln.

1.3 The land is subject to East Lindsey District Council (ELDC) planning permission N/208/00842/17, a Condition of which is the requirement for an appropriate programme of archaeological mitigation work pertaining to the historic earthworks.

1.4 The Archaeological Topographical Survey has been recommended by Jan Allen, Historic Environment Officer (HEO) for Lincolnshire County Council and statutory consultant for East Lindsey District Council. The creation of an archaeological survey record is consistent with paragraph 141 of National Planning Policy [DCLG, 2012] which requires a developer to record, and to advance understanding of the significance of heritage assets that may be lost (wholly or in part) due to development.

1.5 The survey has been undertaken in accordance with an approved written *Scheme for an Archaeological Topographical Survey* (Souterrain, 2017) and current best practice and guidance for archaeological landscape surveys of this type [RCHME, 1999; English Heritage 2007, rev. Historic England 2017]. The survey record also respects section 5.13 of the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* (rev. 2016) and specific requirements of the HEO[1].

1.6 This document is an illustrated archive report of the results of the survey.

2. PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 East Lindsey District Council (ELDC) Planning Permission (N/208/00842/17) has been granted subject to Conditions on the 8th of September 2017, to L. J. Fairburn & Son Ltd, for *'the erection of 1 no. poultry unit with an ancillary feed silo and construction of hard standing and vehicular access'* at the Application Site.

Archaeological affects

2.2 The development proposal is to involve the destruction and / or degrading of approximately 4.3 hectares of well-preserved ridge and furrow surviving in two adjoining late medieval or early post-medieval hedged inclosures. The predicted impacts comprised: the footprint of the agricultural building; the creation of an access road and a concrete-constructed apron around the front of the building; and several clusters of new trees.

2.3 In view of the archaeological and historic interest of the site, Conditions 9, 10 and 11 require an appropriate programme of archaeological assessment and mitigation work. The specific requirements of the Archaeological Topographical Survey were duly discussed between the

[1] i.e. the depiction the cultivation strips as hachured slopes.

HEO and Martin Wilson of Souterrain on the 18th of October 2017 and the 8th of December 2017, and were subsequently ratified within the archaeological *Scheme*[2].

3. LOCATION & ASPECT OF THE STUDY AREA

3.1 Sloothby village is located within the Civil Parish of Willoughy-with-Sloothby, c. 50 km east of Lincoln and c. 6.5 km southeast of Alford (Fig. 1). The Application Site is located c. 700 m southwest of the village of Sloothby, and 300-500 m north of the hamlet of Hasthorpe, on the west side of Hasthorpe Road. It is centred at NGR 548787, 370356.

3.2 The extent of the Application Area and proposed development footprint is defined on the JHG Planning Consultancy Ltd drawings (latest versions) associated with the planning application[3]. The Application Area is a face-down L-shape (Fig. 2). Prior to the development it comprised a broadly rectangular enclosed field of pasture c. 250 m to 300 m (E-W) by c. 160 m (N-S), with a smaller, broadly rectangular portion of a set-aside land adjoining to the southwest (*c.* 140 m by 116 m). The topography is between the 3 m and 6 m OD contours, east to west.

3.3 The northernmost field has been defined as the Survey Area. It contains two former medieval furlong fields of broadly equal size, which contain distinct remains of cultivation ridges (*selions*), commonly called ridge and furrow, now in the form of earthworks. The earthworks are classed as Non-designated Heritage Assets and are registered in the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record as monument HER 44559 (Fig. 2). The field is enclosed by hedges. A main stream course runs along the southern boundary of the field.

3.4 Prior to the present development the land has been in use for grazing livestock.

3.5 The underlying solid geology is Quaternary glacial till overlying sandstones and mudstones sandstones of the Lower Greensand Group [BGS 2018].

4. OUTLINE HISTORIC BACKGROUND

4.1 A preliminary background search of records held within the Lincolnshire Historic Environment (HER) was undertaken within the vicinity of the development site[4]. The HER numbers in brackets refer to the unique record number of each monument relevant to the present Scheme.

4.2 The earthworks at the Study Area are considered to have belonged either to a manor in Sloothby, or the nearby hamlet of Hasthorpe (Fig. 1; Fig. 2, HER 48710) which is believed to have been subordinate to Willoughby. Both settlements were in existence prior to the Norman Conquest.

4.3 The place name Sloothby is understood to derive from the Old Scandinavian personal name *Slóthi'* [Mills 2003] and Old Danish *by* (farm): 'the farmstead or village of *Slóthi'*. There were at least four land holdings in existence prior to the Norman Conquest. In 1086 Sloothby or *Slodebi* comprised five estates, the king's tenants-in-chief were: Ivo FitzReinfrid de Taillebois (Earl of Holland, Sheriff of Lincoln, and First Baron of Kendal); Gilbert de Gant; the Bishop of Durham;

[2] 15th December 2017
[3] JHG Planning Consultancy Ltd Proposed Development at Hasthorpe Dwg. F2779C, April 2017
[4] By Souterrain on the 7th December 2017

and Hugh, son of Baldric. By 1086 there were of 35 households spread over the five estates. Although nothing is known of the actual location or extent of any of the estates, their approximate location may be postulated. Baldric's son Hugh held the manor of Sloothby, formerly a pre-Conquest possession of a certain Dene. Ivo's estate of Hanby and Claxby was probably in the west of the parish, while the Bishop's *Brunetorp* estate was probably around Bonthorpe to the northwest of Sloothby. Claxby II, held by Gilbert de Gant was probably in northwest of the parish, as was his estate of Willoughby.

4.4 The aggregate arable land in the parish was assessed at 5.2 *carucates*, or approximately 624.5 acres (252.7 hectares). A *caruate* was about 120 customary acres, or the amount an eight-oxen team was expected to work in a year. The number of plough teams was assessed at 3.4, which suggests an annual capacity to cultivate 360 or so acres (c. 146 hectares). In addition to arable land, there were 99 acres of meadow. The apparent increase in the number of estates between 1066 and 1086 seems to imply that more land had brought under the plough.

4.5 In 1086 Hasthorpe (*Havoldestorp*) had 8 households (2 villagers, 2 smallholders and 4 freemen). Its taxable land assets comprised land for 2 *caracutes*[5]. There was one plough team belonging to the lordship, while the men could barely muster a full team.

4.6 Traces of medieval settlement have been identified by aerial survey recording at various locations around Sloothby and Hasthorpe village, where ridge and furrow attests to either part of the Open Fields system and/or demesne farm land, including the earthworks within the present Study Area. (Fig. 2, HER 44502, HER 44559).

5. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE EARTHWORKS

Monument Type

5.1 Ridge and furrow earthworks were once ubiquitous as visual surface remains across the East Midlands of England. It is understood that the English medieval open field system of three field rotation predominated across the Midlands, including the environs of the Lincolnshire Wolds [Yelling 1977; for extent see Rackham 1986, 172-5]. This comprised three great unenclosed fields[6] which were divided into furlong fields (also unenclosed), the latter separated by headlands and tracks.

