

# West Burton Solar Project




## Environmental Statement Appendix 13.1: Archaeological Desk Based Assessments (Part 3 of 4)

Prepared by: Lanpro Services  
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APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)





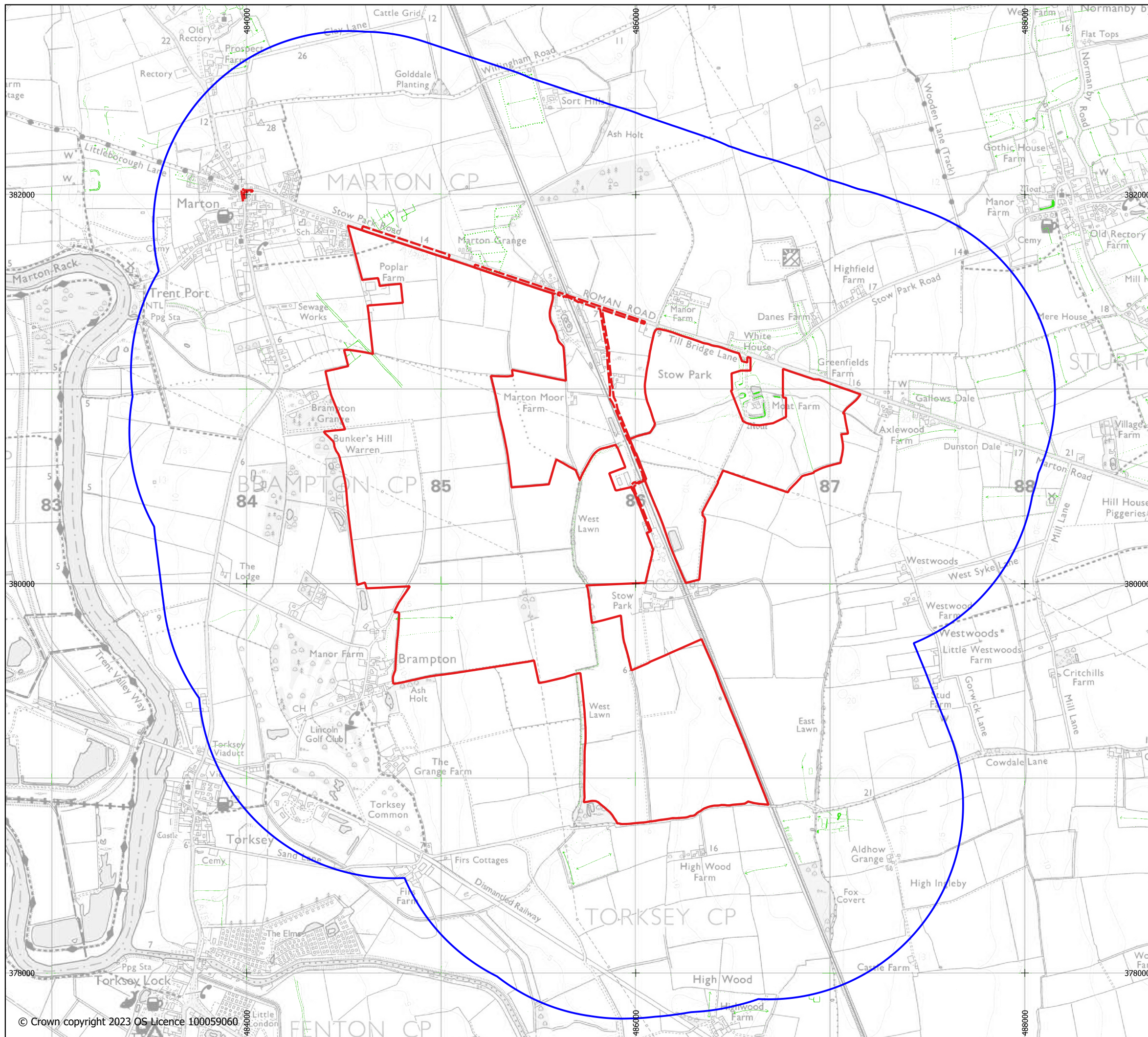
-  Study Site
-  Site Access
-  Search Area (1km)



0 200 400 600 800 1,000 m



Figure 4. Plot of 1m resolution LiDAR DTM (2020)

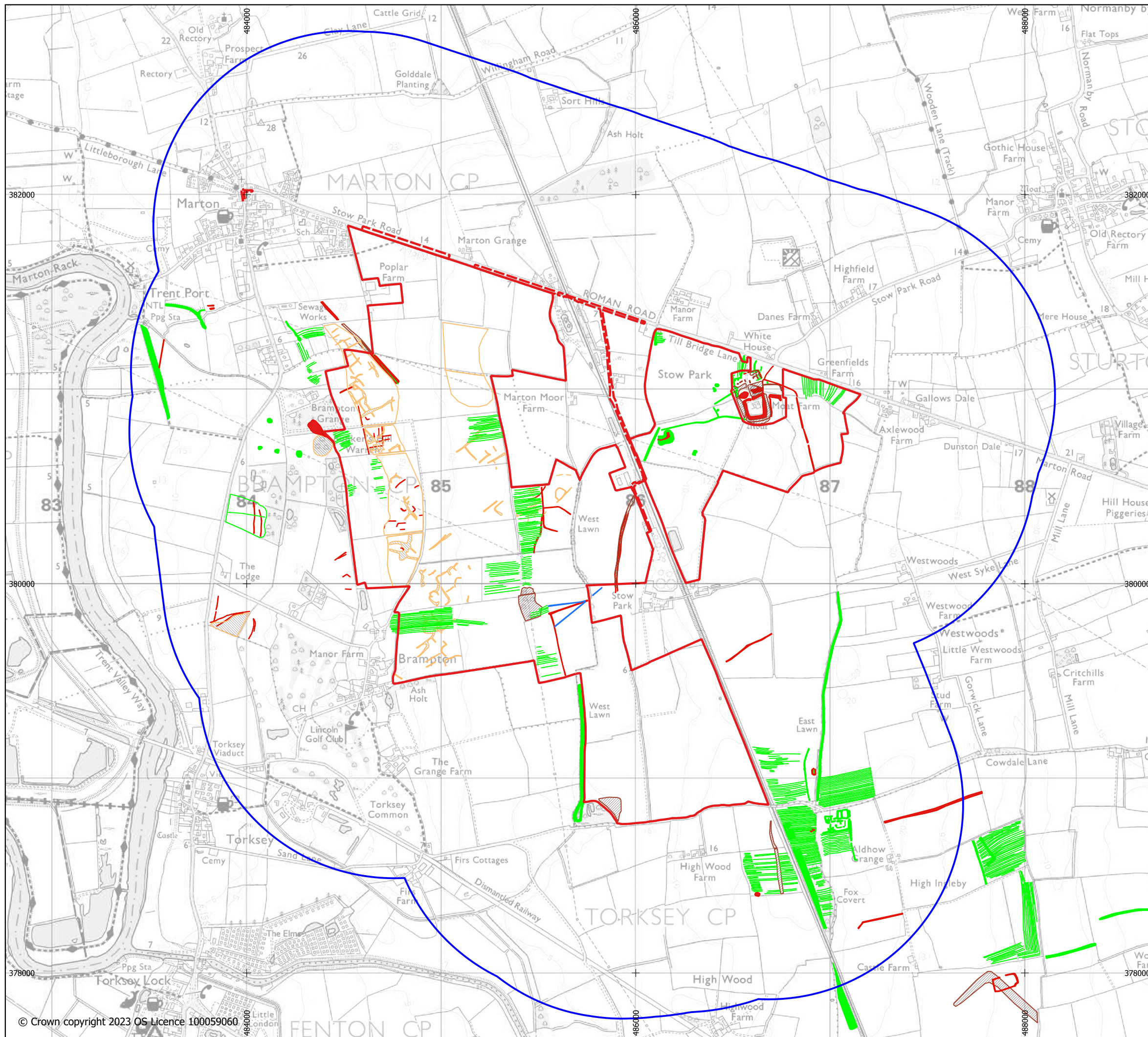


- Study Site
- Site Access
- Search Area (1km)
- Cropmarks mapped by the NMP



0 200 400 600 800 1,000 m

Figure 5. The West Burton 3 study site and 1km search area with the location of NMP data

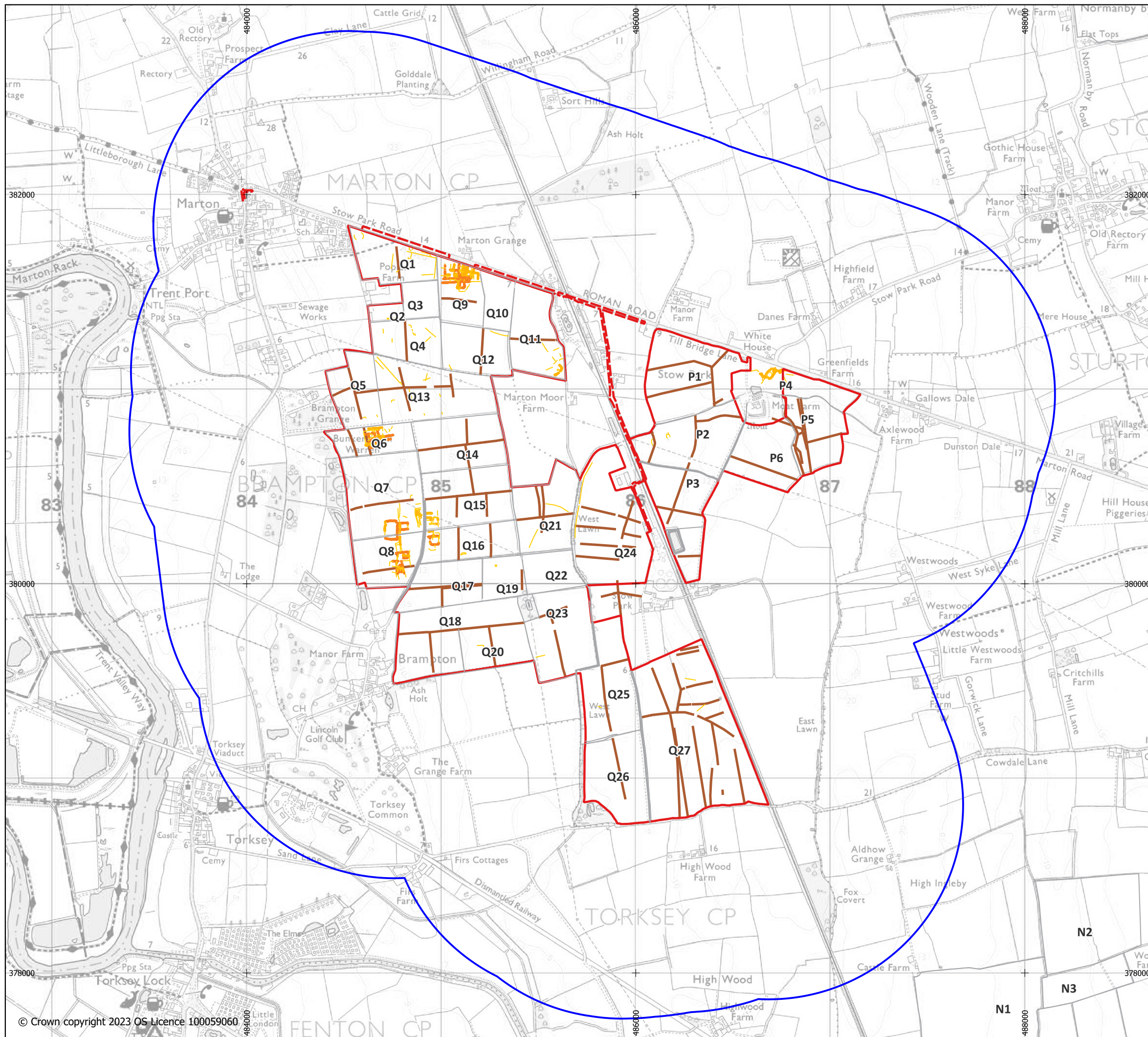


- ▭ Study Site
- - - Site Access
- Search Area (1km)
- ▭ Bank
- ▭ Ditch
- ▭ Extent of Feature
- ▭ Modern Feature
- ▭ Natural Feature
- ▭ Ridge and Furrow
- ▭ Structure



0 200 400 600 800 1,000 m

Figure 6. The West Burton 3 study site and 1km search area with the location of air photo and LiDAR mapping and interpretation



- Study Site
- Site Access
- Search Area (1km)
- Field Boundary
- Geophysics anomalies 'possible archaeology'
- Geophysics anomalies 'archaeology'



Figure 7. The West Burton 3 study site and 1km search area with the field numbering system and location of geophysical anomalies considered to have an archaeological origin



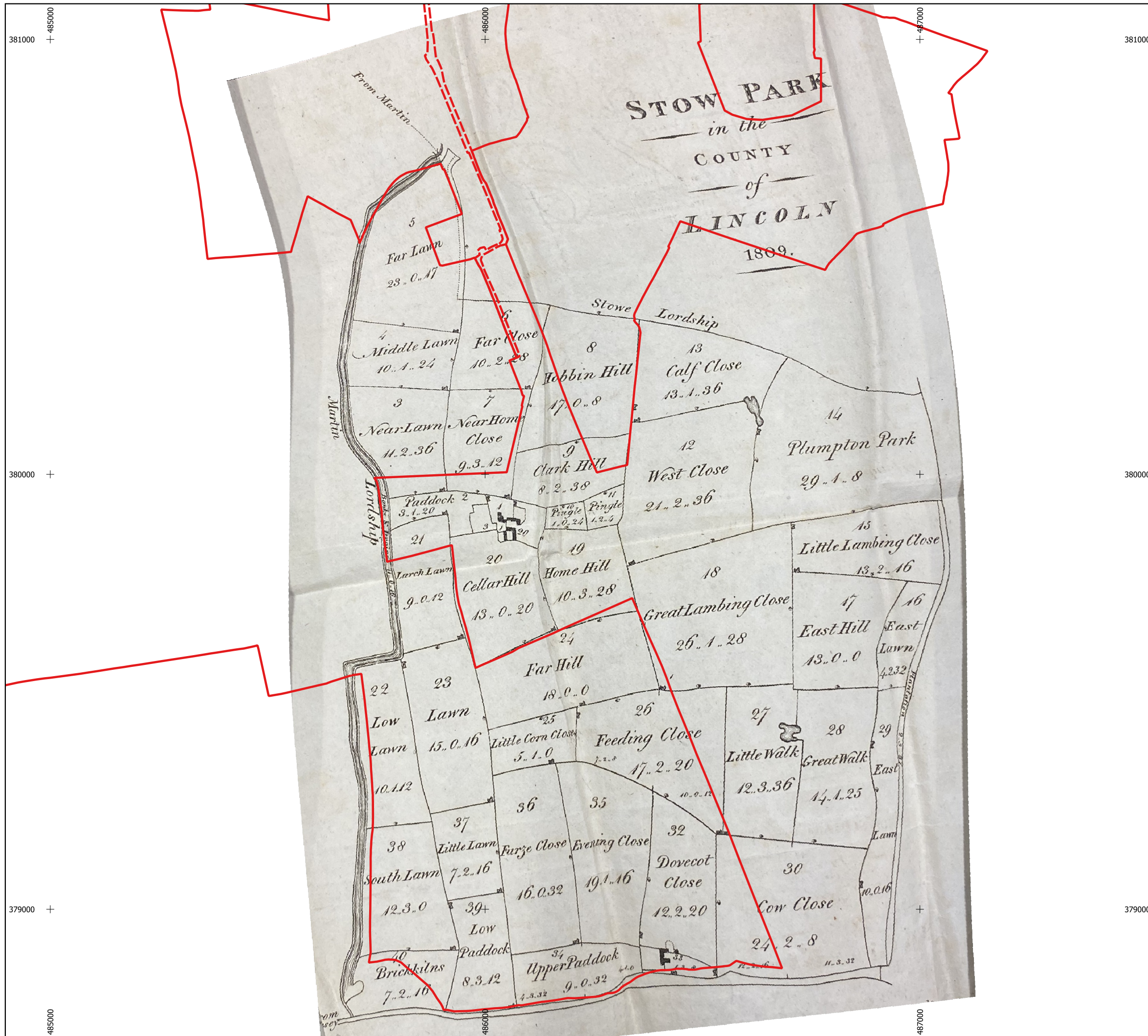
-  Study Site
-  Site Access



Figure 8. Extract from the 1809 Sale Plan of a Freehold Estate situated at Stow Park





- Study Site
- Site Access

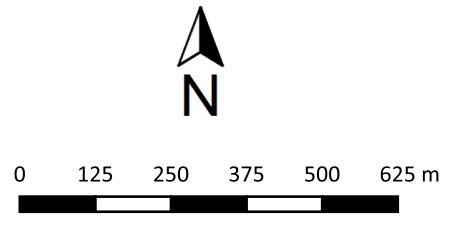




Figure 9. Extract from an early-19th century Plan of the Townships of Gate Burton, Marton, Brampton and Torksey