5.2 The development of the open fields has been described as a social revolution, from its introduction in the Early Medieval period, continuing until the mid 14th century [Rackham 1986 178]. Moreover, it involved the transformation of large existing tracts of enclosed cultivated land (of pre-Roman to early medieval date) throughout the region, which were de-hedged by communal effort and re-arranged in strips, or ridges. Each furlong field contained numerous parallel ridged cultivation strips (*selions*) each about 11 yards in width and consisting of an acre, or thereabouts, according to customary measurement.

5.3 The chronology of the open fields throughout the regions is unclear, and indeed, dating is origin and development remains a high priority of regional archaeological research agenda [Knight, Vyner, & Allen 2012, obj. 7].

[5] Open Domesday http://opendomesday.org/place/TF4869/hasthorpe/ [accessed 12.12.2017]; The Domesday Book Online http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk [accessed 12.12.2017]

[6] four and five fields are known to have existed

Monument Type Significance

5.4 In the late 20th century the increasing loss of ridge and furrow earthworks to development and agriculture became heritage concern at national level. A number of projects were subsequently instigated by the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme in the 1990s to investigate the state and extent of medieval and post-medieval agricultural earthworks throughout the English Midlands, culminating in an overall assessment report in 1999 [Hall 2001]. A follow-up assessment was commissioned by the government a decade later which concluded that 76.6% of all ridge and furrow recorded is in good (well-preserved and slightly degraded) condition and thus worthy of consideration for preservation [Catchpole & Priest 2012].

5.5 It has long been recognized that the East Midlands region possesses "some of the best-preserved areas of ridge and furrow field system in the country, which represent a nationally important resource" [Lewis 2006, 207], while regional archaeological research agenda emphasises that the earthwork phenomena of the open fields is an important element of the East Midlands' landscape character [*op. cit.* Knight, Vyner, & Allen 2012].

5.6 Because little of the open field system at Sloothby and Hasthorpe survives as visible surface phenomena, the quality of earthworks at the Application Site is considered to be a heritage asset of both local and regional significance. Additionally, in the light of the above, the remains also share in a much wider interest.

Characteristics & Context of the Earthworks

5.7 The Survey Area contained the remains of two complete and adjoining, yet relict, medieval furlong fields which, prior to the present development, survived as earthworks in exceptionally good state of preservation. For the purposes of this report the two furlong fields are referred to the East Field and the West Field. The *selions* of the East Field trend east-west while those in the West Field trend north-south.

5.8 The earthwork ridges within each furlong field of the Survey Area have the shape of an elongated inverted 'S'. This is characteristic of cultivation strips formed by ploughing using a team of oxen. The elongated curve denotes the gradual turn of the plough team as it neared the end of the furlong. Interestingly, the *selions* of the East Field meet those of the West Field end-to-side, suggesting that the first *selion* of the West Field was a *forera*, a used for turning the plough team; and therefore ploughed only after the completion of the East Field. The length of strips in the West Field are *c.* 136 m (148.7 yards), while those in the East Field c. 130 m (142 yards).

5.9 At least three of the hedged boundaries at the Application Site are aligned with the course of the *selions* they enclose, a common hallmark of early enclosures, which quite possibly took place in the late medieval or Tudor period (late 15th to early 17th century) [Rackham 1986, 179]. The same attributes may be seen in a number of hedged enclosures around Sloothby, several of the fields containing ridge and furrow earthworks (*post*. 5.11), whilst others fossilise the layout of the furlong fields, the *selions* long since ploughed out.

5.10 Now seemingly isolated, these two furlong fields were once situated within one of Sloothby's great, open, common fields (which were probably three in all). However, the full layout and extent of the common fields may only be conjectured. Unfortunately, historic mapping relevant to the Study Area is limited to that produced in 1838 for the purposes of commutation of tithes. Nonetheless, knowledge of a large extent of the common fields may be

gleaned from the close examination of the map (discussed below, 5.12 – 5.13) and corroborative study of readily available aerial imagery[7].

5.11 Figure 3 illustrates the extent of Sloothby's common fields that may be reasonably inferred from the combined evidence; the base map is the first edition Ordnance Survey of Sloothby, surveyed in 1887.

5.12 Firstly, surrounding Sloothby village there are a number of long, narrow and curving enclosed fields (shown in green and light orange on Figure 3). Some of these enclosures contain extant ridge and furrow earthworks today, whilst all preserve the characteristic inverted 'S' of furlongs along one or more of their boundaries. The fields are characteristic of piecemeal enclosure. Such enclosures were either brought about by the agreement of a certain number of proprietors, who exchanged amongst themselves cultivation strips in order to acquire consolidated blocks of strips, or else might represent an individual's accruement of strips over a period of time. Blocks of s*elions* were consolidated and enclosed by ditch and fence set with 'quicks', the latter, in time, developing into a hedge. The reason for enclosure is uncertain though quite likely for sheep farming. Essentially this kind of enclosure would be pre-Parliamentary (i.e. pre-mid 18th century), and may easily date to the late medieval or Tudor period (late 15th to early 17th century). Bearing in mind the government Act of 1515 which made it illegal to convert tillage to pasture, it is possible that cultivable land had long gone out of such use and grassed over as a result of depopulation and abandonment [*c.f.* Yelling, 1977, 23-5].

5.13 Secondly, surrounding the Survey Area itself there are number of irregular, polygonal, enclosed fields where traces of ridge and furrow are identifiable from crop marks (these enclosures are shown in yellow on Figure 3). As with the furlong field earthworks of the Survey Area, some enclosures boundaries preserve the characteristic inverted 'S' of furlongs. Indeed similar boundaries may be identified on a number of enclosed fields un-shaded on Figure 3, allowing speculation as to the wider expanse of the common fields. It is likely (yet not necessarily the case) that fields in close proximity to Hasthorpe pertained to the former hamlet, subordinate to Willoughby (*ante*, 4.2, 4.5). The evidence thus far illustrated presents yet a platform for further study of Sloothby's common fields.

5.14 The mapped field boundaries of 1838 suggest that enclosure of Sloothby's common fields had taken place by agreement of proprietors, possibly as a gradual process, in the preceding centuries. Indeed, in many instances an Enclosure Act was used to confirm an existing arrangement of enclosures made by agreement [Yelling 1977, 12-13]. It has been estimated that about 59% of the total area of common field in the East Midlands, including Lincolnshire, was enclosed by non-Parliamentary means [Reed 1981, 62].