487500  
381000  
379500  
484500  
486000

-  Study Site
-  Site Access



0 125 250 375 500 625 m

Figure 10. Extract from the Ordnance Survey Old Series one-inch map of 1824



Study Site  
 Site Access

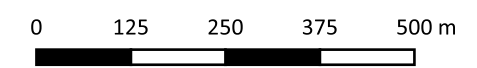
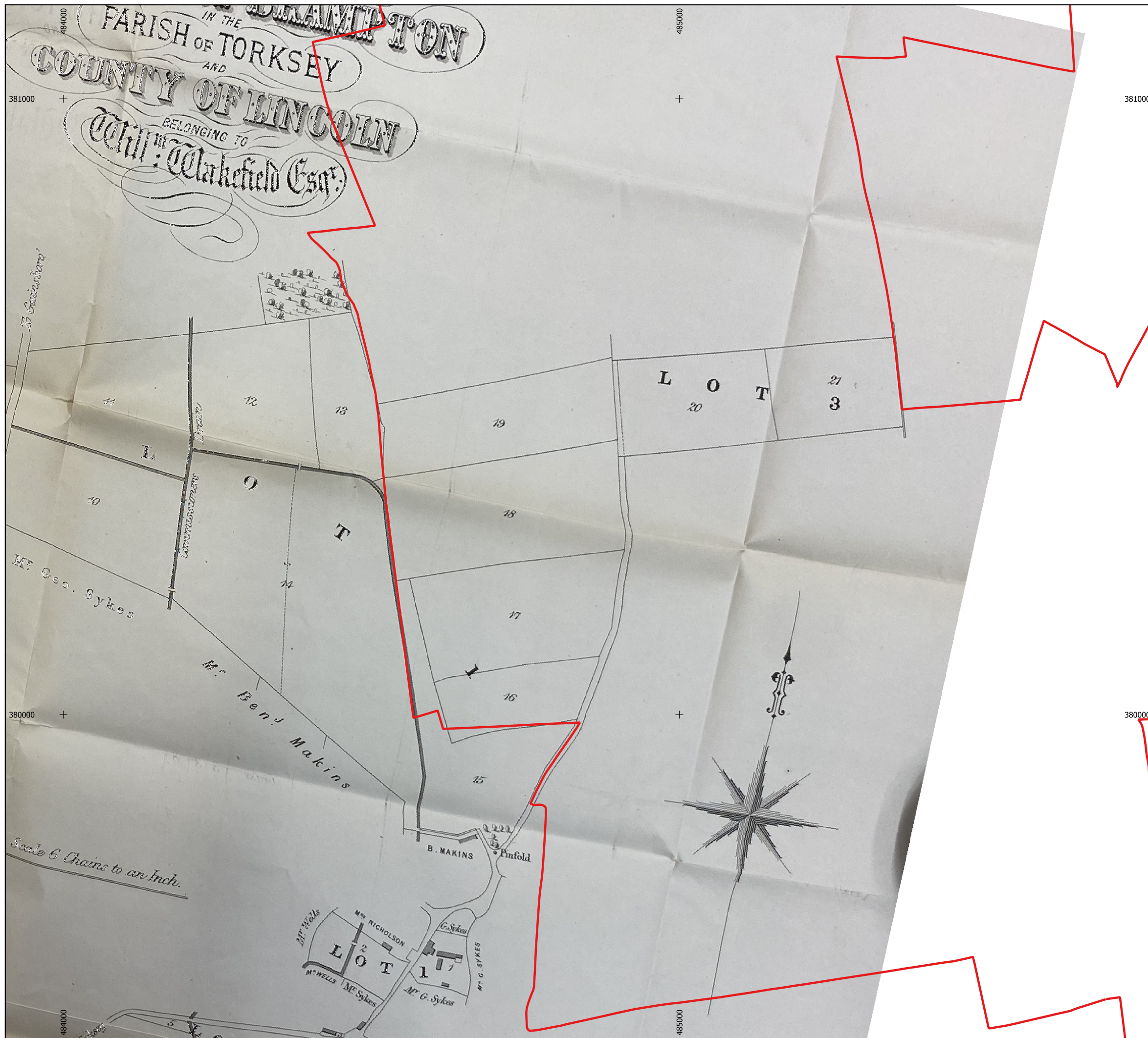


Figure 11. Extract from the 1838-9 title plan of the Parish of Stowe



Reference to small pieces.  
By SURVEY

| N <sup>o</sup> | Acres | R <sup>o</sup> | F <sup>o</sup> |
|----------------|-------|----------------|----------------|
| 202            | 1/2   | 19             |                |
| 152            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 153            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 154            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 155            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 156            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 157            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 158            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 159            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 160            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 161            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 162            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 163            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 164            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 165            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 166            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 167            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 168            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 169            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 170            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 171            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 172            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 173            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 174            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 175            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 176            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 177            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 178            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 179            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 180            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 181            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 182            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 183            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 184            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 185            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 186            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 187            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 188            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 189            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 190            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 191            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 192            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 193            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 194            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 195            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 196            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 197            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 198            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 199            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 200            | 1/2   |                |                |
| 201            | 1/2   |                |                |



- Study Site
- Site Access

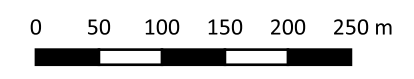
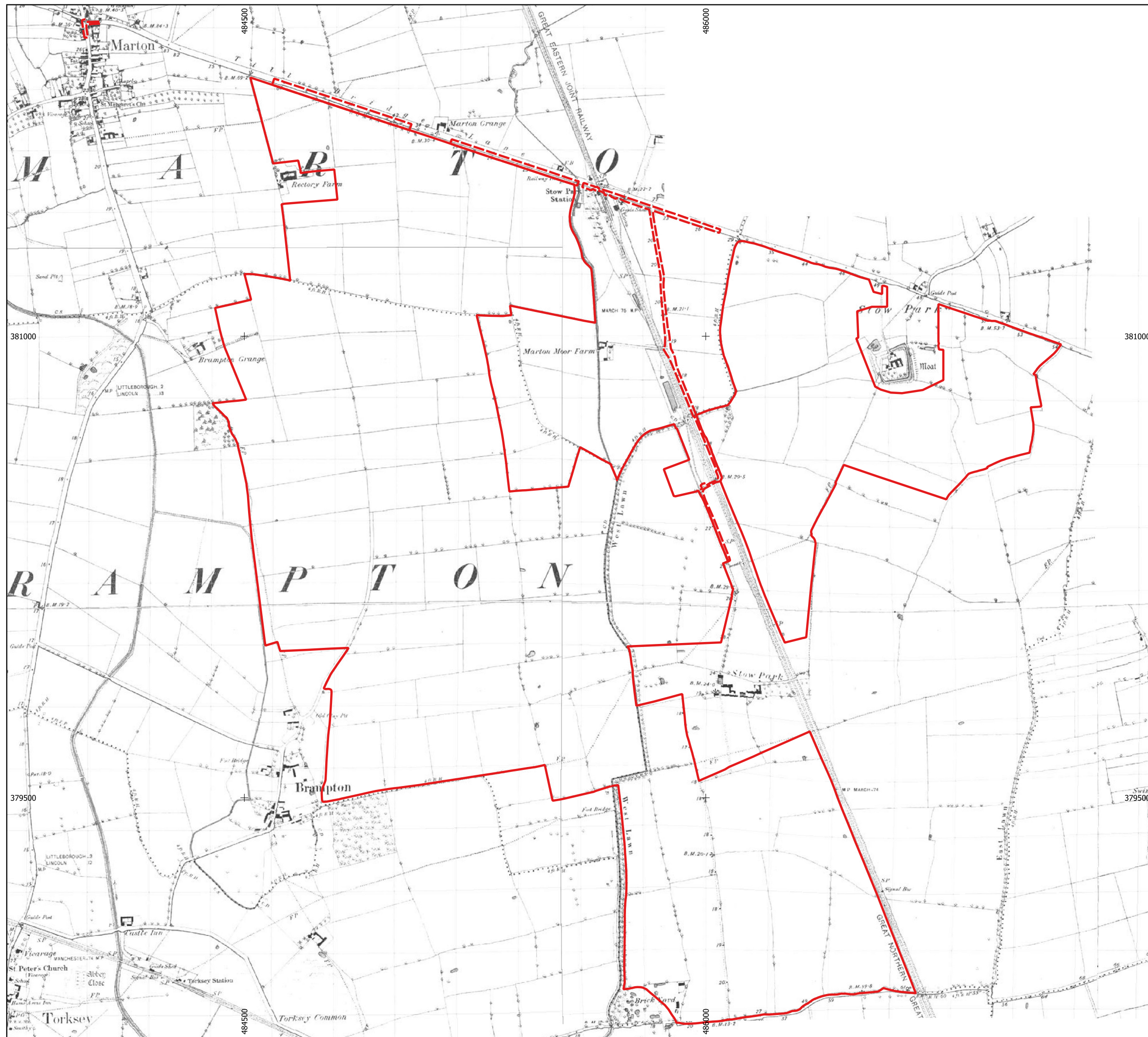




Figure 12. Extract from an 1874 Sale Plan of an Estate in the Township of Brampton belonging to William Wakefield Esquire



-  Study Site
-  Site Access

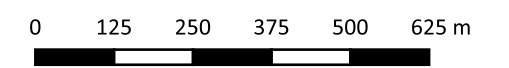


Figure 13. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1885



- Study Site
- Site Access

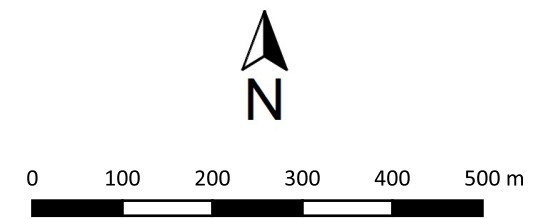
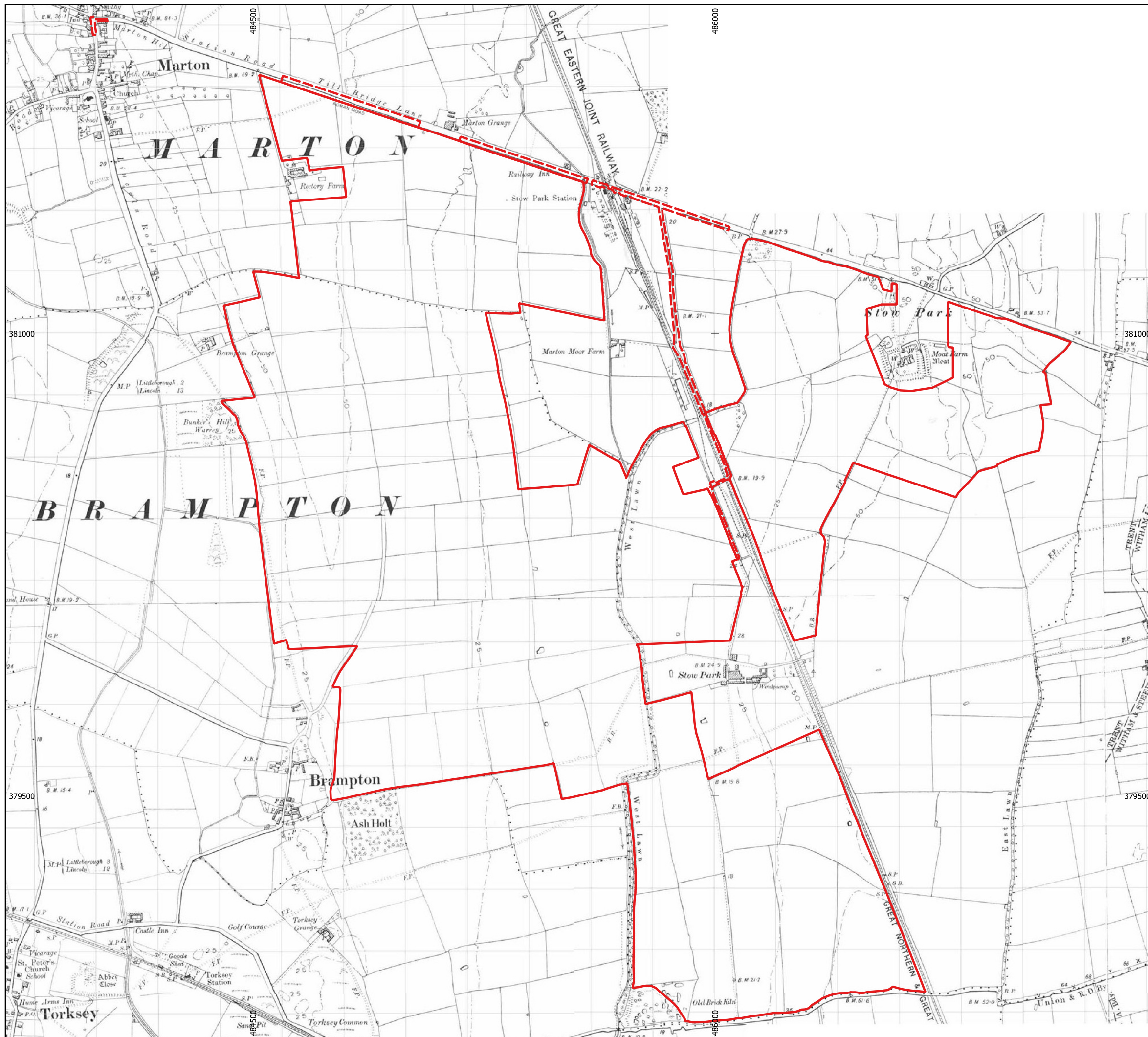


Figure 14. Extract from an 1894 Sale Plan of a Freehold Estate at Stow Park





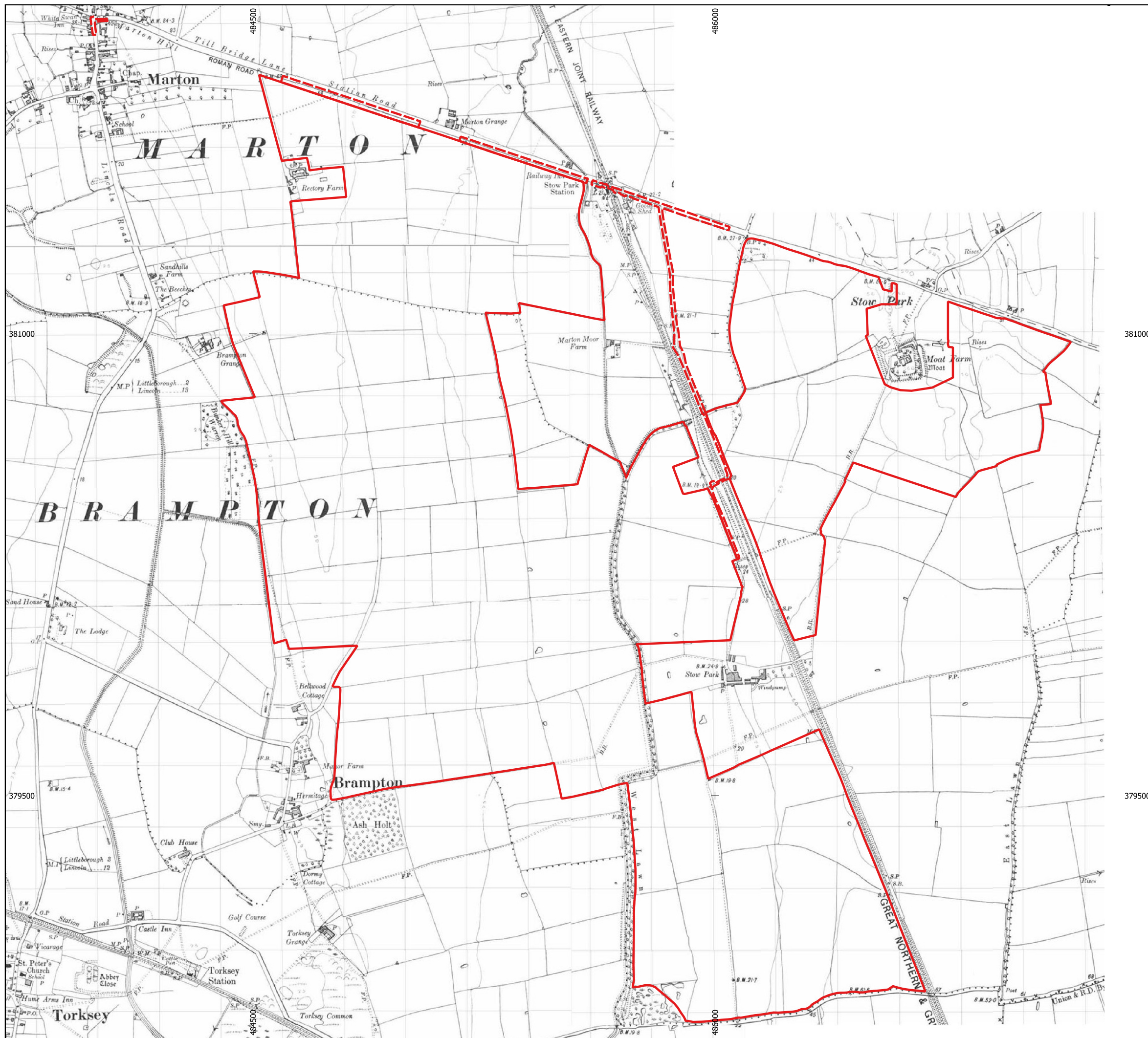


-  Study Site
-  Site Access



Figure 15. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1904-05



-  Study Site
-  Site Access

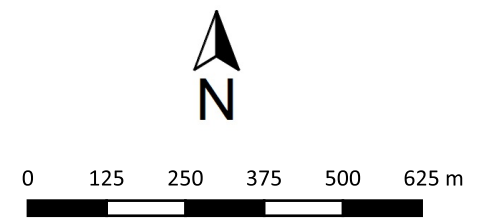
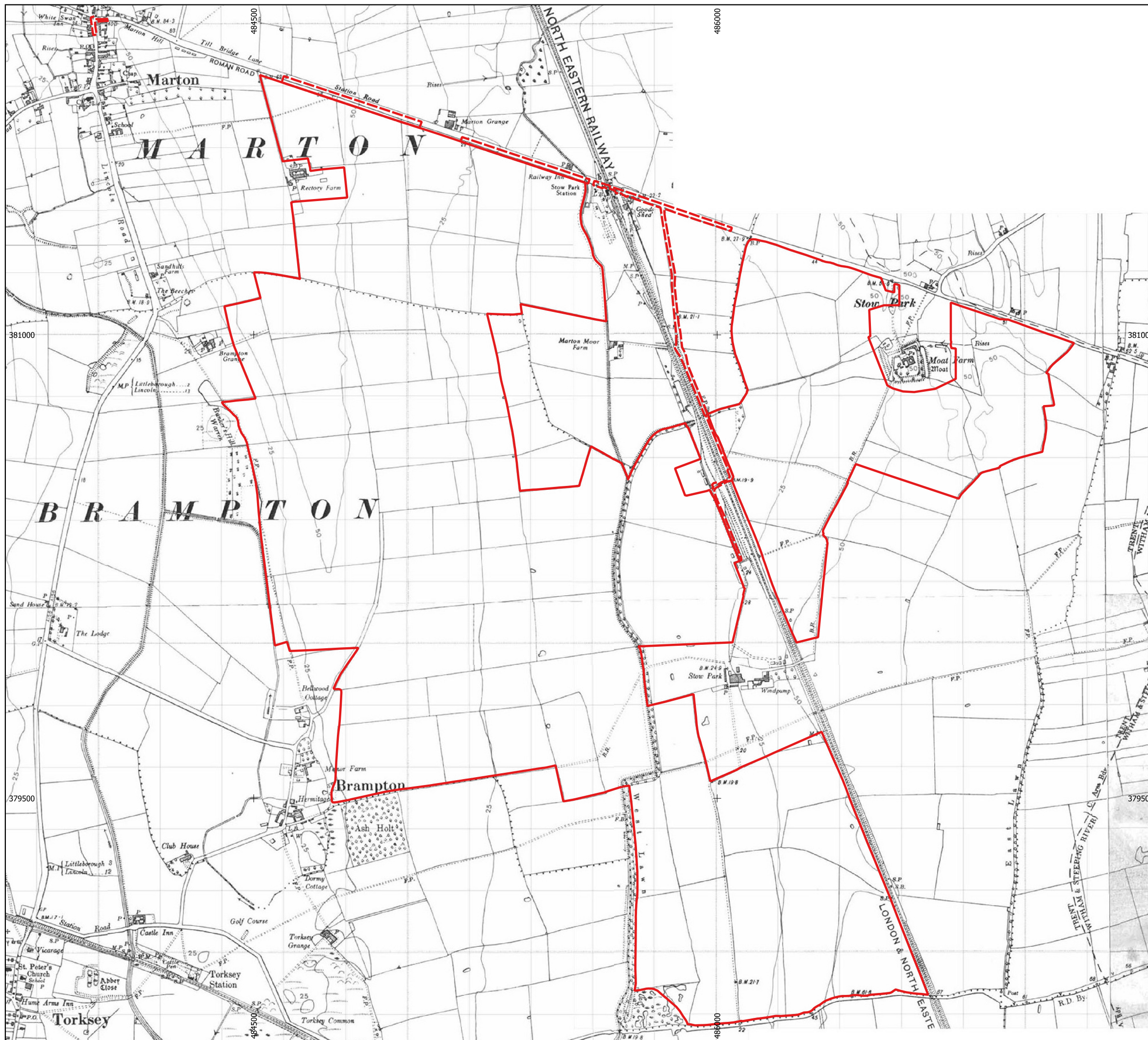




Figure 16. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1916

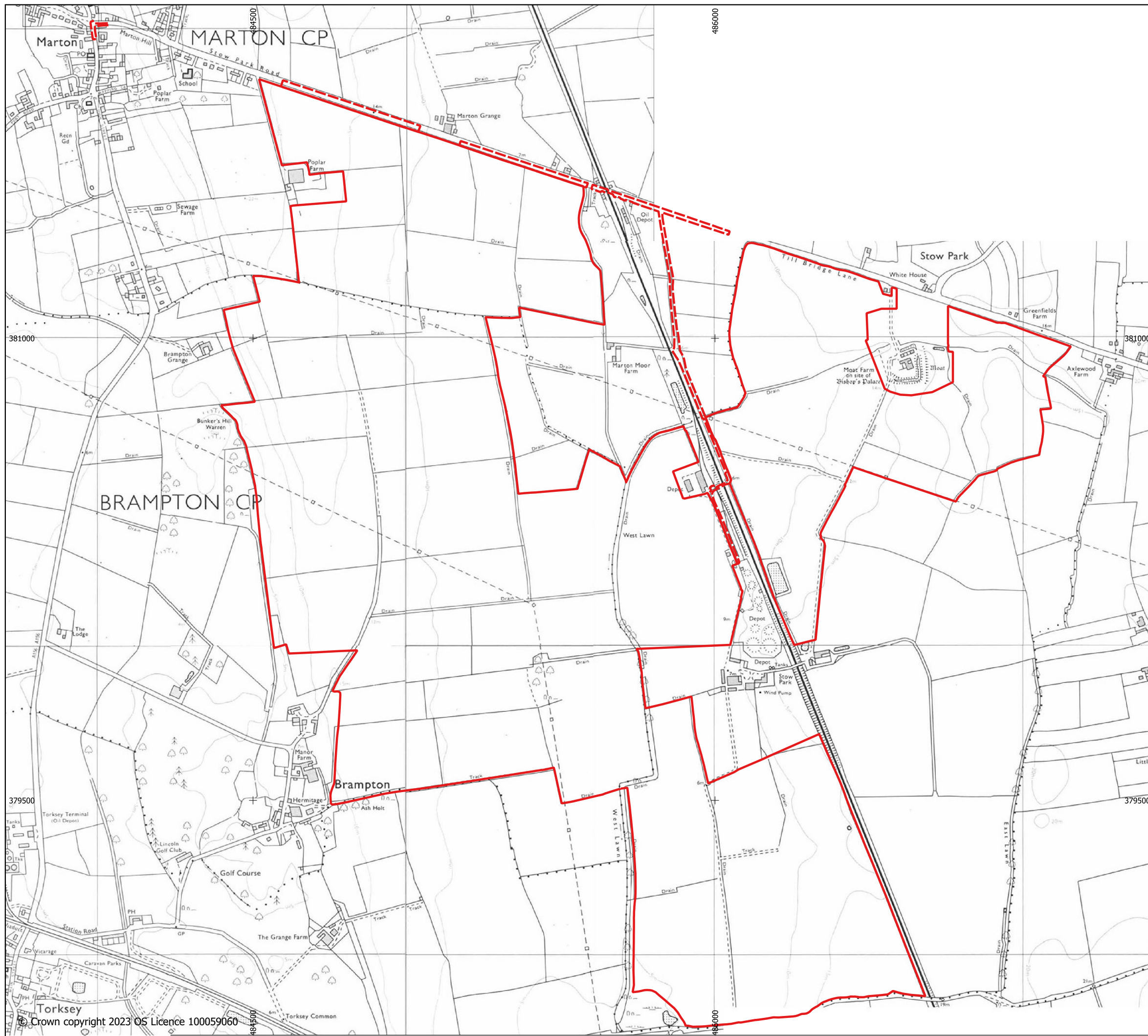


-  Study Site
-  Site Access

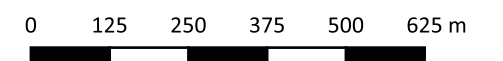


0 125 250 375 500 625 m

Figure 17. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1947





- Study Site
- Site Access



Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale map of 1977-78



-  Study Site
-  Site Access

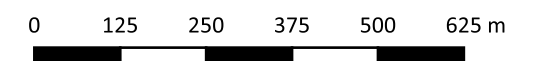
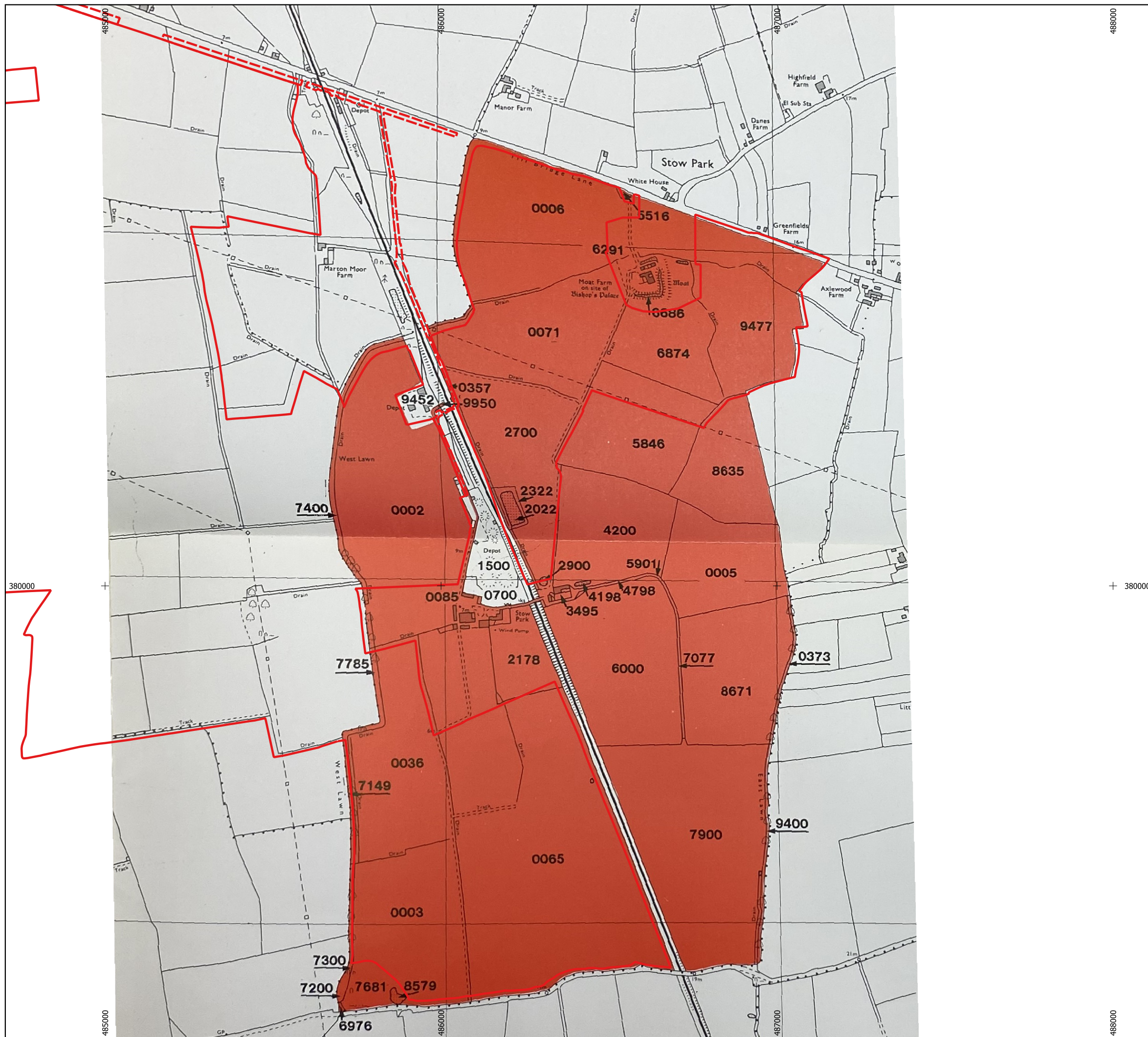




Figure 19. Extract from the 1981 Stow Park Estate Sale Plan





-  Study Site
-  Site Access

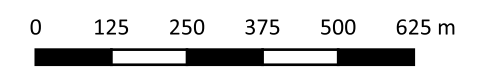
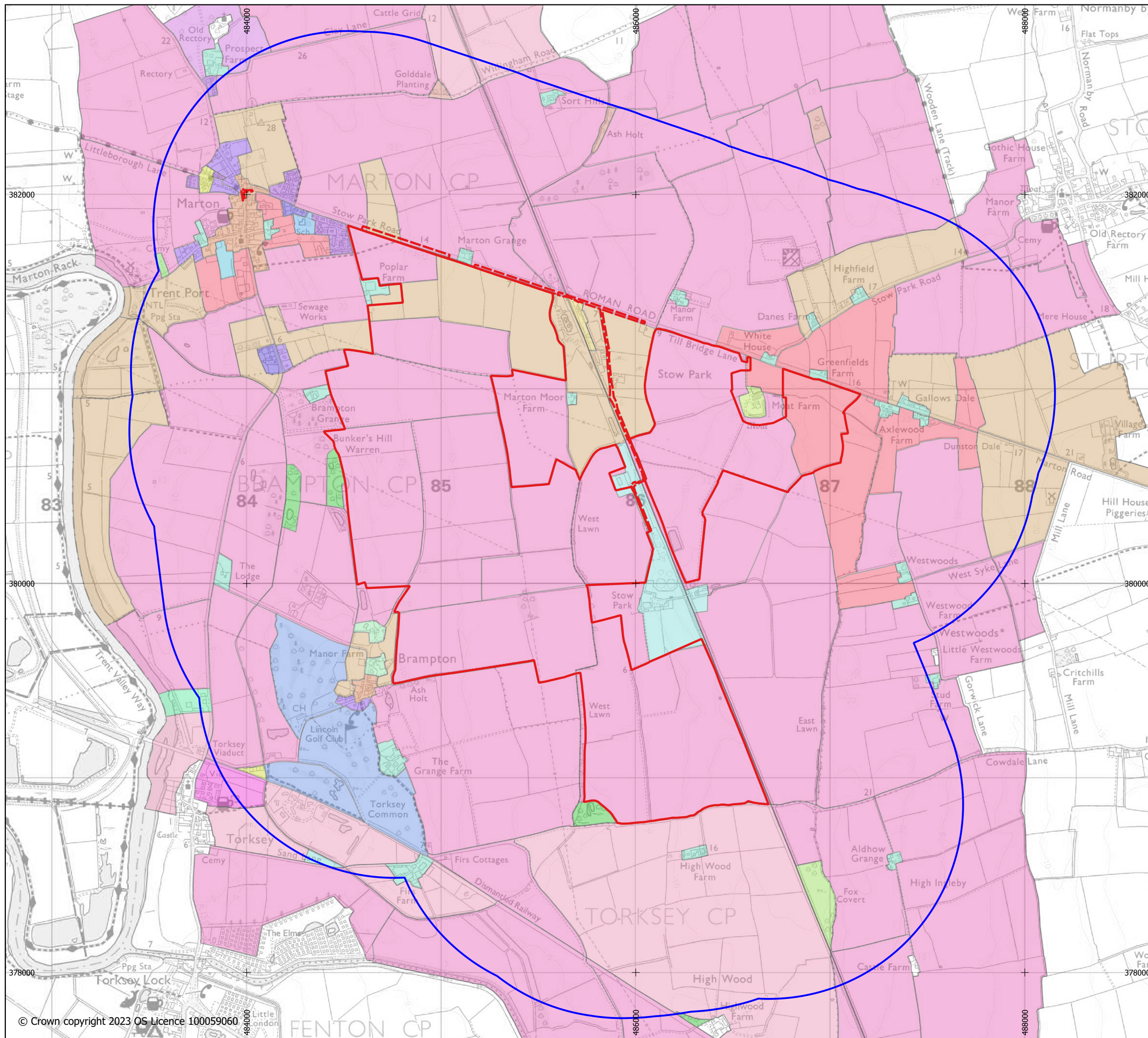


Figure 20. Aerial photograph of the West Burton 3 study site (Google 2020)



- Study Site
- Site Access
- Search Area (1km)
- Ancient Enclosure
- Public Transport Station
- Caravan Parks
- Recreation Ground
- Cemeteries
- Terraced Housing (C20th)
- Detached Housing (C20th)
- Village Farmstead
- Educational
- Warehouses and Distribution
- Estate Fields
- Fox Coverts
- Golf Course
- Historic Settlement Core
- Isolated Farmstead
- Medieval High Status Residence
- Modern Fields
- Other Industrial Works
- Other Woodland
- Parliamentary Planned Enclosure
- Plantation Woodland
- Post 1960s Semi Detached Housing
- Pre 1960s Semi Detached Housing
- Private Planned Enclosure



Figure 21. Historic Landscape Characterisation of the West Burton 3 study site and 1km search area

## Appendix 1: Gazetteer

The following table provides details of heritage assets recorded on Historic England's NHLE, the NRHE, Lincolnshire HER, and the PAS for within 1km of the study site. These have been listed in order of their reference numbers, and their locations are marked on Figures 1 and 2.