5.15 Rarely do the names of 19th century enclosed fields reflect those of former furlong fields, and such is the case at Sloothby. The two fields of the Survey Area were, in 1831, known as Humberstone Field. Whilst an association with a main stream course that runs along the southern boundary of both furlong fields might be inferred (Humber being a formerly fairly common *OE* word for a stream or river [Ekwall 1936 (1981), 256; Ekwall 1928, 202-5]) it could equally, quite simply relate to a local personal name[8]. It is interesting to note that a number of adjoining, irregular polygonal fields to the north of Survey Area are named 'Platts' (Fig. 3), from *OE plætt* meaning 'pieces, or plots, of ground', or 'meadows' [Coleman & Wood, 1988]. The Platts cover a substantial area of 28.2 hectares (69.7 acres). All but one of these

[7] Google Earth Pro Historical Imagery: 31.12.2002; 31.12.2003; 17.04.2005; 31.12.2006; 31.12.2011
[8] *c.f.* Poll Book of the North Lincs election 1852 (Boston), Henry Humberstone, Sloothby, p.13

enclosures (Fig. 3, 6: 18.17 acres/ 7.35 hectares) was permanent pasture in 1831. It is possible that the field name derives from the pre-enclosed state of a large tract of former cultivated common field land.

6. THE FIELD SURVEY

6.1 Souterrain was appointed to undertake the Archaeological topographical Survey on the 5th January 2018. The intention of the Archaeological Topographical Survey has been to provide a comprehensive record of the earthworks prior to their change or loss in the course of the proposed development.

6.2 Prior to the commencement of survey, on the 11th January 2018, a comprehensive inspection of the earthworks was carried out to gain a thorough understanding of topographical features. The concrete building foundations, apron and access road was already installed. In the areas undisturbed by the development, the grass above the earthworks had been cropped short by livestock grazing and thus archaeological visibility was very good.

6.3 A detailed and metrically accurate topographical survey was subsequently undertaken to enable enable the production of a series of illustrations that best represent the form of the earthworks. Data was logged to Ordnance Survey National Grid co-ordinates and orthometric heights. Data was recorded using RTK Differential GPS with plan precision generally from to 4 mm to 26 mm, and height precision between 7 mm to 26 mm. Profile data was recorded at intervals of c. 0.6 m to 0.8 m. Consistent accuracy was maintained throughout the survey. A series of photographs were taken from key viewpoints.

7. PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

7.1 The results of the field survey are depicted in a series of scaled plans which are considered to best portray the archaeological topography and aid comprehension. Figure 4 shows earthwork features using hachured conventions. Figure 5 shows two representative perspective views of earthwork topography in the form of a computer-generated 3D Terrain Model. The hachured base plan is used again in Figure 6 to show the direction of photographs (at Section 12) and the location of the three representative ground profiles (Figures 7 to 9).

7.2 The profiles (Figs. 7 to 9) represent salient vertical and horizontal differences in the ground surface. Due to the constraints of producing the profiles in report format, profiles are also shown using an exaggerated vertical scale (i.e. at x 2)

7.3 In the following section on field observations the numbers in bold refer to photographs at Section 12.

8. OBSERVATIONS

8.1 The overall Survey Area is c. 4.3 hectares. The area affected by the development at the time of the survey was c. 1.6 hectares.

The East Field

8.2 The East Field comprised an area of c. 2.2 hectares. Twelve *selions* were aligned WNW/ESE (Fig. 4; **1**), each between 8 m and 9 m wide, c. 130 m (142 yards) long and surviving to a height

of 0.35 m to 0.4 m (c. 3.25 m OD to c. 3.3 m OD). Between each *selion* was a narrower one. These were between 4 m and 5 m wide, with a maximum height of c. 0.2 m (around 3 m OD). The alternation of *selion* type is shown on photo **2** to **7**. The reason for the alternation is uncertain, but could reflect the cultivation of different crops. At the east end of the field the *butt* of each *selion* rose to a headland (photos **2**, **3**), the latter largely concealed by an enclosure hedge, its east side truncated by the roadway. On the north side of the enclosure another hedge followed the crest of the last *selion* (Fig. 4). As previously mentioned (Section 5.8) the *selions* of this furlong field meet those of the West Field end-to-side, the first *selion* of the West Field doubling up as a turning area (*forera*) for the plough team of oxen (Fig. 4). The northern extent of the *forera* is shown on photo **9**, whilst a surviving portion at the southern end is shown on photos **26** and **27**.

The West Field

8.3 The West Field comprised c. 2.1 hectares and contained 14 *selions*, each about 136 m long and between 5.8 and 6.4 m wide (Fig. 4). At the northern end of the field *selions* survived to a height of c. 0.35 m (c. 4.67 m OD (W) to c. 4. 55 m OD (E)). These are shown on photos **9** - **12** and **14** - **17**). At the southern end of the field the earthworks were more degraded (i.e. in antiquity), *selions* generally about 0.2 m high (c. 41 m OD (W) to c. 5 m OD (E)); photos **23** - **25**, **29**. The central area of the West Field had been spread with soil excavated from the footprint of the new building, and selions graded down to assist ground levelling (Fig. 4, photos **14**, **15**, **19**, **24**-**27**). Only two complete *selions* survived on west side of the field (**18**, **20**-**23**). Towards the middle of the furlong, the ground height rose to around 6.2 m to 6.35 m OD, the height of each *selion* between 0.25 m and c. 0.3 m.

8.4 Two other features were present: towards the northern end of the field a drainage ditch cut across all of the *selions* east to west continuing into a furrow in the East Field (Fig. 4; **15**, **17**) ; towards the southeast corner a pond had been dug through the *selions*. The pond is not depicted on the tithe commutation map of 1838, although appears on the Ordnance Survey map of 1887.

9. ARCHIVE & REPORT

9.1 The report and archive is intended as a public-accessible record, to be housed in the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record. Copyright is retained by Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd from whom permission may be sought for reproduction. The archive comprises a CD containing survey data imagery, illustrations, digital photographs, a copy of the report and index to photographs. The Museum site code is SFSL17 and Museum Accession Number is LCNCC: 2017.221.

9.2 Electronic copies of the report are to be made available in due course to researchers via the OASIS website (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations – see www.oasis.ac.uk). The OASIS identification number for this project is souterra1-311778

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10.3 A licence is to be granted to the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record for the use of all reports arising from projects for planning purposes. *Bona fide* research requests will be granted a licence upon written request to Souterrain.