| NHLE ID              | HER Ref.             | NRHE ID | Name  | Description  | NGR            | Designation | Period                  |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------|---|--|----------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| <b>NHLE records:</b> |                      |         |   |  |                |             |                         |
| 1019229              | MLI54199<br>MLI50418 | 324892  | The medieval Bishop's Palace and deer park, Stow Park | The buried and earthworks remains of a medieval palace of the Bishops of Lincoln as well as associated water features and a deer park which survive as a series of substantial earthworks.                               | SK 86627 80926 | SM          | Medieval                |
| 1064057              | MLI96558             | -       | Ingleby Arms Public House                             | An early 19th century public house of colour-washed brick with a hipped concrete tiled roof with two stacks to the rear.   | SK 83965 81837 | LB II       | 19th century            |
| 1064058              | MLI53115             | 507086  | Stow Park Station                                     | Railway station which dates to c.1850. It is yellow brick with ashlar dressings with plain tile roofs with decorative ridge tiles with stone coped gables, two tall stacks to the rear and a single tall lateral stack.  | SK 85643 81458 | LB II       | 19th century            |
| 1064060              | MLI96561             | -       | Berfoston Cottage                                     | A mid-18th century cottage of colour-washed brick with a steeply pitched pantile roof with stone coped gables and a large ridge stack and single gable stack to the rear.  | SK 84042 81812 | LB II       | Post-medieval           |
| 1064080              | MLI96578             | -       | The Beeches   | Late 18th century house of red brick with a pantile roof with steeply pitched coped gables, kneelers, decorated eaves and two gable stocks.  | SK 84595 79460 | LB II       | Post-medieval           |
| 1064081              | MLI96579             | -       | Richards-Havercross Cottages                          | A series of three late 18th century cottages with some 20th century features. It is of red brick with a pantile roof with dentillated eaves and two ridge stacks, two gable stacks and a single gable stack to the rear. | SK 84597 79476 | LB II       | Post-medieval to Modern |
| 1064082              | MLI96580             | -       | Priory Cottage  | Late 18th century house of red brick with a pantile roof with coped and tumbled gables and a single gable stack and a single ridge stack.  | SK 84611 79587 | LB II       | Post-medieval           |
| 1064083              | MLI96581             | -       | The Hermitage   | Early 19th century house of red brick with a pantile roof with brick coped gables, kneelers, dentillated eaves and gable stacks.   | SK 84612 79447 | LB II       | 19th century            |
| 1064084              | MLI96582             | -       | Manor Farmhouse                                       | Late 18th century farmhouse with 20th century features. It is of red brick with a pantile roof with tumbled gables, decorated eaves and a single ridge stack and single gable stack.                                     | SK 84638 79611 | LB II       | Post-medieval to Modern |

| NHLE ID | HER Ref. | NRHE ID | Name  | Description  | NGR            | Designation | Period                        |
|---------|----------|---------|---|--|----------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| 1146582 | MLI50624 | 324936  | Cross   | The remains of a 14th century cross of limestone ashlar, which has been reused as a war memorial.  | SK 83979 81777 | LB II       | Medieval to Modern            |
| 1146594 | MLI96788 | -       | No 21 and attached barn to rear                 | Late 18th to mid-19th century house with a barn attached to the rear. It is of red brick with a hipped pantile roof with a single hip stack and two large ridge stack to the rear.   | SK 83996 82004 | LB II       | Post-medieval to 19th century |
| 1146606 | MLI53115 | 507086  | Signal Box at Stow Park Station                 | Late 19th century signal box which is of yellow brick with ashlar dressings with some wood. It has slate roofs with tall wooden finials and large cupped wooden eaves with a single lateral stack.   | SK 85661 81465 | LB II       | 19th century                  |
| 1146611 | MLI96791 | -       | Wapping Lane Farmhouse and attached outbuilding | Two late 18th century cottages with 20th century features which is now a farmhouse with an attached outbuilding. It is of red brick with a steeply pitched pantile roof with coped tumbled gables and gable stacks.  | SK 84122 81812 | LB II       | Post-medieval to Modern       |
| 1146780 | MLI96799 | -       | Gallows Dale Farmhouse                          | Late 18th century farmhouse of red brick with a pantile roof with gable stacks.  | SK 87430 80914 | LB II       | Post-medieval                 |
| 1308917 | MLI96881 | -       | 25 Gainsborough Road                            | Mid-18th to mid-19th century cottage which is of rendered brick with a steeply pitched concrete tiled roof with a coped north gable, large central stack and gable stack to the rear.  | SK 84005 81912 | LB II       | Post-medieval to 19th century |
| 1359484 | MLI52468 | 324945  | Church of St. Margaret of Antioch               | Parish church which dates to the mid-11th century with 12th, 13th, 15th, 19th and 20th century additions. It is of limestone herringbone rubble with limestone coursed rubble, limestone ashlar with some ironstone and some red brick. It has slate roofs with decorative ridge tiles and battlemented east gables. | SK 83970 81759 | LB I        | Medieval to Modern            |
| 1359485 | MLI96989 | -       | Thornleigh House                                | Mid-18th century house of red brick with ashlar dressings and steeply pitched pantile roofs with brick coped gables, kneelers and gable stacks.  | SK 84014 81942 | LB II       | Post-medieval                 |

| HER Ref.                                | NRHE ID | Name   | Description   | NGR          | Period         |
|---|---------|--|---|--------------|----------------|
| <b>HER and NRHE 'monument' records:</b> |         |  |   |              |                |
| MLI50043                                | -       | Roman finds, Torksey   | Find spot of Roman coins.   | SK 8566 7836 | Roman          |
| MLI50044                                | -       | Medieval finds, Torksey                                      | Find spot of medieval metalwork.  | SK 8575 7830 | Medieval       |
| MLI50045                                | -       | Medieval Seal, Torksey                                       | Find spot of a medieval lead seal matrix and coins.   | SK 8557 7858 | Medieval       |
| MLI50046                                | -       | Seal Matrix, Torksey   | Find spot of a lead seal matrix.  | SK 8595 7870 | Medieval       |
| MLI50066                                | -       | Rectory Farm   | Location of a partially extant 19th century farmstead.  | SK 8466 8151 | 19th century   |
| MLI50087                                | -       | Saxon pottery found S of Grange Farm, Torksey                | Find spot of a scatter of Saxon pottery.  | SK 8467 7883 | Early medieval |
| MLI50403                                | -       | Various metal finds from north of Bishop Norton Palace, Stow | Includes French Jetton, a Heraldic Badge, a short Cross Half-penny and a seal-matrix  | SK 8657 8108 | Medieval       |
| MLI50418                                | 891751  | Stow Park Medieval Deer Park, Stow                           | Remains of the Stow Park deer park.   | SK 8646 7996 | Medieval       |
| MLI50512                                | 891747  | Gate Burton Settlement                                       | Site of the settlement of Gate Burton.  | SK 8392 8287 | Medieval       |
| MLI50566                                | 324911  | Site of a Roman Building, Stowton by Stow                    | Discovered in 1928, when a portion of a mosaic floor was found during ploughing. Artefacts found on surface during ploughing in 1960-70s. | SK 8748 8012 | Roman          |
| MLI50575                                | 1053254 | Till Bridge Lane   | Route of a Roman road linking Ermine Street north of Lincoln to the crossing of the Trent at Marton.                                      | SK 8998 7997 | Roman          |
| MLI50631                                | -       | Anglo-Saxon Sculptural Fragments, St.Margaret's Church       | Location of Anglo-Saxon sculputral fragments at St. Margaret's Church.  | SK 8397 8175 | Early medieval |

| HER Ref. | NRHE ID | Name   | Description  | NGR          | Period         |
|----------|---------|--|--|--------------|----------------|
| MLI50700 | -       | Roman Fibula Brooch, Torksey                         | Find spot of a silver fibula brooch.   | SK 8505 7905 | Roman          |
| MLI50701 | -       | Undated Hook Fastener, East of Torksey               | Find spot of a copper alloy hook clothing fastener.  | SK 8522 7914 | Undated        |
| MLI50702 | -       | Undated Clothing Fastener, East of Torksey           | Find spot of a copper alloy lozenge shaped hook clothing fastener.   | SK 8524 7915 | Undated        |
| MLI50703 | -       | Medieval Casket Key, Found East of Torksey           | Find spot of a casket key.   | SK 8520 7881 | Medieval       |
| MLI50704 | -       | Fragment of Casket Decoration, Found East of Torksey | Find spot of a casket decoration.  | SK 8534 7868 | Undated        |
| MLI50788 | -       | Earthwork Fish Pond, Torksey                         | Earthworks of a former fish pond.  | SK 8399 7890 | Medieval       |
| MLI50789 | -       | Anglo-Saxon Pottery, Torksey                         | A small, stamped Anglo-Saxon urn and part of another were found at Torksey.  | SK 8400 7889 | Early medieval |
| MLI50795 | -       | Possible site of St. Mary's Church, Torksey          | Possible site of St. Mary's church, although there are no surviving remains.   | SK 8390 7894 | Medieval       |
| MLI51369 | 891749  | Romano-British Settlement site, Till Bridge Lane     | The Romano-British settlement at this point on Till Bridge Lane is a ribbon development; that is it was stretched out along the road, over about 2.5km (although the buildings were not continuous for this distance), and probably did not extend further than about 100m from the road. Fragments of roof tile have been found close to the road which suggests that there were some substantial buildings in the settlement. A large quantity of Roman pottery was collected during field walking in 1993 and 1995 as part of a private research project. Fragments of pottery presses used in cheese making and spindle whorls for weaving were also found. Finds of copper and iron slag indicates that metal-working took place here, but probably not on a large scale. Bronze objects such as cosmetic implements have also been recovered from the fields as well as many brooches and rings. Subsequent magnetometry survey conducted as part of the project recorded a large number of curvilinear magnetic anomalies across the settlement area, thought to represent the remains of several ditched droveways, and many enclosures, pits and property boundaries. Continual ploughing on the site appears to have truncated the majority of the features, however, and a large quantity of pottery could be seen scattered on the surface of the field. | SK 8346 8225 | Roman          |

| HER Ref. | NRHE ID | Name   | Description   | NGR          | Period        |
|----------|---------|--|---|--------------|---------------|
| MLI52139 | -       | Manor Farm, Marton                                   | Location of a partially extant 19th century farmstead.  | SK 8401 8198 | 19th century  |
| MLI52435 | 324908  | Polished Stone Axe                                   | Find spot of a polished Neolithic stone axe.  | SK 8655 8113 | Prehistoric   |
| MLI52441 | -       | Various Roman finds                                  | Find spot of a bronze strap-end, finger ring, disc brooch fragment and coins.   | SK 8630 8030 | Roman         |
| MLI52442 | -       | Copper Alloy Finger Ring                             | Find spot of a copper alloy finger ring.  | SK 8620 8040 | Roman         |
| MLI52444 | 891752  | Stow Park Deserted Medieval Settlement, Stow         | A named settlement of Stow Park is recorded from at least the early 14th century and in the 15th century as an ancillary to Stow. The full size and extent of the settlement is unknown. It is uncertain whether the origin of the settlement was wholly dependent on the medieval Bishop's Palace as it appears, or whether the moat was built on the edge of a pre-existing settlement. | SK 8659 8096 | Medieval      |
| MLI52447 | 1061167 | Ridge and Furrow                                     | Location of an area of ridge and furrow.  | SK 8655 8126 | Medieval      |
| MLI52453 | 891718  | Roman Artefacts                                      | Find spot of coins, beads and Samian.   | SK 8630 7990 | Roman         |
| MLI52455 | 1059115 | Cropmark Boundary and Enclosure                      | Location of a cropmark of an enclosure and linear boundary.   | SK 8688 7900 | Undated       |
| MLI52462 | 324930  | Paving, Possibly Part of Till Bridge Lane, And Coins | Parts of paving which may be part of the Roman road along Till Bridge Lane. Coins have also been found in the area.   | SK 8405 8200 | Roman         |
| MLI52463 | 324939  | Roman Coin, Marton                                   | Find spot of a coin.  | SK 8423 8208 | Roman         |
| MLI52464 | -       | Roman Pottery  | Find spot of pottery.   | SK 8390 8210 | Roman         |
| MLI52470 | -       | George II Pennies and Clay Pipes                     | Find spot of pennies and a number of clay pipe stems and bowls.   | SK 8400 8185 | Post-medieval |
| MLI52472 | 1061703 | Romano-British Activity, Marton                      | Location of cropmarks of probable Romano-British activity interpreted as the remains of a potential field system of ditched enclosures.   | SK 8475 8186 | Roman         |



| HER Ref. | NRHE ID | Name  | Description   | NGR          | Period                   |
|----------|---------|---|---|--------------|--------------------------|
| MLI52474 | -       | Roman Coin                                    | Find spot of a coin.  | SK 8396 8208 | Roman                    |
| MLI52476 | -       | Roman Coin, 29 Littleborough Lane, Marton     | Find spot of a coin.  | SK 8381 8203 | Roman                    |
| MLI52481 | 891748  | The Medieval Village of Marton                | The settlement of Marton has two recorded phases of extreme decline in a profile of size and population that otherwise finds it generally larger than average in the area. It is recorded as being waste land of low value in Domesday book in 1086 and this may well reflect its vulnerable position on the main Lincoln to York land route as well as its border location. In the early 15th century it had fewer than 10 households. Recovery from this may have given rise to a fundamental change of orientation in its plan. For where it now principally forms a two row street village along the north-south through road, there are signs in the patterns of properties, scraps of earthworks and a stub of a street to the east of the main road that the earlier axis was, like several of these Trentside settlements south of Gainsborough, an east-west main street leading to the river side. The medieval village location owes much to its relationship to the River Trent rather than the old Roman road of Till Bridge Lane. | SK 8400 8180 | Early medieval to Modern |
| MLI52482 | -       | Linear Cropmark                               | Location of a faint linear cropmark.  | SK 8354 8180 | Undated                  |
| MLI52483 | -       | Possible Earthworks                           | Location of a possible earthwork, suggesting two sites of a moat.   | SK 8382 8170 | Undated                  |
| MLI52484 | -       | Possible Earthworks                           | Location of a possible earthwork which may be a fishpond.   | SK 8399 8148 | Undated                  |
| MLI52488 | 1061701 | Post Medieval Flood Defences                  | Location of probable flood defences.  | SK 8384 8112 | Post-medieval            |
| MLI52489 | 1061702 | Roman Cropmarks, Marton                       | Location of cropmarks of a probable Roman trackway and field boundaries.  | SK 8458 8125 | Roman                    |
| MLI52492 | 1061166 | Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Marton             | Earthwork remains of a former medieval ridge and furrow field system.   | SK 8526 8177 | Medieval                 |
| MLI52493 | 1061165 | Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Sort Hills, Marton | Earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow.   | SK 8541 8248 | Medieval                 |
| MLI52494 | -       | Jetton of Hans Krauwinckel                    | Find spot of a jetton.  | SK 8405 8180 | Post-medieval            |

| HER Ref. | NRHE ID | Name   | Description   | NGR          | Period                       |
|----------|---------|--|---|--------------|------------------------------|
| MLI52496 | -       | Brampton Grange  | Location of a partially extant 19th century farmstead.                  | SK 8435 8096 | 19th century                 |
| MLI52497 | -       | Mound  | Location of a mound.  | SK 8429 8110 | Undated                      |
| MLI52498 | -       | Stone Axe  | Find spot of a Neolithic stone axe.                                     | SK 8360 7990 | Prehistoric                  |
| MLI52499 | 891709  | Settlement of Brampton                                 | Site of the settlement of Brampton.                                     | SK 8462 7962 | Earlt medieval /<br>Medieval |
| MLI52500 | 1062668 | Cropmark Boundary and Trackway                         | Location of the cropmark of a ditch and trackway.                       | SK 8393 7979 | Undated                      |
| MLI52501 | 1062667 | Ridge and Furrow                                       | Area of ridge and furrow.   | SK 8474 7971 | Medieval                     |
| MLI52506 | 1061168 | Ridge and Furrow, Sturton by Stow                      | Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow.                                | SK 8826 8101 | Medieval                     |
| MLI52532 | -       | Romano-British Pot                                     | Find spot of a pot.   | SK 8421 7898 | Roman                        |
| MLI52534 | -       | Romano-British Pottery                                 | Find spot of pottery.   | SK 8470 7860 | Roman                        |
| MLI52544 | 1062666 | Medieval Boundary Ditch                                | Location of the cropmark of a probable boundary ditch.                  | SK 8390 7915 | Medieval                     |
| MLI52551 | -       | Undated Boundary, Enclosures and Field System, Torksey | Location of an undated cropmark boundary, enclosures, and field system. | SK 8595 7818 | Undated                      |
| MLI52552 | -       | Clay pipes   | Find spot of clay pipes.  | SK 8549 7840 | Post-medieval                |
| MLI52554 | -       | Cropmark and Earthwork Enclosures                      | Location of cropmark and earthwork enclosures.                          | SK 8693 7787 | Medieval                     |
| MLI52555 | -       | Medieval Mounds  | Location of potential earthwork mounds.                                 | SK 8682 7866 | Medieval                     |

| HER Ref. | NRHE ID | Name   | Description   | NGR          | Period               |
|----------|---------|--|---|--------------|----------------------|
| MLI52556 | 1059113 | Ridge and Furrow                                 | Earthwork of ridge and furrow.  | SK 8657 7774 | Medieval             |
| MLI52557 | 1059113 | Ridge and Furrow                                 | Earthwork of ridge and furrow.  | SK 8576 7857 | Medieval             |
| MLI52558 | 1059113 | Ridge and Furrow                                 | Area of ridge and furrow.   | SK 8674 7863 | Medieval             |
| MLI52778 | -       | Part of A C13 Key                                | Find spot of part of a 13th century key.  | SK 8740 7880 | Medieval             |
| MLI52782 | -       | Roman Pottery                                    | Find spot of pottery and a sherd of worn Samian.  | SK 8700 7880 | Roman                |
| MLI52793 | 891713  | Medieval Monastic Grange                         | Site of a monastic grange.  | SK 8705 7877 | Medieval             |
| MLI54108 | -       | Undated Cropmarks                                | Location of undated cropmarks.  | SK 8374 8076 | Undated              |
| MLI54149 | -       | Bronze Coin Found North of West Sykes Lane       | Find spot of a Bronze coin.   | SK 8773 8026 | Roman                |
| MLI54150 | -       | Buckle Found North of West Syke Lane             | Find spot of a D-shaped buckle and strap mount.   | SK 8779 8019 | Medieval to Modern   |
| MLI54151 | -       | Probable Medieval Coin, Sturton By Stow          | Find spot a fragmentary coin.   | SK 8740 8085 | Medieval             |
| MLI54242 | -       | Natural Deposits examined at Lincoln Golf Course | Location of natural deposits identified during a watching brief. Peat deposits identified dated to the late Bronze Ag to early Roman period.                            | SK 8415 7920 | Prehistoric to Roman |
| MLI54281 | -       | Byzantine Seal Found Tank Field Torksey          | Find spot of a Byzantine lead seal.   | SK 8376 7949 | Medieval             |
| MLI54282 | -       | Anglo-Saxon material from Tank Field             | 14 Northumbrian coins (stycas) and other Anglo-Saxon material found in tank field, Torksey by detectorists. Copper alloy dies for leather-working were also identified. | SK 8368 7955 | Early medieval       |
| MLI84103 | -       | Augustinian Priory of St Leonard's, Torksey      | Likely site of the Augustinian Priory of St Leonard's, Torksey.   | SK 8382 7892 | Medieval             |