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(LA = Lincolnshire Archives)

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1838. Map: Commutation of Tithes for Willoughby with Sloothby, M79 (LA)
1889. Ordnance Survey first edition map 25" sheet LXXV. 12

12. PHOTOGRAPHS



1. Overview of East Field. Facing NW



2. Alternating broad and low narrow ridges in the East Field. Facing E



3. Overview of ridges in the East Field. Facing NE



4. East Field. Typical broad ridges flanked by low narrow ridge. Facing W



5. East Field. Typical low narrow ridge flanked by broader ridges.. Facing E



6. East Field. Typical low narrow ridge flanked by broader ridges. Facing NW



7. East Field. View along E-W broad ridge. Facing W



8. East Field. Overview of East Field, facing E



9. Forera between East Field and West Field Facing SW



10. West Field. Forera to right. Facing NW



11. Ridges at the north east end of the West Field. Facing NE



12. Ridges at the north end of the West Field. Facing NE



13. Overview of West Field, In-filled furrows**.** Facing ESE



14. Ridge termini at the north end of the West Field. Facing SE



15. Overview of the West Field. Drainage channel in foreground. Facing SSW



16. Northwest corner of the West Field. Facing NW



17. West Field Drainages channels near northwest corner. Facing SW



18. West Field. Ridges along the west side. Facing NE



19. Overview of West Field. Facing ESE



20. West Field. Ridges along the west side. Facing SW



21. West Field. Ridges along the west side. Facing NE



22. West Field. Overview towards the southwest corner. Facing SW



23. West Field. Ridge termini in southwest corner. Facing NNW

24. West Field. Ridge termini in on southern side. Facing NE



25. West Field. Ridge termini in on southern side. Facing NW



26. West Field. Southern end of forarea. Facing N



27. West Field. Southern end of forarea. Facing NE





28.. East Field. Ridge termini, south side. Facing E



29. West Field. Ridge terminus, south east corner of field. Facing E

Photographic Index
(REPORT & ARCHIVE: CD)

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX			
PROJECT: Archaeological Topographical Survey: Land South-West of Spring Farm, Hasthorpe Road, Sloothby, Lincolnshire			**Date:** 13.01.2018
No. in report	***Image No.***	***Direction (facing)***	***Description***
1	1_composite: IMG_3335 - IMG_3339	NW	Overview of East Field
2	2_composite: IMG_3343 - IMG_3347	E	Alternating broad and low narrow ridges in the East Field
3	3_P1140041	NE	Overview of ridges in the East Field
4	4_IMG_3362	W	East Field. Typical broad ridges flanking low narrow ridge
5	5_IMG_3332	E	East Field. Typical low narrow ridge flanked by broader ridges
6	6_IMG_3348	NW	East Field. Typical low narrow ridge flanked by broader ridges
7	7_IMG_3358	W	East Field. View along E-W broad ridge
8	8_IMG_3366	E	East Field. Overview of East Field
9	9_IMG_3370	SW	Forarea between East Field and West Field
10	10_IMG_3375	NW	West Field. Forarea to right
11	11_IMG_3377	NE	Ridges at the north east end of the West Field
12	12_IMG_3383	NE	Ridges at the north end of the West Field
13	13_P1140097	ESE	Overview of West Field, In-filled furrows
14	14_IMG_3390	SE	Ridge termini at the north end of the West Field
15	15_P1140104	SSW	Overview of the West Field. Drainage channel in foreground
16	16_IMG_3396	NW	Northwest corner of the West Field
17	17_IMG_3399	SW	West Field Drainages channels near northwest corner
18	18_IMG_3402	NE	West Field. Ridges along the west side
19	19_P1140114	ESE	Overview of West Field. Facing ESE
20	20_IMG_3412	SW	West Field. Ridges along the west side
21	21_P1140118	NE	West Field. Ridges along the west side
22	22_IMG_3422	SW	West Field. Overview towards the southwest corner
23	23_IMG_3425	NNW	West Field. Ridge termini in southwest corner
24	24_P1140127	NE	West Field. Ridge termini in on southern side
25	25_P1140133	NW	West Field. Ridge termini in on southern side
26	26_P1140136	N	West Field. Southern end of forarea
27	27_IMG_3443	NE	West Field. Southern end of forarea
28	28_P1140137	E	East Field. Ridge termini, south side.
29	29_P1140134	E	West Field. Ridge terminus, south east corner of field.