| HER Ref. | NRHE ID | Name   | Description   | NGR            | Period         |
|----------|---------|--|---|----------------|----------------|
| MLI87218 | 1379842 | Marton Methodist Chapel                                      | Marton Methodist Chapel was originally a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel. It was built in 1814 of red brick with yellow brick dressings, including two string courses.  | SK 83978 82082 | 19th century   |
| MLI87219 | -       | Former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Marton                    | Site of a Primitive Methodist chapel which has been demolished.   | SK 84076 81816 | 19th century   |
| MLI89078 | -       | Undated ditch, Littleborough Lane, Marton                    | Several linear features were identified during geophysical survey, one of which has tentatively been interpreted as a ditch.  | SK 83799 81940 | Undated        |
| MLI89116 | -       | Mid Saxon Pottery, Torksey Common                            | A single piece of mid Saxon Charnwood ware pottery was found on the access road east of the development site during a watching brief. It was found on the verge of a former railway embankment and must have been disturbed during the construction of the railway.   | SK 84177 78954 | Early medieval |
| MLI90076 | -       | Site of Burton Windmill, Gate Burton                         | Site of Burton Windmill, as marked on historic mapping.   | SK 84032 82466 | 19th century   |
| MLI90941 | -       | Cropmark prehistoric boundaries and linear features, Torksey | A group of four well defined, irregular and slightly curvilinear ditches or boundaries, aligned northwest to southeast, with a single crossing northeast to southwest aligned ditch.  | SK 85704 77944 | Prehistoric    |
| MLI96577 | -       | Pigeoncote, The Beeches, Brampton                            | Location of a late 18th century pigeoncote with a stable and haybarn below. It is of red brick with a hipped pantile roof with coped and tabled gables and deocoatated eaves.   | SK 8458 7945   | Post-medieval  |
| MLI98360 | -       | Parkland associated with Gate Burton Hall, Gate Burton       | Area of parkland which was associated with Gate Burton Hall.  | SK 83495 83197 | Post-medieval  |
| MLI98528 | -       | Early Medieval Activity, Torksey                             | A circular kiln oven made of fired clay was revealed in October 2007, during trial trenching on land to the north of the railway, Torksey. Some of the fired clay had timber and wattle impressions suggesting the construction method of the kiln. The kiln dated from the mid to late 10th to mid 11th century. Pits, postholes, ditches and boundaries were also found. Some of these features contained pottery and pottery waste dating from the late 9th to mid 11th century although the majority of the activity from this period of occupation on the site dated from the mid 10th century onwards. Early medieval activity was revealed in July 2011, during trial trenching on land off Main Street, Torksey. A pit containing 9th to 10th century pottery, animal bone and an 11th century iron prick spur, and three ditches containing a sherd of 9th to 10th century pottery and a fragment of animal bone, were revealed. | SK 83748 79236 | Early medieval |
| MLI98529 | -       | Medieval cemetery, Torksey                                   | Site of a medieval cemetery identified by evaluation trenching.   | SK 8375 7917   | Medieval       |
| MLI98858 | -       | Former Farm Buildings, Rectory Farm, Marton                  | Site of former farm buildings which have been demolished.   | SK 84639 81516 | 19th century   |

| HER Ref.  | NRHE ID | Name   | Description   | NGR            | Period            |
|-----------|---------|--|---|----------------|-------------------|
| MLI116360 | -       | Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Stow Park Road, Marton        | Area of ridge and furrow.   | SK 8456 8199   | Medieval          |
| MLI116361 | -       | Undated Quarrying, Stow Park Road, Marton                | An area of probable quarrying.  | SK 8454 8203   | Undated           |
| MLI116441 | -       | The Castle Inn, Station Road, Torksey                    | Former mid 19th century smallholding and public house which is now in use as a private house. | SK 84112 79106 | 19th century      |
| MLI116442 | -       | Northern Outbuildings, Castle Inn, Station Road, Torksey | Location of a range of outbuildings.  | SK 84120 79120 | 19th century      |
| MLI116443 | -       | Eastern Outbuildings, Castle Inn, Station Road, Torksey  | Location of a range of outbuildings.  | SK 84142 79113 | 19th century      |
| MLI116450 | -       | Redeposited Pottery Sherd, Stow Park Road, Marton        | Find spot of a single, small and deposited sherd of pottery.                                  | SK 8434 8201   | Roman to Medieval |
| MLI116490 | -       | Barnfield, Marton  | Location of Barnfield, a partially extant farmstead.  | SK 8405 8164   | 19th century      |
| MLI116491 | -       | Former Farmhouse, Rectory Farm, Marton                   | Site of a former farmhouse which has been demolished.   | SK 8461 8148   | 19th century      |
| MLI116492 | -       | Marton Grange, Marton                                    | Location of Marton Grange, a partially extant farmstead.                                      | SK 8513 8169   | 19th century      |
| MLI116493 | -       | Sort Hills, Marton                                       | Location of Sort Hills, an extant 19th century farmstead.                                     | SK 8556 8248   | 19th century      |
| MLI116494 | -       | Manor Farm, Stow   | Location of Manor Farm, an extant 19th century farmstead.                                     | SK 8620 8146   | 19th century      |
| MLI116495 | -       | White House, Stow  | Location of White House, an extant 19th century farmstead.                                    | SK 8668 8116   | 19th century      |
| MLI116496 | -       | Greenfields Farm, Stow                                   | Location of Greenfields Farm, a 19th century farmstead.                                       | SK 8696 8107   | 19th century      |
| MLI116497 | -       | Danes Farm, Stow   | Location of Danes Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.                            | SK 8692 8134   | 19th century      |

| HER Ref.  | NRHE ID | Name  | Description  | NGR          | Period         |
|-----------|---------|---|--|--------------|----------------|
| MLI116498 | -       | Manor Moor Farm, Marton                             | Location of Manor Moor Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.  | SK 8566 8097 | 19th century   |
| MLI116499 | -       | Stow Park, Stow                                     | Location of Stow Park, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.  | SK 8609 7989 | 19th century   |
| MLI116500 | -       | Moat Farm, Stow                                     | Location of Moat Farm, a redeveloped 19th century farmstead.   | SK 8661 8090 | 19th century   |
| MLI116501 | -       | Unnamed Farmstead, Stow                             | Location of a redeveloped 19th century farmstead.  | SK 8727 8089 | 19th century   |
| MLI116502 | -       | Highfield Farm, Stow                                | Location of Highfield Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.   | SK 8717 8147 | 19th century   |
| MLI118761 | -       | Axlewood Farm, Sturton By Stow                      | Location of a partially extant 19th century farmstead.   | SK 8751 8083 | 19th century   |
| MLI118775 | -       | Westwood Farm, Sturton By Stow                      | Location of Westwood Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.  | SK 8739 7991 | 19th century   |
| MLI118778 | -       | Bellwood Grange Farm, Brampton                      | Location of a Bellwood Grange Farm, a redeveloped 19th century farmstead.  | SK 8466 7974 | 19th century   |
| MLI118780 | -       | Unnamed Farmstead, Torksey                          | Site of a demolished 19th century outfarm.   | SK 8384 7954 | 19th century   |
| MLI118782 | -       | The Grange Farm (Torksey Grange), Torksey           | Location of the The Grange Farm, a partially extant farmstead.   | SK 8474 7905 | 19th century   |
| MLI118783 | -       | High Wood Farm, Torksey                             | Location of High Wood Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.   | SK 8632 7861 | 19th century   |
| MLI118786 | -       | Firs Farm (The Firs), Torksey                       | Location of Firs Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.  | SK 8484 7850 | 19th century   |
| MLI119084 | -       | Aldhow Grange (High House), Saxilby with Ingleby    | Location of Aldhow Grange, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.  | SK 8731 7857 | 19th century   |
| MLI125067 | -       | The Winter Camp of the Viking Great Army at Torksey | The Viking Great Army overwintered at Torksey in 872-73, as recorded by the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, and their camp has been identified to the north of Torksey village in the parishes of Brampton and Torksey. The camp sat on a prominent bluff partially surrounded by marshes and | SK 8359 8030 | Early medieval |

| HER Ref.  | NRHE ID | Name   | Description  | NGR          | Period        |
|-----------|---------|--|--|--------------|---------------|
|           |         |  | with the River Trent on its western boundary; effectively an island. Although it lacked earthwork defences, it was an area that could be easily defended, it controlled the River Trent and provided a good vantage point over the surrounding flood plain. The Universities of Sheffield and York undertook a five year programme of archaeological work to investigate this area between 2011 and 2015: The Viking Torksey Project. Several thousand individuals overwintered in the camp, including warriors, craft workers and merchants. Metal processing and trading was undertaken. Extensive scatters of early medieval metalwork and coins have been found in the area and the coinage allows the scatters to be dated precisely, with a group of English pennies concentrated in the years 860 to the early 870s. It also includes an exceptionally large number of Northumbrian coins from where the Great Army had retired to Torksey. Concentrations of ninth century coins, including Arabic dirhams, as well as hack-metal and ingots have been found in the vicinity (see PRNs 55233 and 55235). |              |               |
| MLI125068 | -       | Probable Roman Farmstead at Brampton                 | Site of a probable Roman farmstead at Brampton, identified from geophysical survey   | SK 8360 8055 | Roman         |
| MLI125069 | -       | A Rabbit Warren at Brampton                          | Site of a post-medieval rabbit warren.   | SK 8348 8052 | Post-medieval |
| MLI125070 | -       | A Rabbit Warren at Torksey                           | Site of a post-medieval rabbit warren.   | SK 8366 7974 | Post-medieval |
| MLI125293 | -       | Saxilby with Ingleby War Memorial Gate               | Wrought iron gates bearing the inscriptions of those who died in First World War and Second WW.  | SK 8952 7534 | Modern        |
| MLI125370 | -       | Hermitage Farmstead, Brampton                        | Location of a partially extant 19th century farmstead.   | SK 8465 7945 | 19th century  |
| MLI125601 | 1061168 | Ridge and Furrow, Subscription Mill, Sturton by Stow | Area of ridge and furrow.  | SK 8800 8050 | Medieval      |
| MLI125602 | -       | Gallows Dale, Sturton By Stow                        | Location of a partially extant 19th century farmstead.   | SK 8745 8089 | 19th century  |
| MLI125603 | 1061168 | Ridge and Furrow, Gallows Dale, Sturton By Stow      | Area of ridge and furrow.  | SK 8752 8093 | Medieval      |
| MLI125604 | 1061168 | Ridge and Furrow, Axlewood Farm, Sturton By Stow     | Area of ridge and furrow.  | SK 8750 8079 | Medieval      |

| HER Ref.  | NRHE ID | Name                               | Description   | NGR            | Period                  |
|-----------|---------|------------------------------------|---|----------------|-------------------------|
| MLI125692 | -       | Former Stables, Manor Farm, Marton | Site of former stables which are now in use as bed and breakfast accommodation.   | SK 84004 81979 | Post-medieval           |
| MLI125709 | -       | Priory Cottage Farm, Brampton      | Location of an 18th century farmstead.  | SK 8458 7961   | Post-medieval           |
| -         | 324977  | Roman Pottery                      | Romano-British pottery including grey ware, Samian, and mortaria.   | SK 84000 82000 | Roman                   |
| -         | 507096  | Torksey Station                    | Site of railway station on the Lincoln and Retford Railway, opened in 1850 and closed in 1959.  | SK 84285 78908 | Post-medieval to Modern |
| -         | 832832  | Torksey Golf Club                  | An eighteen-hole meadowland golf course founded in 1891. It was originally a nine-hole course designed by J H Taylor, but later re-designed and extended.   | SK 84440 79260 | Post-medieval to Modern |
| -         | 1365509 | Lincoln And Gainsborough Railway   | The Lincoln and Gainsborough Branch Railway was built by the GNR and opened in 1849. It became part of the Great Northern and Great Eastern Joint Railway between Huntingdon and Doncaster in 1879. | SK 95000 71000 | Post-medieval to Modern |
| -         | 1365550 | Lincoln And Retford Railway        | The Lincoln and Retford Railway opened in 1850 between Charlborough Junction on the Sheffield and Lincolnshire Junction Railway and Sykes Junction on the GNR's Lincoln and Gainsborough Railway    | SK 75000 82000 | Post-medieval to Modern |

| HER Ref.                             | NRHE Ref. | Name                            | Description  | NGR          | Period  |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|--|--------------|---------|
| <b>HER and NRHE 'event' records:</b> |           |                                 |  |              |         |
| ELI665                               | -         | Section across Till Bridge Lane | Observation of a section across Till Bridge Lane during the digging of a drain trench. Roman surface encountered 3 feet below present road level.          | SK 838 820   | Roman   |
| ELI2197                              | -         | Blyborough to Cottam pipeline   | Watching brief along the route of a gas pipeline from Blyborough to Cottam, Nottinghamshire. Undated crops marks (MLI54108) identified within search area. | SK 9001 8626 | Undated |
| ELI2571                              | 1391660   | Stow Park Farm, Stow            | A site visit was made to the proposed hydrocarbon exploration site, no archaeological evidence was discovered.   | SK 8626 8032 | None    |
| ELI2755                              | 1404339   | Stow Park Farm                  | A hectare of land was investigated and no anomalies of archaeological significance were detected.  | SK 8626 8032 | None    |



| HER Ref. | NRHE Ref. | Name  | Description  | NGR            | Period                           |
|----------|-----------|---|--|----------------|----------------------------------|
| ELI4233  | 1466780   | Walk over survey on land at Littleborough Lane, Marton          | Walkover survey on land at Littleborough Lane, Marton to assess the potential of the site to contain archaeological remains and features, and to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development at the site. The walk over survey noted Roman pottery and tile, medieval and post-medieval pottery in a modern drainage pipe trench along the southern edge of the westernmost field. | SK 838 819     | Roman / Medieval / Post-medieval |
| ELI4426  | 1479323   | Geophysical survey on land at Littleborough Lane, Marton        | A magnetic scanning survey was undertaken on land at Littleborough Lane, Marton in advance of a proposed residential development.  | SK 83798 81939 | Unknown                          |
| ELI4427  | 1479323   | Geophysical survey on land at Littleborough Lane, Marton        | A systematic magnetometry survey was undertaken on land at Littleborough Lane, Marton in advance of a proposed residential development.  | SK 83806 81959 | Unknown                          |
| ELI4514  | 1470548   | Land at the former Bishop's Palace, Stow                        | An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during overhead cable replacement on land at the former Bishop's Palace, Stow. The investigation identified no archaeological features.  | SK 86581 80975 | None                             |
| ELI5777  | -         | Site visit to Marton Methodist Chapel, Marton                   | A site visit was carried out to Marton Methodist Chapel as part of a survey of nonconformist chapels.  | SK 83978 82082 | N/A                              |
| ELI6833  | 1496946   | Watching brief at Torksey Common, Hume Arms Caravan Park        | A watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with residential development. No archaeological features were observed, but a single sherd of mid Saxon pottery was found north east of the site on a former railway embankment.  | SK 84267 78795 | Early medieval                   |
| ELI7002  | 1154932   | Watching brief at Lincoln Golf Club, Torksey                    | A watching brief was carried out during the excavation of an irrigation lagoon and wildlife sanctuary. A series of palaeochannel deposits were revealed, including large oak timbers.  | SK 84159 79222 | Undated                          |
| ELI7198  | 1448077   | Plot 5, Torksey Common Housing Development                      | An archaeological watching brief was conducted during groundworks for the construction of a new private residence on plot 5 of the Torksey Common Housing Development. No archaeologically significant features, deposits or finds were encountered.   | SK 8418 7879   | None                             |
| ELI7689  | -         | Magnetometry survey at Hume Arms Caravan Park, Torksey          | A magnetometer survey, along with a resistivity survey was carried out prior to proposed residential development. No anomalies likely to be of archaeological origin were recorded.  | SK 84134 78814 | None                             |
| ELI7690  | -         | Trial trenching at Hume Arms Caravan Park, Torksey              | Several trial trenches were dug in advance of proposed residential development. No archaeological finds or deposits were encountered.  | SK 84133 78814 | None                             |
| ELI8547  | -         | Resistivity survey at Hume Arms Caravan Park, Torksey           | A resistivity survey, along with a magnetometer survey, was carried out prior to proposed residential development. No anomalies likely to be of archaeological origin were recorded.   | SK 84256 78801 | None                             |
| ELI8688  | -         | Geophysical survey on land to the north of the railway, Torksey | A geophysical survey of this site was carried out prior to proposed extension of storage facilities. The survey was inconclusive and did not identify any features likely to be of archaeological origin.  | SK 83635 79508 | None                             |