13. FIGURES

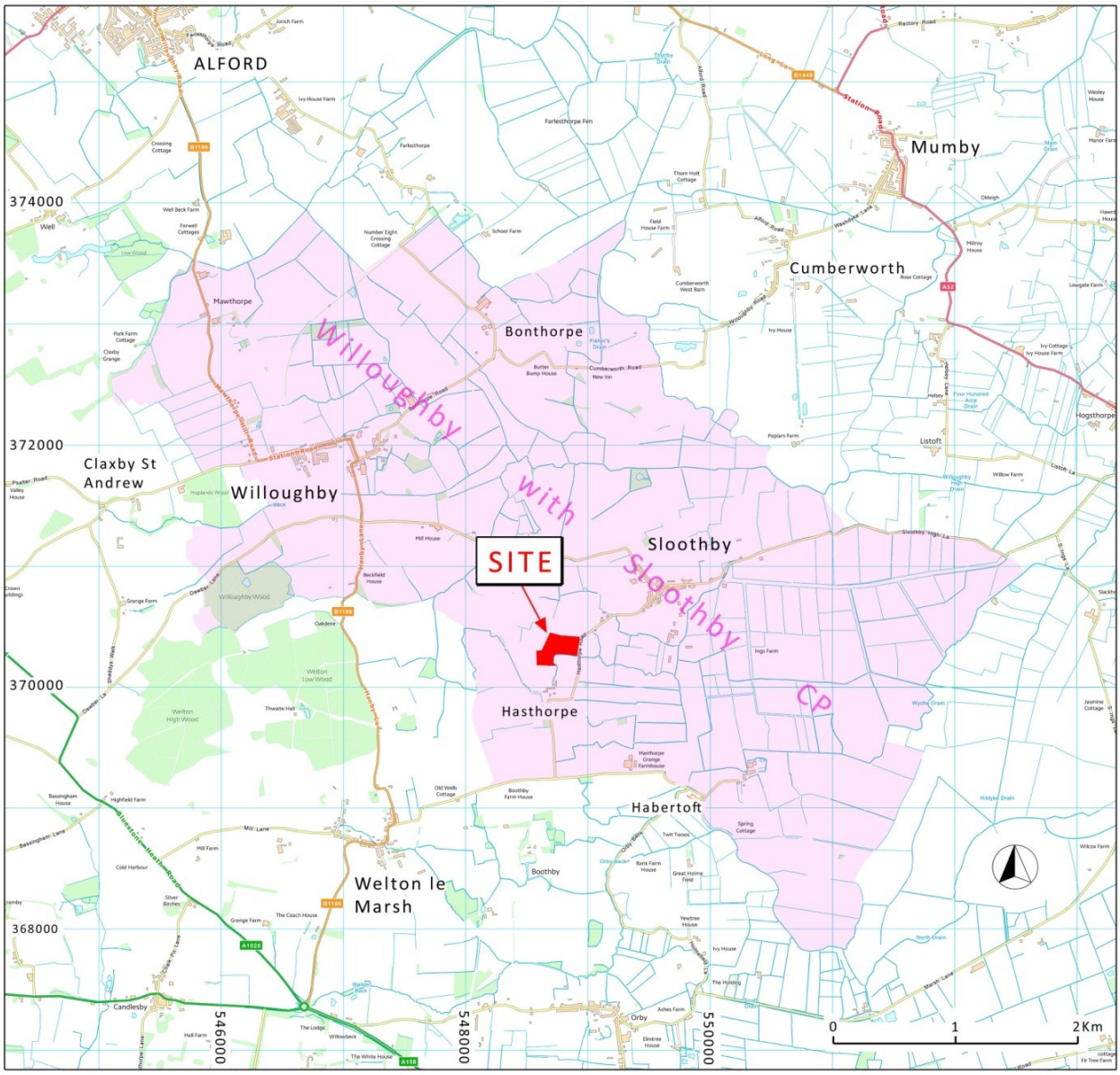


Figure 1. Location of Survey Area

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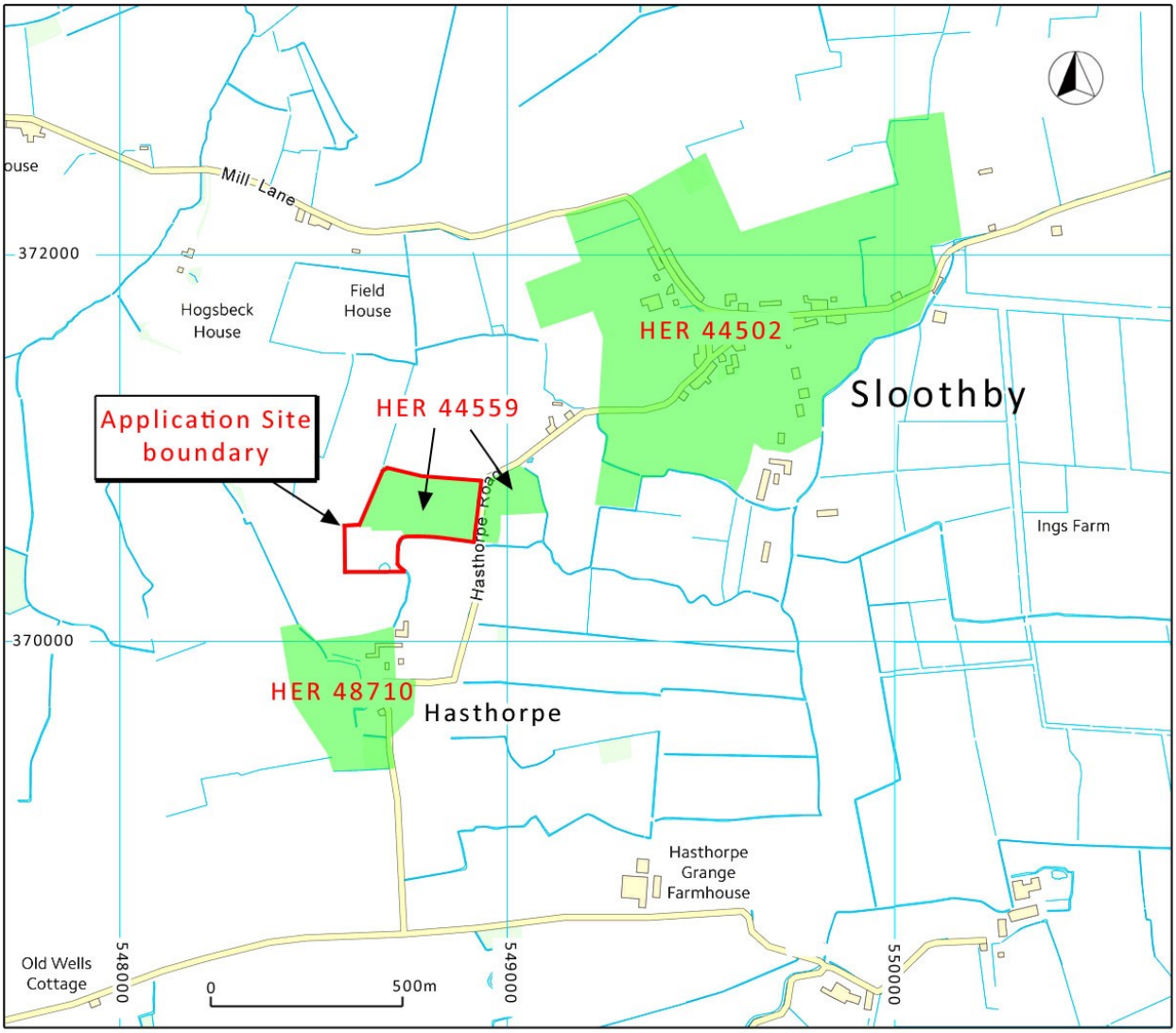


Figure 2. Medieval sites listed in the Lincolnshire HER

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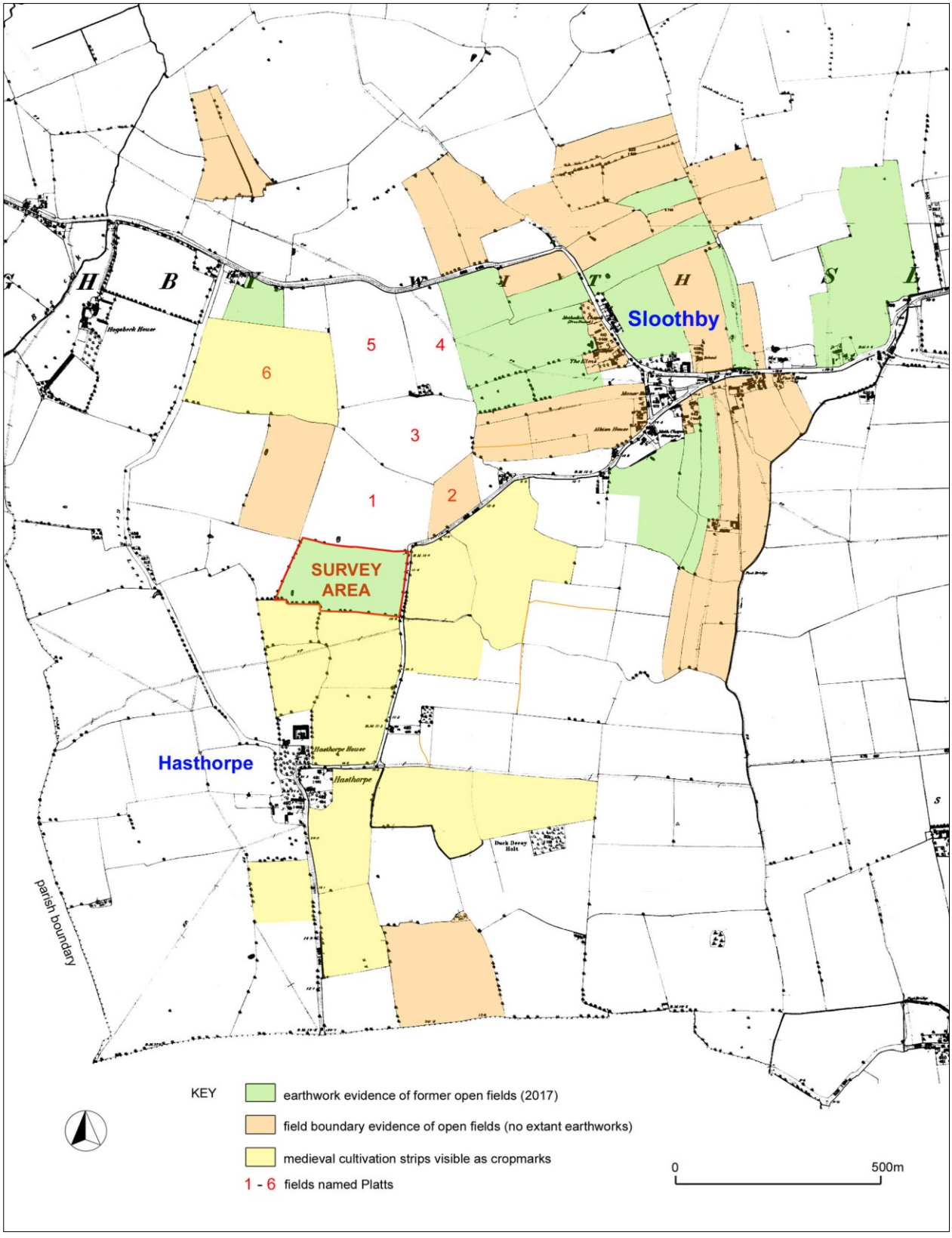