| HER Ref. | NRHE Ref. | Name   | Description  | NGR            | Period                             |
|----------|-----------|--|--|----------------|------------------------------------|
| ELI8689  | 1541298   | Archaeological evaluation on land to the north of the railway, Torksey | Five trial trenches were excavated in advance of proposed extension to storage facilities. No archaeological deposits, features or finds were encountered.   | SK 83635 79508 | None                               |
| ELI11139 | -         | Land to the North of the Railway, Torksey                              | Trial trenching was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology in October 2007 on land to the north of the railway, Torksey. Late Saxon material associated with the Torksey pottery industry, a 12th to 13th century cemetery and possible building remains were revealed.   | SK 83765 79246 | Early medieval / Medieval          |
| ELI11140 | -         | Land off Main Street, Torksey  | A single trial trench was excavated to inform proposed development of land off Main Street, Torksey. A late Saxon pit containing pottery and animal bone was revealed, along with post-medieval activity.  | SK 8371 7925   | Early medieval / Post-medieval     |
| ELI11495 | 1582974   | Poplar Farm, Stow Park Road, Marton                                    | A programme of historic building recording was conducted to inform the proposed demolition and replacement of the farmhouse and farm buildings at Poplar Farm, off Stow Park Road, Marton. Works to demolish the structures had already begun before the recording could commence, and parts of the structures could not be investigated in detail, particularly the main farmhouse. The main buildings on the site are thought to have been constructed together, as part of the late 19th century 'High Farming' movement. | SK 8463 8150   | 19th century                       |
| ELI12750 | -         | Land off Stow Park Road, Marton  | A fluxgate gradiometer survey was conducted to inform proposed residential development on land off Stow Park Road, Marton. Strong magnetic anomalies, clearly associated with modern services and agricultural activity were recorded, along with traces of probable medieval ridge and furrow, and an area of probable quarrying of unknown date.   | SK 8444 8199   | Unknown / Medieval                 |
| ELI12794 | 1606533   | The Castle Inn, Station Road, Torksey                                  | A programme of historic building recording was conducted to inform the proposed conversion to residential use of parts of the outbuildings to the former Castle Inn, at Station Road, Torksey. The surveyed buildings formed part of a mid 19th century smallholding that was converted to a public house soon after its establishment.  | SK 84127 79115 | 19th century                       |
| ELI12800 | 1606616   | Land North of Stow Park Road, Marton                                   | Ten trial trenches were excavated to inform proposed residential development on land to the north of Stow Park Road, Marton. The only features identified related to recent agricultural activity, and no archaeologically significant features or deposits were encountered, although a single, redeposited and quite abraded sherd of either Roman or medieval pottery was recovered.  | SK 8444 8199   | Roman? / Medieval?                 |
| ELI13004 | 1603204   | A magnetometer survey by the Viking Torksey Project                    | A magnetic gradiometer survey took place in several phases as part of the Viking Torksey Project. These included the winter camp of the Viking Great Army at Torksey (MLI125067), a probable Roman farmstead at Brampton (MLI125068), and rabbit warrens at Brampton (MLI125069) and Torksey (MLI125070).  | SK 8360 8054   | Roman / Early medieval / Medieval? |
| ELI13007 | -         | An Auger Survey by the Viking Torksey Project                          | An auger survey took place with a total of 43 assessment cores taken across the entire site.   | Not recorded   | Unknown                            |

| HER Ref. | NRHE Ref. | Name  | Description   | NGR            | Period        |
|----------|-----------|---|---|----------------|---------------|
| ELI13008 | -         | An Auger Survey by the Viking Torksey Project                                       | An auger survey took place about 30 cores were taken across the site. The location of a number of buried former sand dunes was recorded.  | SK 8368 8037   | Undated       |
| ELI13009 | -         | Test pits by the Viking Torksey Project   | Four test pits were dug and each excavated test pit measured 1m square. Test pits were dug by hand, stratigraphically. Each test pit was dug to a depth of 1.2m, or to the bottom of any sand deposits, whichever was encountered first. One pit was dug on one day in July 2012 the other three were dug over two days in November 2012.   | SK 8359 8040   | Unknown       |
| ELI13138 | -         | Hermitage House, Brampton   | Field observations took place at Hermitage House, Brampton. The building is an early 19th century red brick house with a pantile roof. A small portion of the house is built out of limestone rubble, and likely dates to the late 16th or early 17th century.  | SK 84613 79446 | Post-medieval |
| ELI13166 | -         | The Barn, Castle Inn, Station Road, Torksey   | A site visit was carried out prior to the proposed conversion of the former barn or storage building in the Castle Inn complex, Torksey. This was done to provide information on the impact of the conversion to the surrounding buildings.   | SK 84142 79120 | Unknown       |
| ELI13365 | -         | Field Walking at the Romano-British Settlement Site, Till Bridge Lane               | A systematic programme of field walking was conducted on part of the Romano-British settlement site to the north-west of Marton, as part of a private research project. A large quantity of Roman pottery was collected including fragments of Samian pottery from Gaul, wine flagons and amphorae (large pottery vessels for storage), Parisian ware, Dales ware, shell-gritted ware, grey ware and colour-coat wares. Fragments of pottery presses used in cheese making and spindle whorls for weaving were also found. Finds of copper and iron slag indicates that metal-working took place here, but probably not on a large scale. Bronze objects such as cosmetic implements have also been recovered from the fields as well as many brooches and rings. | SK 8339 8229   | Roman         |
| ELI13366 | -         | Geophysical Survey at the Romano-British Settlement Site and Fort, Till Bridge Lane | A geophysical survey was conducted on parts of the Roman fort and Romano-British settlement site to the north-west of Marton, as part of a private research project. The survey recorded large parts of the ditched enclosure surrounding the Roman fort, with clear gaps for the gateways visible. Survey of the interior of the fort was less conclusive, with no clearly defined internal features discernible. The survey also recorded a large number of curvilinear magnetic anomalies across the settlement area, thought to represent the remains of several ditched droveways, and many enclosures, pits and property boundaries.  | SK 8346 8223   | Roman         |
| ELI13370 | 1071183   | Manor Farm, High Street, Marton   | An archaeological watching brief was conducted during groundworks for the construction of new housing at Manor Farm, High Street, Marton. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered, although brief notes were made regarding former farm buildings on the site, that were being converted to holiday accommodation.   | SK 8401 8198   | None          |
| -        | 971113    | The Green, Stow   | Demolition of a cottage on The Green revealed the foundations of an earlier building on which this excavation took place.   | SK 88000 81000 | Post-medieval |

| HER Ref. | NRHE Ref. | Name                                | Description  | NGR            | Period   |
|----------|-----------|-------------------------------------|--|----------------|----------|
| -        | 1338557   | Geophysical Survey, Land at Torksey | Survey of two sites identified possible archaeological anomalies adjacent to the Augustinian priory. | SK 84300 79200 | Medieval |

| PAS ID | Artefact      | Description   | NGR      | Period         |
|--------|---------------|---|----------|----------------|
| 6749   | Mount         | Square copper-alloy mount with a central boss punched through from the reverse. Traces of silvering.                    | SK 85 79 | Medieval       |
| 6750   | Strap End     | Upper half of an Anglo-Saxon strapend, three rivet holes, lines of varying depth along the sides.                       | SK 85 79 | Early Medieval |
| 6751   | Button        | Medium circular button with a design of one central blob, surrounded by six blobs. Sewing loop cast on and rectangular. | SK 85 79 | Post-Medieval  |
| 6752   | Strap Fitting | Rotating part of a swivel, loop at each end.  | SK 85 79 | Medieval       |
| 6753   | Spur          | Fragment of a spur.   | SK 85 79 | Post-Medieval  |
| 6754   | Vessel        | Foot fragment of a roman glass(?) vessel.   | SK 85 79 | Roman          |
| 6756   | Coin          | Nuremberg jetton  | SK8579   | Post-Medieval  |
| 6757   | Token         | Trade token   | SK 85 79 | Post-Medieval  |
| 6758   | Coin          | Roman coin.   | SK8579   | Roman          |
| 6759   | Coin          | Roman coin.   | SK 85 79 | Roman          |
| 6760   | Coin          | Roman coin.   | SK 85 79 | Roman          |

| PAS ID | Artefact                    | Description   | NGR            | Period         |
|--------|-----------------------------|---|----------------|----------------|
| 6761   | Coin                        | Roman coin.   | SK 85 79       | Roman          |
| 6762   | Coin                        | Roman coin.   | SK8579         | Roman          |
| 6763   | Coin                        | Roman coin.   | SK 85 79       | Roman          |
| 6764   | Coin                        | Roman coin.   | SK 85 79       | Roman          |
| 6766   | Coin                        | Roman coin.   | SK 85 79       | Roman          |
| 6767   | Barbed And Tanged Arrowhead | Fragment of a barb and tang arrowhead of Ballyclare type (Green 1980, Fig. 44), damage, including the loss of the diagnostic barbs makes further classification impossible. Elongated triangular shape, tip now missing. Tang long, barbs missing.  | SK 85 79       | Bronze Age     |
| 6768   | Coin                        | Post-medieval coin.   | SK 85 79       | Post-Medieval  |
| 6769   | Token                       | Post-medieval token.  | SK 85 79       | Post-Medieval  |
| 6773   | Brooch                      | Copper alloy annular brooch. Cast narrow band annular brooch with a band which is beaded on its display side and flat on the back, retaining a cast collared pin which is looped around the frame.  | SK 83639 82179 | Early Medieval |
| 6774   | Spearhead                   | Iron spearhead. Cast socket and round-section shaft of a wrought iron socketed implement with a solid shank now terminating in a tapered and coiled end. The diameter at the socket is 21.6mm, suggesting a round-section wooden shaft of diameter c.16mm.  | SK 83659 82221 | Roman          |
| 6787   | Coin                        | Copper alloy coin. Nummus of the House of Constantine (306-361), Gloria Exercitus issue of 330-335, Reece period 17; chipped. Obverse description: Head right, possibly stiff hair and large eye. Reverse description: Two soldiers with two standards between them, long triangular tops to standards. Reverse inscription: [GLORIA EXERCITVS] | SK 83684 82176 | Roman          |
| 6788   | Coin                        | Copper alloy coin. Nummus of the House of Valentinian (364-378), Victory left, Reece period 19; chipped all round edge. Obverse description: Head diademed right. Obverse inscription: [D]N[---] Reverse description: Victory advancing left on prow with shield and spear.   | SK 83684 82176 | Roman          |
| 6835   | Wine Bottle                 | Wine bottle. A tiny rhomboid shard from the wall of a wine bottle of translucent green tint; the sharp shiny edges suggest a metal of recent date, albeit abraded. Suggested date: Modern, 1900-1950. Length: 18.1mm, Width: 13mm, Thickness: 1.7mm, Weight: 0.6g.  | SK 83636 82177 | Modern         |

| PAS ID | Artefact  | Description   | NGR            | Period        |
|--------|-----------|---|----------------|---------------|
| 6836   | Horseshoe | Iron horseshoe. A wrought iron horseshoe with broad [c.45mm] arms which taper to thick pointed but unturned ends, with an acute angled or V-shaped space between the arms. In so far as is apparent, the inner and outer edges of the shoe form smooth curves.  | SK 83696 82253 | Medieval      |
| 6837   | Padlock   | Iron padlock. A triangular lock case retaining a curved U-shaped hasp [thickness c.7mm] which is markedly narrower than the case, and engages with a flat-sided element of width 13mm which protrudes from the top of the case.   | SK 83696 82253 | Post-Medieval |
| 6838   | Horseshoe | Iron horseshoe. Wrought iron horseshoe with broad [c.48mm] thick arms with curled up ends, and with a U-shaped space between them. In so far as its corroded condition permits judgement, the outer and inner edges of the arms form smooth curves.   | SK 83624 82255 | Medieval      |
| 6840   | Coin      | Copper alloy coin. Probably a nummus of Magnentius (350-353); if so, Emperor left issue, Reece period 18 of 350-351; possibly clipped to remove name. Obverse description: Bare head with pudding basin haircut, large eye, draped right. Reverse description: Emperor standing left holding globe and vertical standard. Reverse inscription: probably [FELICITAS REI PVBLICE]   | SK 83674 82164 | Roman         |
| 6841   | Coin      | Copper alloy coin. Nummus of Constantine I (306-337), Trier mint Gloria Exercitus issue of 332-333, Reece period 17; most likely RIC vol. 7 page 216 no. 538, issue of 332-333. Obverse description: Bust either pearl diademed or laureate draped and cuirassed right. Obverse inscription: CONSTANTINI NVS MAX AVG Reverse description: Two soldiers with two standards between them. A pellet between standards. Reverse inscription: [GLOR IA EX]ERC ITVS In exergue: TR.P  | SK 83674 82164 | Roman         |
| 6842   | Strap End | Copper alloy strap end. A two-piece sheet metal strap end, straight-sided, with plain surfaces on both sides and a curved outer end. A single rivet of diameter 1.2mm and length 2.8mm passes through the centre of the inner end. Suggested date: Medieval.  | SK 83681 82159 | Medieval      |
| 6843   | Coin      | Copper alloy coin, possibly an irregular radiate of Claudius II (268-270), Reece period 13. Obverse description: Radiate head right. Obverse inscription: [--] C CLA[---] Reverse description: Vertical standard over exergue line.   | SK 83744 82170 | Roman         |
| 6844   | Coin      | Copper alloy coin. Radiate indeterminate, later Roman issue of 260-296, probably 260-275, Reece period 13. Obverse description: Radiate head right, spalled. Obverse inscription: possibly IMP[--] Reverse description: Draped female figure standing left sprinkling incense over censer   | SK 83744 82170 | Roman         |
| 6845   | Mount     | Copper alloy mount. Cast mount in the form of a rectangular label with three horizontal nicks at either end and with a crescent with horns upward above it. The object is broken just below a sharp constriction with a horizontal linear border at its top; overall the form possibly imitates a military standard.  | SK 83746 82169 | Roman         |
| 6846   | Coin      | Silver coin. Denarius of Commodus (175-192), as kindly identified by the finder; possibly Sear vol. 2 no. 5667, citing RIC vol. 3 no. 194; if so, issue of 186-189. Obverse description: Bust laureate right, bearded with curls, ear or ram's horn shown. Obverse inscription: COM[--]JNT[--]PM AVG BR Reverse description: two robed figures clasping hands, a small pot between figures. Reverse inscription: PIET[--] E[---]IM[---][--], the rest perhaps retrograde [see below] ?In exergue: possibly COS I PF, retrograde | SK 83693 82147 | Roman         |
| 6847   | Coin      | Silver possible coin. A flat milled disc, worn entirely smooth on both sides. If a coin this is perhaps most likely to be a shilling of William III (1694-1702), issue of 1695-1701, though now worn to a much-reduced weight. Diameter: 24.5mm, Weight: 3.98gm   | SK 83737 82128 | Post-Medieval |

| PAS ID | Artefact      | Description   | NGR            | Period        |
|--------|---------------|---|----------------|---------------|
| 6848   | Shot          | Lead shot. Cast ball with a circumferential series of vertical striations, probably the result of gas erosion, an effect occurring at the instant of firing a probably unwadded projectile. A round patch at one end of the ball might represent a mark left by a ramrod. Lightly patinated. The mass may suggest this was for use with a light fowling piece or 'rook and rabbit' gun.   | SK 83738 82173 | Post-Medieval |
| 6849   | Coin          | Copper alloy coin. Nummus of the House of Constantine, Trier mint, Constantinopolis commemorative issue, Reece period 17, RIC vol. 7 no. 543, issue of 332-333 Obverse description: Helmeted bust mantled left with trident/reversed spear over shoulder. Obverse inscription: CONSTAN TINOPOLIS Reverse description: Victory advancing left on prow, diagonal spear, shield propped right. In exergue: TR.S  | SK 83746 82126 | Roman         |
| 6850   | Coin          | Copper alloy coin. Nummus of Constantine II (317-340), possibly Trier mint, Gloria Exercitus issue of 330-335, Reece period 17; possibly issue of 330-331; if so, RIC vol. 7 page 214 no. 520 Obverse description: Youthful bust laureate cuirassed right, large eye, seen from front. Obverse inscription: CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C Reverse description: two soldiers with two standards between them. Reverse inscription: GLORI A EXER CITVS In exergue: possibly TRP. | SK 83682 82167 | Roman         |
| 6851   | Coin          | Copper alloy coin. Dupondius or sestertius of an indeterminate early Roman ruler, probably issue of 43-200. Obverse description: possibly bust right; possibly gouged Reverse description: abraded or gouged. Diameter: 30.2mm, Weight: 15.77gms  | SK 83717 82166 | Roman         |
| 6852   | Coin          | Copper alloy coin. Possibly a dupondius of an indeterminate early Roman ruler, issue of 43-200 Obverse description: Possibly radiate bust right Reverse description: possibly a draped figure. Diameter: 30.3mm, Weight: 20.07gms   | SK 83716 82168 | Roman         |
| 6912   | Coin Weight   | Copper alloy coin weight. Cast discoid weight with the stamped image of a seated king with crown and sceptre. A circumferential legend reads: POIS D'O R IO. Withers and Withers (2011, page 29) ascribe this, or similar variant weights, to equal the mass of a double royal of Philippe VI of France (1293-1350).  | SK 83965 82514 | Medieval      |
| 6913   | Strap Fitting | Copper alloy strap fitting. Cast trapezoid strap loop with a concavo-convex knop with an incised nick in its face in the middle of its longest side, and with a drilled hole of diameter 1.8mm for a separate rivet on the middle of the opposite long side; traces of diagonal filing also appear here.  | SK 83947 82474 | Medieval      |
| 6914   | Buckle        | Copper alloy buckle. Cast trapezoid loop with a waisted integrally cast plate; the central part of the plate is a rectangular panel with moulded decoration comprising a lion walking left within a pelleted border. Beyond this, a blunt-pointed hook projects from the inner edge, probably for attachment to spur leathers. Gilded across the display face only. Traces of rust may suggest the loss of a separate iron pin.   | SK 83943 82556 | Medieval      |
| 6915   | Coin          | Silver coin. Penny of Edward I (1272-1307), class 10cf2, Durham mint, issue of 1300-1307 Obverse description: Facing bust with bifoliate crown, drapery of angled wedges. Initial cross pattee. Obverse inscription: +EDWA R ANGLDNS hYB Reverse description: Long cross, three pellets in each angle Reverse inscription: CIVI/TAS/DVR/EME   | SK 83910 82523 | Medieval      |
| 6916   | Finger Ring   | Copper alloy finger ring. Rectangular section band with a stamped series of juxtaposed oval panels, each occupied by a star of eight points. White metal plating survives extensively on the inside of the band, and intermittently where trapped in the decoration of the display side. Probably a 'fairing' or item of trinket jewellery.   | SK 83874 82513 | Post-Medieval |
| 7004   | Buckle        | A cast copper alloy, asymmetrical buckle, probably a spur buckle, dating from the Post-Medieval period, about AD 1660 - 1720. The frame is slightly curved and has one rectangular loop and one D shaped loop.  | SK 8415 8256   | Post-Medieval |

| PAS ID | Artefact             | Description  | NGR            | Period         |
|--------|----------------------|--|----------------|----------------|
| 7057   | Coin                 | A gold crown of Henry VIII struck 1526-1533. North number 1788.  | SK 837 823     | Post-Medieval  |
| 7133   | Ring                 | Cast copper alloy zoomorphic ring, perhaps a vessel or harness attachment. The object has an oval hoop with a three-dimensional moulding of an eagle eating a fish cast integrally to the top. The hoop measures 5.92mm wide by 2.67mm thick.                                | SK 84 82       | Roman          |
| 7142   | Figurine             | Copper alloy figurine of an equestrian Mars. The rider wears a short tunic. The reverse of the lower body shows three concentric bands which may indicate body armour, in particular lorica segmentata, although this would be somewhat unusual for standard cavalry armour. | SK 837 823     | Roman          |
| 8423   | Weight               | Copper alloy weight. Cast octagonal weight with rounded angles and a rim on either side. Both sides bear deeply stamped marks. On one side these appear as two or three overlapping circles or arcs.   | SK 835 815     | Post-Medieval  |
| 8557   | Glass Working Debris | Glass working waste. A rounded shiny pebble, but too light in weight to be stone, and of a mottled off-white to greenish specked hue. A pair of spurs which are broken are opaque, but the object also has a rough patch of colourless metal [i.e. glass] attached.          | SK 83520 80351 | Roman          |
| 8558   | Spearhead            | Copper alloy spearhead fragment. Cast blade of a spearhead of ogival section with a pronounced mid rib extending almost to the extreme tip (which is lost). The object is broken as the blade narrows to approach a socket (lost).   | SK 85872 80776 | Bronze Age     |
| 8559   | Hooked Tag           | Copper alloy hooked tg. Cast triangular tag with two attachment holes of diameter 3mm at its broad end, which is lightly engrailed, and a short backwards bent hook at the other. Read Early Medieval Class A Type 1.  | SK 85761 81079 | Early Medieval |
| 8560   | Thimble              | Copper alloy thimble. Cast domed or beehive shaped thimble with c.10 horizontal rows of closely spaced hand-stamped round pits, continuing in an arrangement of concentric rings on the top; worn almost smooth at the apex. Suggested date: Late Medieval.                  | SK 85723 81162 | Medieval       |
| 8561   | Shot                 | Lead shot. Cast ball, probably for a pistol or carbine of military specification. Very lightly patinated. Suggested date: Post-Medieval, 1600-1800. Diameter: 14.8mm, Weight: 16.63gms.  | SK 85808 81028 | Post-Medieval  |
| 8566   | Coin                 | Gold coin. South Ferriby type or North East Stater of the Corieltavi, a variation on ABC 1743. Haselgrove period 2 phase 6, 50-20 BC. Obverse description: Abstract head of Apollo right, comprising wreath subdivided by spike with two crescents at its ends. Iron Age.    | SK 84 81       | Prehistoric    |
| 8567   | Coin                 | Medieval Coin: Clipped and worn silver halfpenny probably of Edward III (1327-1377). EDWARDVS REX obverse inscription, London mint. Coin Reference: Possibly Withers type 7, minted 1344-1351.   | SK 847 815     | Medieval       |
| 8568   | Brooch               | Roman Brooch: Incomplete cast copper alloy Roman brooch of probable Trumpet Headed type. Only a fragment of the head and bow survive. The head is conical and plain in decoration.   | SK 847 815     | Roman          |
| 8574   | Weight               | Post-Medieval fishing net weights; fired clay, sub-oval objects with piercing at one end suggesting that they were probably intended as fishing net weights or similar.  | SK 837 817     | Post-Medieval  |



| PAS ID | Artefact    | Description   | NGR            | Period         |
|--------|-------------|---|----------------|----------------|
| 8577   | Finger Ring | Cast copper alloy signet ring, Late Medieval in date, 15/16th century. It has a plain hoop which has a circular section. In plan the bezel is sub-oval and is 11mm long. On the bezel there is a possible 'C' inside a circle.  | SK 838 816     | Medieval       |
| 8578   | Coin        | A copper alloy Roman coin; a nummus of the House of Constantine, Gloria Exercitvs, one standard type (335 - 341). The edge of the coin is badly chipped. It has a diameter of 14.8mm and is 1.4mm thick. The legends are mainly illegible, but the mint mark suggests it was probably minted in Trier.  | SK 8387 8164   | Roman          |
| 8581   | Pendant     | A cast copper-alloy Roman phallic pendant. The long vertical shaft has two small knobs either side at one end and tapers to a point at the other end. Midway down the back of the shaft there is an incomplete attachment loop.   | SK 835 815     | Roman          |
| 8582   | Coin        | A copper-alloy Roman radiate of Vabalathus (King of Palmyra; c.AD 267-272), dating to the period c.AD 270-272 (Reece period 13). VABALATHVS VCRIMDR reverse type depicting Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust of Vabalathus right. Mint of Antioch.   | SK 84 82       | Roman          |
| 8586   | Finger Ring | Substantial bronze signet ring with oval bezel, plano-convex in section. Bezel bears seal of an abstract curving design which may be the letter 'T' with a fine single line of punched dots surrounding. Bezel measures 18mm x 11mm.  | SK 84326 81796 | Medieval       |
| 11036  | Brooch      | Fragment of a Group V cruciform brooch. Copper alloy with traces of gilding. Length: 44.7mm, Width: 17.2 [see drawing], Thickness [at catch plate]: 5.9mm   | SK 878 817     | Early Medieval |
| 11042  | Coin        | Silver coin. Long cross halfpenny of Edward II (1307-1327), Withers type 11, London mint issue of 1310-1314; torn with loss of one third of flan. Obverse description: Facing bust with broad crown, drapery of angled wedges. Obverse inscription: [--]RDVS RE[E]X A Reverse description: long cross, three pellets in each angle. Reverse inscription: CIVI/TAS/LON/(DON) | SK 86797 81067 | Medieval       |
| 11043  | Coin        | Silver coin. Penny of Edward II (1307-1327), class 10cf3 issue of 1307-1310, Canterbury mint. Obverse description: facing bust with broad bifoliate crown with curved band, drapery of angled wedges, initial cross pattee. Obverse inscription: +EDWA R ANGL DN hyB Reverse description: Long cross, three pellets in each angle. Reverse inscription: CIVI/TAS/CAN/TOR    | SK 86152 79398 | Medieval       |
| 11049  | Weight      | Iron possible weight. Cast heater shield-shaped weight, with slight loss of fabric to the flaking of corrosion at the arises or angles, otherwise in good condition. The mass may suggest this to have represented one half of an averdepois pound.   | SK 86873 79199 | Medieval       |
| 11052  | Coin        | A Roman silver denarius of Antoninus Pius dating to the period 138-161 AD . Mint of Rome, struck AD 160-161 (Reece period 7). PIETATI AVG COS IIII reverse type depicting Pietas holding two children, with two at her side. Obverse: ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P XXIIII   | SK 86255 80940 | Roman          |
| 11053  | Coin        | A clipped medieval silver penny of Edward I, class 9a, mint of London. Struck 1299-1300.  | SK 86348 80936 | Medieval       |
| 11054  | Coin        | A medieval silver cut halfpenny of Henry III, long cross type, Class 5a. Mint of London. Moneyer unknown. Struck AD1251-72.   | SK 86185 80892 | Medieval       |
| 11071  | Shot        | Five post-medieval lead shots or musket balls of varying sizes, but all found within a 15m square. Diameters: 2 x 10mm, 1 x 12mm, 2 x 16mm.   | SK 8649 8117   | Post-Medieval  |

| PAS ID | Artefact         | Description  | NGR            | Period        |
|--------|------------------|--|----------------|---------------|
| 11072  | Spur             | A post-medieval copper-alloy spur rowel, probably of 16th or 17th century date. The piece takes the form of a five-pointed star with a circular perforation in the centre.   | SK 8690 8001   | Post-Medieval |
| 11073  | Socketed Axehead | Fragment of a late Bronze Age socketed axe. Approximately one-third of the axe remains, with the surviving third being the blade-end. The blade is flared, and one bale tip survives. The blade narrows to a rectangular hollow shaft.   | SK 8570 8031   | Bronze Age    |
| 11074  | Seal Matrix      | An incomplete copper alloy medieval (AD c.1250-1450) seal matrix, missing part of its suspension loop. Overall, the matrix measures 16.3mm high. It weighs 4.86g. The die is circular and measures 15.7mm in diameter. The central motif shows a falcon perching on the gloved hand of a falconer holding the bird's jesses. | SK 87118 81750 | Medieval      |
| 11104  | Coin             | A Medieval silver long cross penny of Edward I. Class 2a, issued from 1279-1280 AD. London mint. Coin Reference: North 1991 Vol II, p. 28, no. 1014.   | SK 865 814     | Medieval      |
| 11106  | Coin             | Complete Medieval silver penny of Henry VII. The obverse shows the sovereign design (enthroned monarch). An episcopal issue minted 1494-1501 under Bishop Richard Fox at Durham; the initials RD can be seen to either side of the shield on the reverse.  | SK 8640 8210   | Medieval      |
| 11107  | Vessel           | Pot sherd of Roman date. The sherd may be a rim sherd with a simple upright rounded rim but due to abrasion of the edges it is not possible to be entirely certain.  | SK 864 821     | Roman         |
| 11108  | Mount            | A copper alloy and probably Post-medieval mount. It is circular and domed.   | SK 875 812     | Post-Medieval |
| 11110  | Coin             | A medieval silver coin; a penny of Edward I (1272 - 1307), probably class 3f (1280 - 1281) minted at Canterbury.   | SK 871 812     | Medieval      |
| 11114  | Brooch           | A Roman copper alloy penannular brooch with scrolled terminals.  | SK 862 814     | Roman         |
| 11115  | Coin             | Debased silver halfpenny of Robert III of Scotland, dating to 1403-1406 AD, minted in Edinburgh. The coin is very worn and broken around the edges.  | SK 877 817     | Medieval      |
| 11135  | Coin             | A copper alloy contemporary copy of a radiate (barbarous radiate) of Divus Claudius, dating to c. AD 270-85 (Reece Period 14), CONSECRATIO, Altar (type 1a). Prototype Mint of Rome. Cunetio p. 160, cf. no. 2873. Diameter: 15.03 mm, Thickness: 1.11 mm.   | SK 87561 80232 | Roman         |
| 11136  | Vessel           | An incomplete cast copper-alloy vessel handle from a from a posnet or skillet dating to the Post-Medieval period (c.AD 1500-1800).The object is triangular in form, D-shaped in cross-section, with sloping edges and a flat reverse.  | SK 87561 80232 | Post-Medieval |
| 11137  | Brooch           | An incomplete cast, copper-alloy Roman sprung headstud brooch, dating to c.AD 75-200. The rectangular wings are sub-cylindrical in cross-section. The pin mechanism is missing, but a small broken copper-alloy pin protrudes from the wings.  | SK 87700 80160 | Roman         |

| PAS ID | Artefact            | Description   | NGR            | Period         |
|--------|---------------------|---|----------------|----------------|
| 11138  | Brooch              | An incomplete cast copper-alloy Roman headstud brooch dating to c.AD 50-150. The brooch has rectangular wings, sub-cylindrical in cross-section with three longitudinal grooves on both sides of the wings.   | SK 87774 80209 | Roman          |
| 11139  | Coin                | ? A medieval silver short cross cut halfpenny of Henry III (1247-1279)Obverse description: Crowned bust facing with sceptre in right hand.Obverse inscription: [..]VS REX   | SK 87590 80262 | Medieval       |
| 11163  | Coin                | An incomplete silver Roman denarius of Septimius Severus dating to the period AD 194 - 195 (Reece Period 10). P M TR P III COS II PP reverse type depicting Minerva standing left holding spear and round shield. Reece Period 8. Mint of Rome.         | SK 87503 80215 | Roman          |
| 11164  | Coin                | A silver denarius of the Roman period, from the reign of Commodus as Augustus with Marcus Aurelius (AD 177-80), dating to AD 178 (Reece Period 8) RIC III, p. 266, no. 249.   | SK 87548 80176 | Roman          |
| 11165  | Coin                | A nummus of Constans dating to the period AD 333 to 334. GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse type depicting two soldiers, two standards. Probably Mint of Trier. Reece Period 17. Cf. RIC volume VII, p.218 no.552.  | SK 87608 80184 | Roman          |
| 11166  | Coin                | A complete Roman copper-alloy nummus of Constantine I (AD 306-337), dating to c.AD 310 (Reece period 15). SOLI INVICTO COMITI reverse type depicting Sol standing left raising right hand and holding globe in left. Mint of London.                    | SK 87608 80184 | Roman          |
| 11167  | Coin                | A copper-alloy nummus of Diocletian. Carthage AD 299-303. IMP DIOCLETIANVS PF AVG, laureate head right (small head type) / SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS FEL KART, Carthago standing front, looking left, holding fruits in both hands. Reece period: Period 15. | SK 87608 80184 | Roman          |
| 11168  | Brooch              | An incomplete copper alloy bow brooch of Bow-and-fantail type and of 1st to 2nd century AD date. Only a fragment of the bow and the leg is of characteristic triangular 'fantail' form survive. The surviving length is 26.59mm.                        | SK 875 805     | Roman          |
| 11169  | Brooch              | A copper alloy bow and fantail brooch, Mackreth type TR 4.1bx. It could also be categorised as a trumpet derivative brooch, AD 70-150.The brooch has rectangular wings decorated with a vertical groove at each end.                                    | SK 875 805     | Roman          |
| 11232  | Brooch              | Three-dimensional, hollow bodied brooch in form of a sitting hen with large eye (worn), upstanding comb. Wings folded backwards. Body decorated with short incised lines to represent plumage.  | SK 879 804     | Roman          |
| 11348  | Coin                | Silver coin. Round farthing of Edward I (1272-1307), Withers type 23, issue of 1299-1300, London mint.Obverse description: Facing bust with tall trifoliate crown, neck indicated, rounded drapery; initial cross pattee.                               | SK 859 785     | Medieval       |
| 11349  | Unidentified Object | White metal unidentified object. An indented Y-shaped fragment with its stalk lost to a recent break. The initials C R are adjacent to the broken edge and aligned with it; a tiny cinquefoil occupies each branch of the Y.                            | SK 85119 79200 | Post-Medieval  |
| 11351  | Gaming Piece        | A cast lead possible gaming piece, probably of Early Medieval date, about AD 800 - 1000. It is in the form of a hollow cone, tapering to a sharp point at the apex. The base is almost square. There is no decoration.                                  | SK 837 796     | Early Medieval |
| 11353  | Coin                | A silver halfpenny of James I. First coinage (1603-4). North no. 2078.  | SK 83703 79685 | Post-Medieval  |

| PAS ID | Artefact      | Description   | NGR            | Period         |
|--------|---------------|---|----------------|----------------|
| 11354  | Sword         | An incomplete iron or iron and copper alloy sword pommel of Early Medieval date, c.AD 900 - 1100. The pommel is of Petersen's Type L, VI late lobed form. The pommel is broadly triangular in profile and pointed oval in plan.   | SK 83677 79586 | Early Medieval |
| 11359  | Strap Fitting | A medieval copper alloy strap-slide, for holding down the free end of a strap. The item has a D-shaped frame with the remains of the rivet inside and outside the frame. The knob at the terminal has been damaged.   | SK 83716 79642 | Medieval       |
| 11362  | Coin          | A medieval silver cut halfpenny of Henry II (Classes 1a-c), Richard (Classes 3-4b), or John (Class 5a). Moneyer ALAIN. Mint either London, Carlisle, Lincoln, or York.  | SK 837 806     | Medieval       |
| 11378  | Coin          | Silver coin. Fragment of a cut farthing of Henry III (1216-1272); itself broken with loss of legend. A number of coin fragments considered to be cut from Islamic dirhams was reported along with this, which is superficially similar in its appearance.   | SK 83698 79641 | Medieval       |
| 11379  | Mount         | Copper alloy mount. Cast mount with seven petals around a central boss and with a pair of tiny spurs projecting from one side. An integrally cast rivet of length 4mm and diameter 1.6mm projects from an off-centre position on the back.  | SK 83702 79715 | Medieval       |
| 11381  | Coin          | Silver coin fragment. Small fragment from a probably hammered coin of a post-medieval English ruler, probably of the House of Stuart (1603-1688); Charles I (1625-1649) is the most likely.   | SK 83599 79757 | Post-Medieval  |
| 11383  | Coin          | Copper alloy coin. Probably a barbarous radiate, though the scyphate or concavo-convex flan makes this appear to be of native British manufacture in an older - if not anachronistic - tradition. Initially checked against ABC, where it does not appear.  | SK 83615 79703 | Roman          |
| 11391  | Vessel        | Copper alloy vessel fragment. Small cast cauldron or pipkin leg, of plano-convex section, flat in front, slightly expanding towards an everted and widened flat-based foot; broken at its upper end. Blackened by use on a hearth. Suggested date: Medieval.  | SK 83755 79593 | Medieval       |
| 11393  | Mount         | Copper alloy possible mount fragment. A tiny triangular chip from a flat-backed object with a possibly straight edge with linear border confining a curved element of stamped or chip carved relief decoration within which a possibly radial bar with grooved centre appears in a curved setting.  | SK 83761 79637 | Early Medieval |
| 11394  | Coin          | Silver coin. Halfpenny of Edward III (1327-1377), probably florin coinage, issue of 1344-1351, Withers type 7 issue of London mint. Obverse description: facing bare shouldered bust. Obverse inscription: EDWARDVS R[---] Reverse description: Long cross, three pellets in each angle. Reverse inscription: CIVI/[TAS/LON]/DON  | SK 83749 79646 | Medieval       |
| 11395  | Pin           | Copper alloy possible pin head fragment. Flat cast plate with a curved outer edge elements of a decorative scheme comprising cabled border rendered by a closely juxtaposed series of bars, a groove which it encloses, and a similar possibly radial cabled band meeting it at right angles, with elements of another broad bar similarly aligned. The impression is of a fragment from a circular object; possibly decorated discoid pin head or a mount. | SK 83682 79683 | Early Medieval |
| 11398  | Coin          | Silver coin. Venetian soldino or galley halpin of Doge Leonardo Loredan (1501-1520), pierced at 12 O'clock reverse. Obverse description: Doge kneeling before saint holding vertical banner.  | SK 83645 79701 | Post-Medieval  |
| 11401  | Coin          | Silver coin. Farthing of Edward II (1307-1327), probably Withers type 30, issue of 1310-1314. Obverse description: Facing bust with bifoliate fleur right and possibly trifoliate fleur left, drapery of angled wedges indented at their ends.  | SK 859 787     | Medieval       |