Figure 3. Evidence of the medieval open fields at Sloothby

(based on the 1887 Ordnance Survey 25" map of Lincolnshire, © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100015565)



Figure 4. Hachure plan

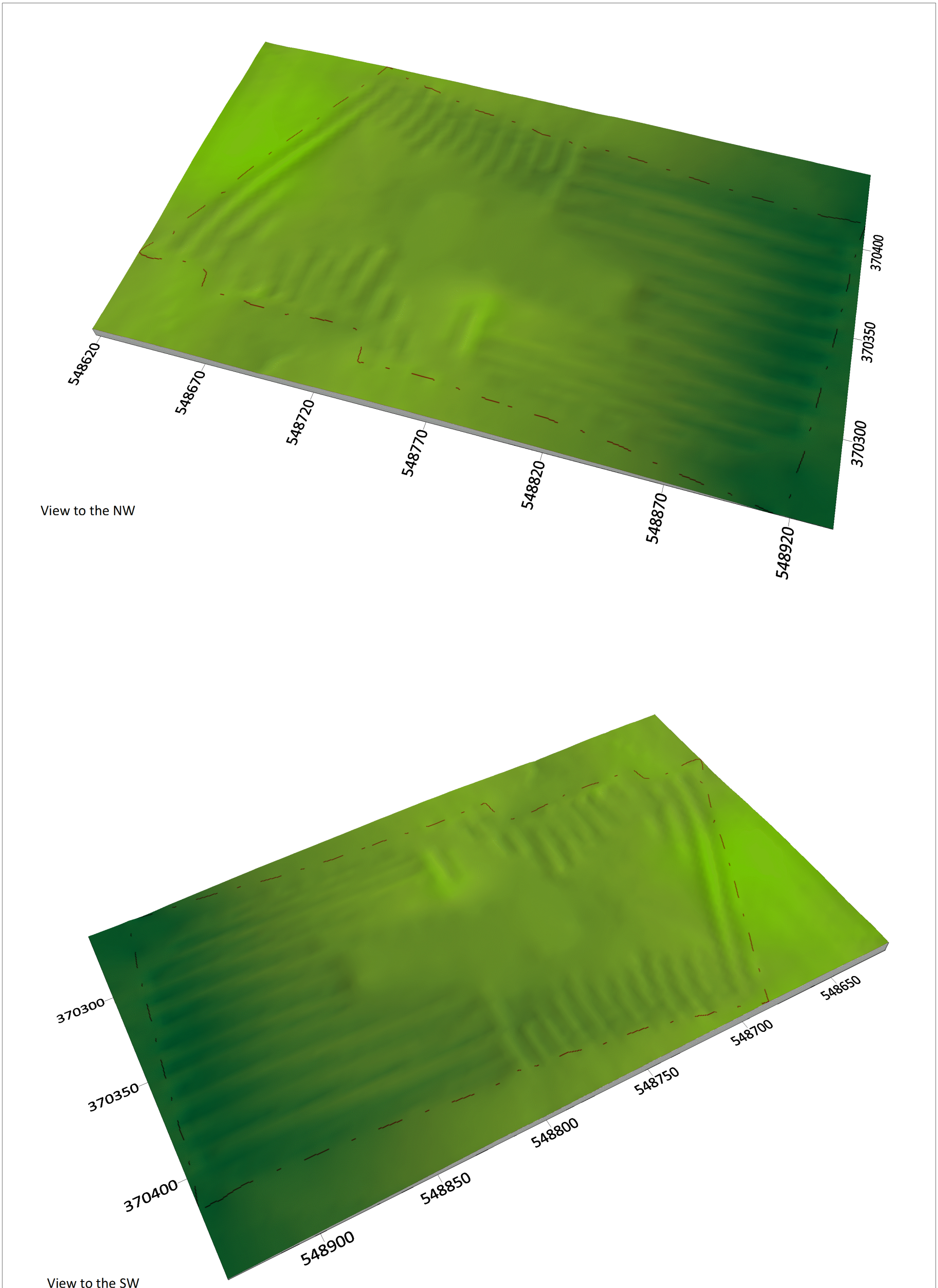


Figure 5: Digital Terrain Model of the Survey Area. Perspective views

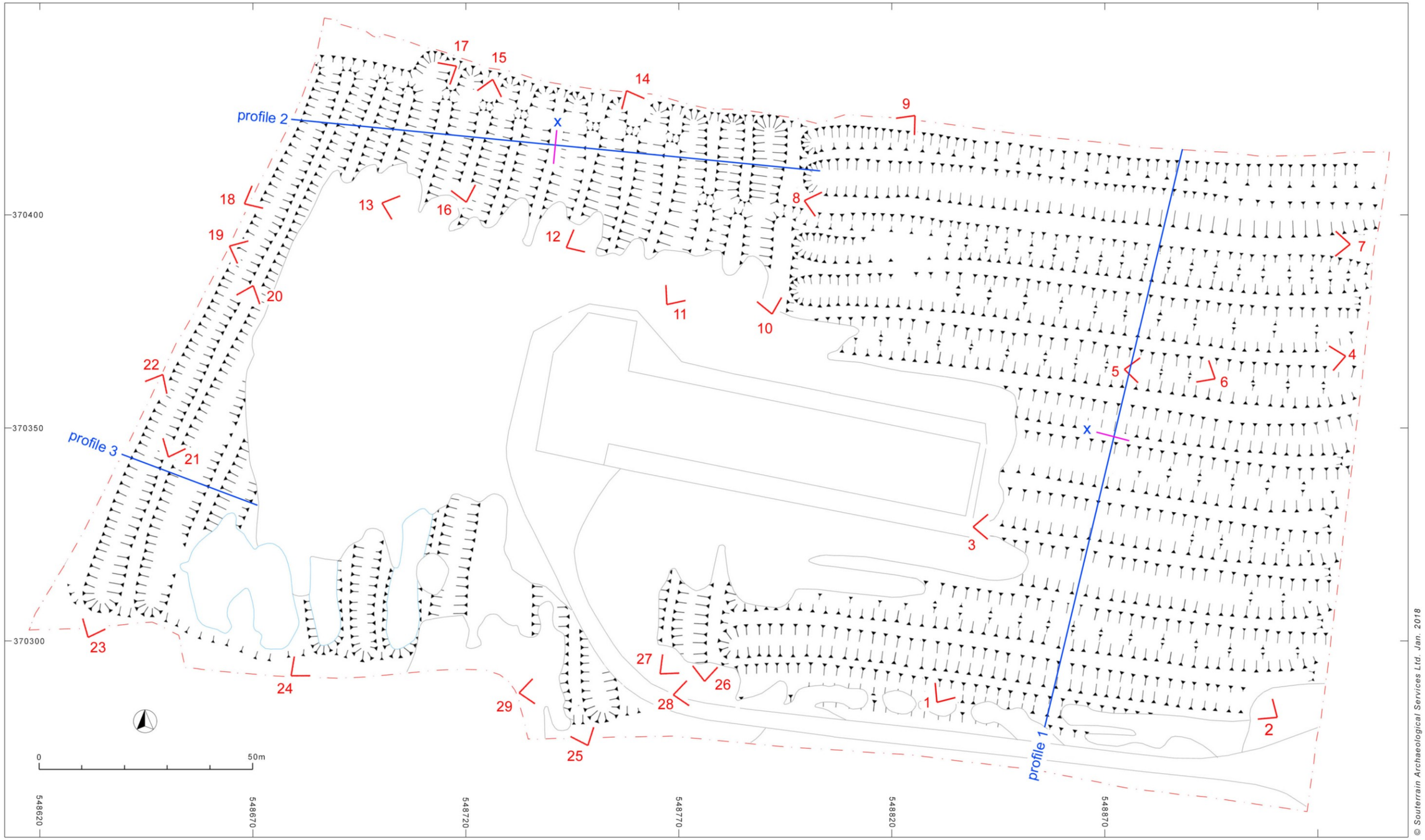


Figure 6. Direction of photographs and location of profiles

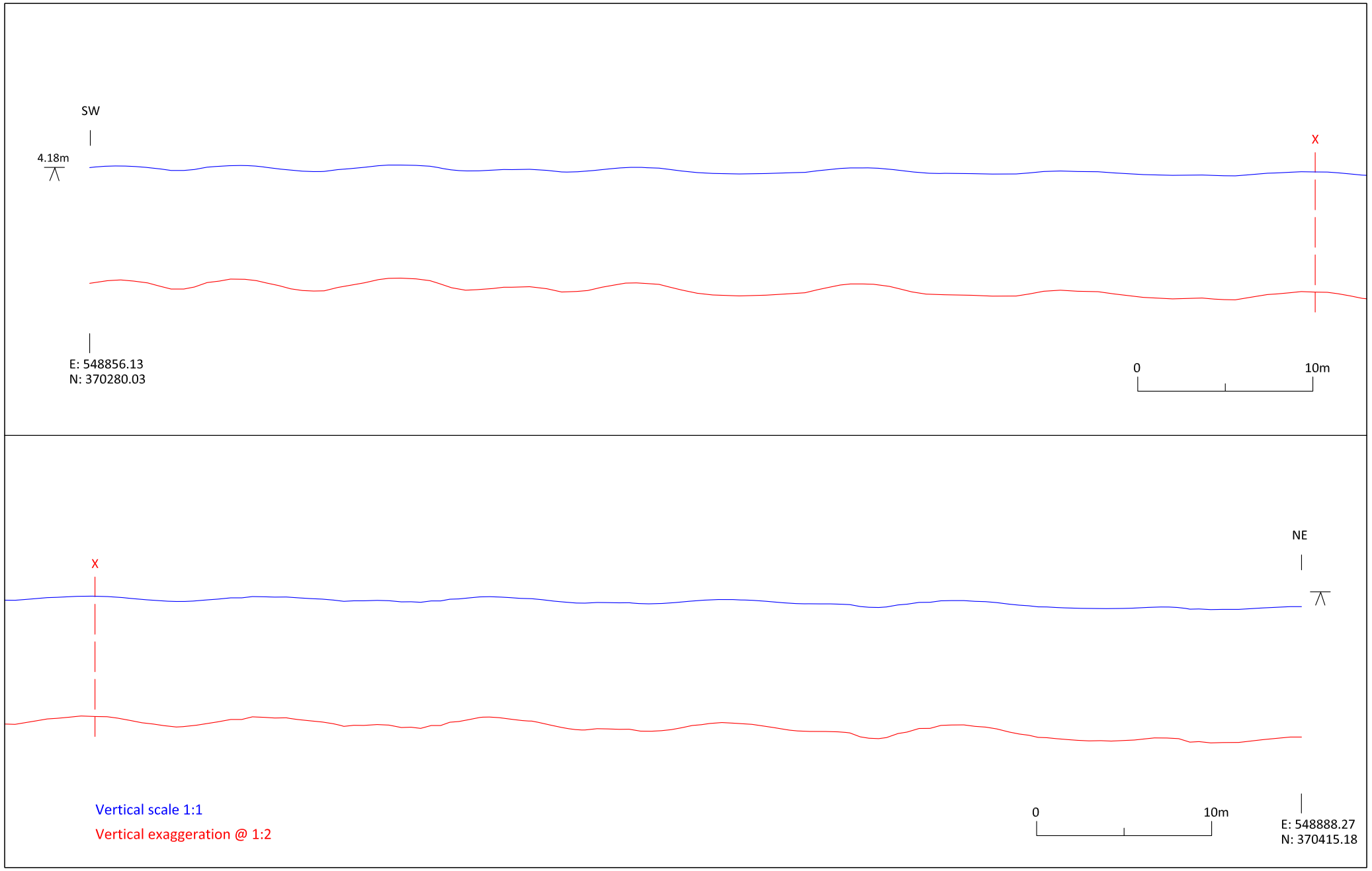


Figure 7: Profile 1

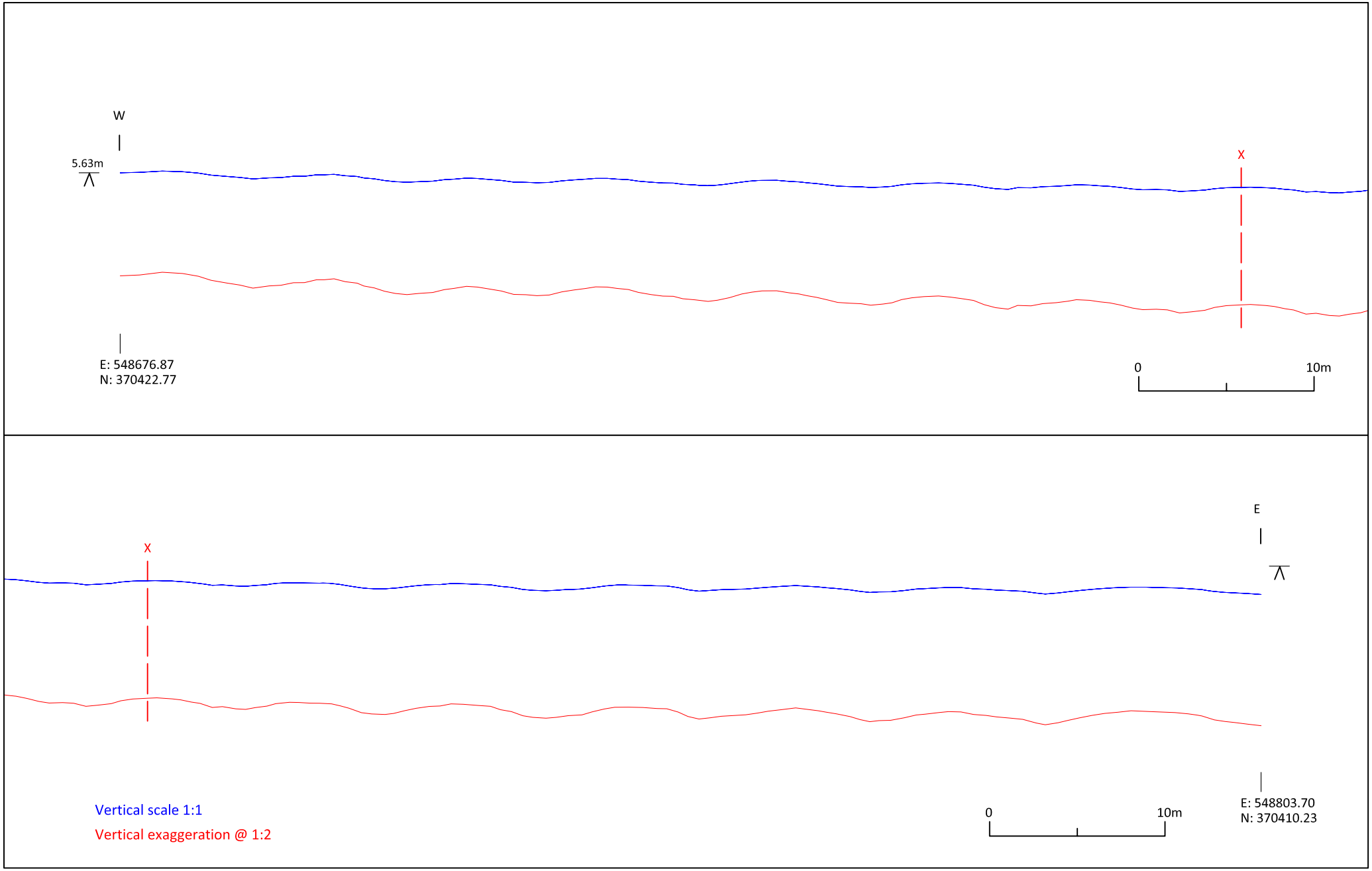


Figure 8: Profile 2

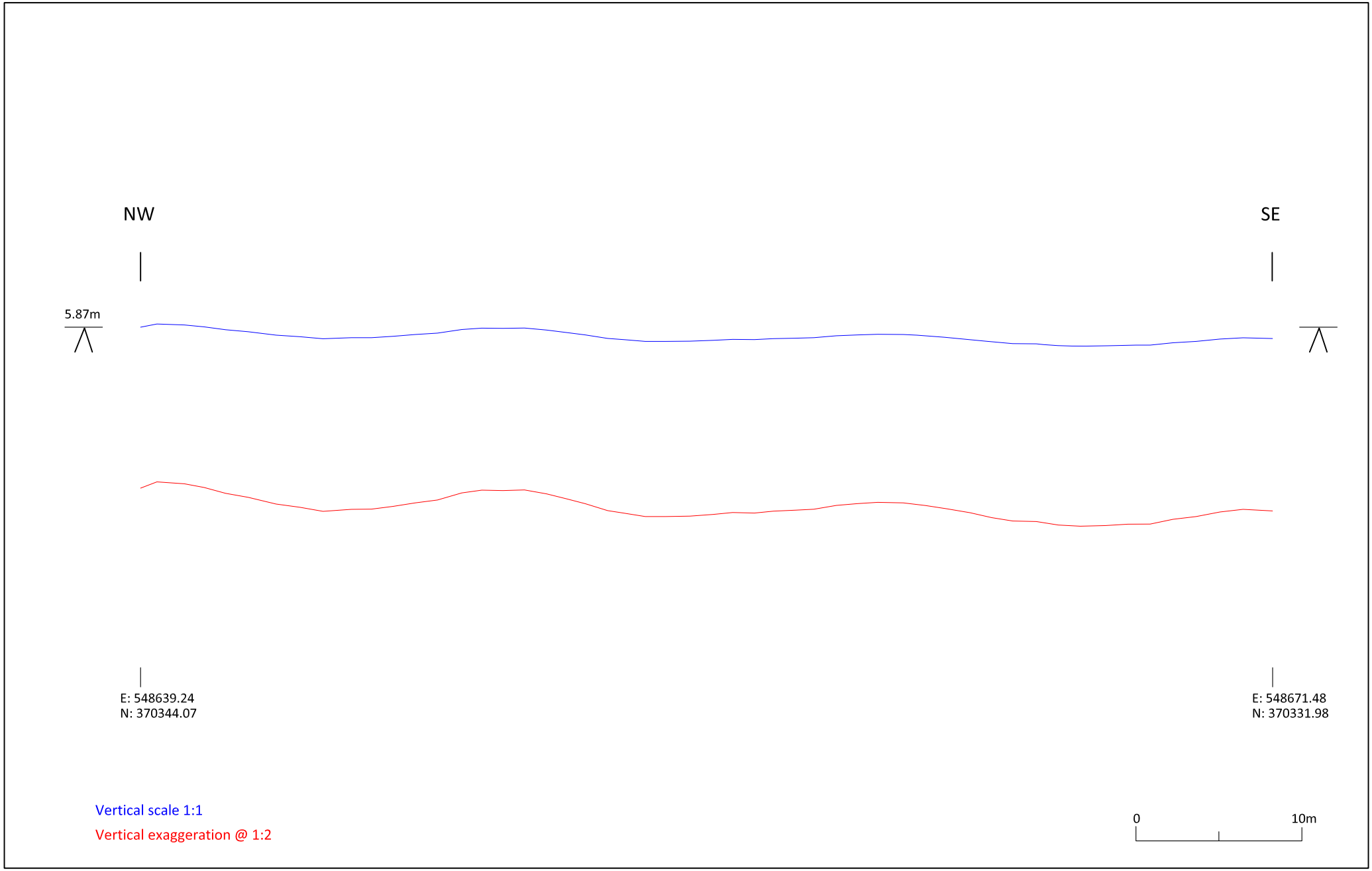


Figure 9: Profile 3