| PAS ID | Artefact     | Description  | NGR            | Period        |
|--------|--------------|--|----------------|---------------|
| 11402  | Mount        | Copper alloy mount. Composite mount comprising a rectangular plate decorated with polychrome enamel, and a back plate whose rounded top is folded over the enamelled plate at its top. A pair of rivets of diameter 1.5mm pass into the top of the back plate.   | SK 859 787     | Medieval      |
| 11403  | Coin         | Silver coin. Scots cut farthing, probably a voided long cross issue of Alexander III (1249-1286), long cross and stars issue of 1250-1280. Obverse description: Bust left with sceptre before face.  | SK 859 787     | Medieval      |
| 11404  | Coin         | A cut farthing of John dating from c. AD1205-1209. Class 5b2-5c. Moneyer and mint unknown E?R.O is the rev legend. Obv: hENRICVS REX crowned bust facing with sceptre left Rev: [...]E?R.O[N...] voided short cross.   | SK 85532 78772 | Medieval      |
| 11405  | Coin         | A halfpenny of Edward III dating from c AD1335-1345. Second (star marked) coinage. Withers type 5 with star after ANG on the obverse and after DON on the reverse, London mint. Obv: E[DWARDV]S REX [AN]G*Rev: C[IVITA]S LO[ND]ON*NB   | SK 85435 78745 | Medieval      |
| 11406  | Coin         | A halfgroat of Elizabeth I dating from c. AD1584-86. Initial mark is possibly an escallop (or ermine). N 2016. Obv: [E D G ]ROSA SIN[E SPINA] crowned bust left with two pellets behind Rev: CIVI[TAS LON]DON long cross fourchee dividing legend over square shield   | SK 85721 78324 | Post-Medieval |
| 11407  | Coin         | Unknown short cross cut halfpenny dating from AD1180-1247. Mint and moneyer unknown. Obv: [hENRICVS REX] Rev: illegible  | SK 85518 78912 | Medieval      |
| 11408  | Coin         | Cut halfpenny of John dating from c. AD1205. Probably class 5b1 due to the flat topped R on the rev. Mint/moneyer unknown. Possibly Hernaud, Arnaud or Renaud (?) Obv: [hENRICV]S REX Rev: [...]VR(D?) ON [...]  | SK 85657 78867 | Medieval      |
| 11409  | Coin         | A farthing of Edward II dating from 1310-1314. Withers type 30, London mint Obv: EDWAR[DVS REX] Rev: CIVITAS LON[ON]NB   | SK 85269 78765 | Medieval      |
| 11410  | Coin         | A Continental sterling imitation (a crockard) of John II of Avesnes, count of Hainaut (1280-1304) and count of Holland (1299-1304), dating from AD1290 - 1300. The mint is Mons (now in present-day Belgium).  | SK 85632 78783 | Medieval      |
| 11411  | Flat Axehead | Small cast copper alloy flat axe with a narrow butt end and a slightly flanged blade, dating from the Early Bronze Age. The butt end is 21 mm wide and 3 mm thick and the blade end is 52 mm wide and 3 mm thick, and the length of the whole axe is only 113.5 mm. The edge of the blade of the axe appears to be unused, and the size of the axe suggests that it might have been used for votive reasons. | SK 83891 79137 | Bronze Age    |
| 11412  | Coin         | Late medieval penny of Edward III penny dating from c. AD1352-55. Pre-treaty series D or E, York (Royal) mint. North 1157 or 1168. Obv: [hEN]RI[...]REX ANG[L...] Rev: [CIVITAS EBO]RACI: The find was not seen by the FLO in person.  | SK 85392 78805 | Medieval      |
| 11413  | Coin         | A late medieval halfpenny of Henry VI dating from the early c. 1427-1430. Plain issue, London mint. North 1453. Peak waisted letter O's in [LON]DON typical of Henry issues. Obv: [hEN]RIC [...] Rev: [CIVITAS LON]DONm.   | SK 85422 78734 | Medieval      |
| 11414  | Coin         | A late Roman radiate of Claudius II dating from c. AD268-270. Obv: IMP C C[LAVDIVS...] radiate bust right Rev: illegible/ deity standing.  | SK 85780 78308 | Roman         |

| PAS ID | Artefact    | Description   | NGR            | Period        |
|--------|-------------|---|----------------|---------------|
| 11415  | Coin        | A long cross cut halfpenny of Henry III dating from c. AD1257-70. Class 5e-h. Minted by Nicole of Canterbury Obv: [hE]NRICVS REXRev: [NIC]OLE ON C[ANT].  | SK 85186 78762 | Medieval      |
| 11416  | Coin        | Cut halfpenny of Alexander III dating from c. AD1250-80. Long cross and stars coinage. Type VII, bust facing R minted either by Walter at an unknown mint or Rainald at Perth.  | SK 85538 78836 | Medieval      |
| 11417  | Coin        | Cut halfpenny of John dating from c. AD1205-1207. Class 5b2, possibly London mint.Obv: [hE]NRIC[VS REX]Crowned bust facingRev: [...].ON.L?[...] voided short cross.   | SK 85552 78750 | Medieval      |
| 11418  | Coin        | Cut farthing of Richard I or John dating from between c. 1189-1203/04. Class 2-4b, minted by Vlard of Canterbury.Obv: [hENRICVS RE]X Crowned bust facingRev: VLA[RD ON CANT] voided short cross.  | SK 85356 78813 | Medieval      |
| 11419  | Coin        | Penny of Elizabeth I dating from c. AD1590-92. Initial mark a hand. North 2017.Obv: E D G ROSA SINE SPINA Crowned bust facing rightRev: CIVITAS LONDON long cross fourchee over square shield dividing legend.  | SK 85711 78226 | Post-Medieval |
| 11420  | Coin        | Farthing of Edward I dating from c. AD1282-89. Withers type 14, corresponds to North Class 4d/e/ North 1054/1.Obv: E R ANGLIE Crowned bust facingRev: CIVITAS LONDON long cross dividing legend with pellets in angles; annulets in 1st and 3rd quarter.        | SK 85814 78379 | Medieval      |
| 11421  | Coin        | A halfpenny of Henry VI dating from c. 1422-30. Annulet issue, London mint, pellet L of crown.Obv: [hENRIC] REX [ANGLI] Crowned bust facingRev: CIVITAS LONDON long cross dividing legend with pellets in angles; annulets in 1st and 3rd quarter.              | SK 85446 78725 | Medieval      |
| 11422  | Coin        | Halfpenny of Henry III dating from AD1248-1249. Class 3ab, minted by Nicole of Canterbury.Obv: hENRICVS REX III Crowned bust facingRev: NIC[OLE ON C]ANT voided long cross dividing legend with pellets in angles.  | SK 85222 78832 | Medieval      |
| 11423  | Coin        | Penny of Edward I dating from c. AD1280-1. Class 3e, Newcastle mint. North 1020.Obv: EDWRANGLDNSHYB Crowned bust facingRev: VILLA NOVI CASTRI long cross dividing legend with pellets in angles.  | SK 85621 78896 | Medieval      |
| 11424  | Weight      | A complete biconical lead alloy weight, probably a spindle whorl dating from the 13th-15th century AD. It was decorated with a moulded geometrical decoration which is difficult to make out in the image the finder sent.                                      | SK 85205 78843 | Medieval      |
| 11425  | Bulla       | One half of a cast lead or lead alloy papal bulla of Pope Urban VI dating from AD1378-1389.The front of the bulla shows the name of the Pope, which is written in the nominative, with his abbreviated title (PP: Pastor Pastorum - Shepherd of the Shepherds). | SK 85503 78820 | Medieval      |
| 11426  | Seal Matrix | Copper alloy seal matrix probably dating from the later medieval period, that is the 15th century. The seal matrix is incomplete with half of the small handle missing which may have terminated in a suspension loop.  | SK 85320 78755 | Medieval      |
| 11427  | Brooch      | Fragment of copper alloy trumpet brooch dating from the Roman period, that is c. AD75-175. Only the trumpet head and part of the bow and spring survive.  | SK 85677 78311 | Roman         |

| PAS ID | Artefact             | Description   | NGR            | Period         |
|--------|----------------------|---|----------------|----------------|
| 11431  | Coin                 | A silver Post-Medieval coin; a farthing of Henry VIII (AD 1509 - 1547), second coinage (AD 1526 - 1544). DEO GRACIAS reverse with a long cross and a pellet in each angle.  | SK 83657 79585 | Post-Medieval  |
| 11433  | Needle               | A copper alloy needle of uncertain date, AD 41 - 1500. The shaft is circular in cross-section and the head is flattened and wider. The upper end of the head is square and there is a long, oval eye which has been cut rather than drilled.  | SK 83668 79641 | Roman          |
| 11434  | Mount                | A copper alloy artefact, probably a mount of early-Medieval date, about AD 400 - 1066. It is rectangular in plan, slightly domed on the upper surface and slightly concave beneath. There is a circular piercing at each end to take a copper alloy rivet.  | SK 83682 79594 | Early Medieval |
| 11442  | Brooch               | A silver gilt Medieval incomplete pin from a brooch dating from about AD 1250 - 1350. The pin is D shaped in section with a rounded upper face and tapers towards the point, though it is broken with only the loop end surviving.  | SK 83641 79731 | Medieval       |
| 11453  | Coin                 | A silver halfpenny of Henry VI, mint of Calais, annulets issue, struck AD1422-27. North no. 1435.   | SK 850 788     | Medieval       |
| 11469  | Coin                 | Silver coin. Short cross cut farthing, possibly of John (1199-1216) or Henry III (1216-1272), possibly class 6 issue of 1208-1218, as inferred from disintegrated form of R and moneyer (possibly Samvel).  | SK 856 783     | Medieval       |
| 11470  | Coin                 | Silver coin. Short cross cut farthing, possibly of John (1199-1216), possibly class 5 issue of 1204-1209, London mint. Obverse description: Facing bust with sceptre left hair (left) of neat curl and pellet.  | SK 856 783     | Medieval       |
| 11471  | Coin                 | Silver coin. Short cross cut farthing of John (1199-1216), class 5b issue of 1204-1209, moneyer Alisandre from either Ipswich or Rochester mint. Obverse description: Facing bust with sceptre left, hair (left) of at least one neat curl and pellet. Obverse inscription: (--)EX (--) Reverse description: Voided short cross, quatrefoil in angle. Reverse inscription: (---)/SAN/(--) | SK 856 783     | Medieval       |
| 11472  | Coin                 | Silver coin. Short cross cut farthing, probably of John (1199-1216), possibly class 5b1, issue of 1204-1209 Obverse description: Facing bust with sceptre left, hair (left) of two curls and two pellets. Obverse inscription: h(---)EX Reverse description: Voided short cross, quatrefoil in each angle. Reverse inscription: (--)hE?N/(--)   | SK 856 783     | Medieval       |
| 11473  | Coin                 | Silver coin: Scottish voided long cross cut halfpenny of Alexander III (1249-1286), long cross and stars issue of 1250-1280, probably Berwick mint. Obverse description: Crowned bust with sceptre left. Obverse inscription: [?]AL(-- X Reverse description: Voided short cross, quatrefoil in each angle. Reverse inscription: (--)hE?N/(--)  | SK 856 783     | Medieval       |
| 11474  | Harness Pendant      | A cast, copper alloy, medieval heraldic harness pendant with enamel, dating from 1250-1400. It is a "heater shaped" shield similar to "London Museum Medieval catalogue", page 118, figure 38 (I).  | SK 84 79       | Medieval       |
| 11500  | Metal Working Debris | A group of four pieces of scrap metal of possible Early-medieval to Medieval date (AD 410-1500). The metal pieces are irregular in shape with some smooth and some pitted surfaces. One is tubular, one a sub-rectangular sheet and two are globular.   | SK 836 798     | Medieval       |
| 11501  | Coin                 | A complete copper alloy styca, non-pictorial series Y sub-group 3, of the kings of Northumbria of Aethelred II. Moneyer: A[LD]H[ER]E. (AD 840-848).   | SK 836 798     | Early Medieval |

| PAS ID | Artefact      | Description   | NGR          | Period         |
|--------|---------------|---|--------------|----------------|
| 11503  | Coin          | A complete base silver sceat, plumed bird with beaded standard reverse, series E, Variety L. AD 700-765. Abramson, P 56, No E320.   | SK 835 810   | Early Medieval |
| 11507  | Coin          | A late Roman copper-alloy nummus of the House of Constantine, DIVO CONSTANTINO (Emperor on quadriga, riding to heaven). Struck AD 337-341.  | SK 856 783   | Roman          |
| 11508  | Coin          | A silver cut halfpenny of Henry II, 'Tealby' cross and crosslets type. Struck 1158-1189.  | SK 856 783   | Medieval       |
| 11509  | Brooch        | An enamelled copper-alloy Roman disc brooch. The brooch was circular but now is more an oval shape. The centre has a reeled boss with an empty setting in the middle. A catchplate and lug are located on the reverse.  | SK 856 783   | Roman          |
| 11510  | Brooch        | Fragment of a bow from an Anglo-Saxon Great Square Headed brooch, or perhaps an elaborate cruciform type. The bow is arched and has a moulded vertical line up the centre, with a circular cell in the middle.  | SK 856 783   | Early Medieval |
| 11521  | Axehead       | A partially polished flint axe dating to the later Neolithic period (circa 2500 BC to 2100 BC). The axe is sub-rectangular in plan and gently tapers to the butt. The body and butt are pointed-oval/lozenge in cross-section.  | SK 859 781   | Neolithic      |
| 11522  | Roof Tile     | Fragment of a medieval glazed tile, probably from a roof. The fragment is now sub-triangular in plan and curved in cross-section. The top has a broken ridge that appears to have extended upwards on the angle, while the rest of the tile curved downwards.   | SK 859 781   | Medieval       |
| 11523  | Floor Tile    | Fragment of a medieval decorated floor tile from a high status building. The tile would have been square, however only the top and right hand sides are original, indicating that this fragment is from the top right corner of the tile.   | SK 859 781   | Medieval       |
| 11524  | Brooch        | An incomplete Anglo-Saxon copper-alloy cruciform brooch dating to the 6th century AD. The brooch has a rectangular headplate with integrally cast side knobs. The side knobs are collared and half-rounded.   | SK 8522 7931 | Early Medieval |
| 11565  | Strap End     | An Early Medieval copper alloy strap end. This strap end is rectangular and divides into two at the attachment end. There are two copper alloy rivets at the attachment end. The terminal is in the form of an animal head.   | SK 84 79     | Early Medieval |
| 11567  | Key (Locking) | Copper alloy key. Cast rotary key for a casket, with a drilled aperture of diameter 5mm in an otherwise solid rhomboid bow. The bow is flat, but the stem of oval - possibly originally hexagonal - section. The pin is stepped and pointed and a rectangular bit bears a single cleft at its front edge. | SK 837 797   | Medieval       |
| 11568  | Coin          | Silver coin. Farthing of Edward I class 3de, North 1053/2, York mint, issue of 1280. Obverse description: Facing bust with trifoliate crown with spearheads and prominent central fleur, curved line for drapery; no inner circle.  | SK 837 797   | Medieval       |
| 11569  | Coin          | Silver coin fragment, possibly of a Threepence of Elizabeth I (1558-1603) Obverse description: Obliterated. Reverse description: Shield of Arms with long cross; legend lost. Diameter: (in excess of) 17.8mm, Weight: 0.65gms.   | SK 837 797   | Post-Medieval  |



| PAS ID | Artefact            | Description   | NGR          | Period         |
|--------|---------------------|---|--------------|----------------|
| 11570  | Coin                | Silver coin. Short cross cut farthing, possibly class 4 of Richard I (1189-1199) or John (1199-1216) issue of 1194-1205<br>Obverse description: Facing bust with sceptre left.<br>Obverse inscription: (-) EX(-), poor definition of X may hint at class 4.     | SK 837 797   | Medieval       |
| 11571  | Coin                | Silver coin. Voided long cross cut Halfpenny of Henry III (1216-1272), possibly class 5, though colon in legend and form of crown introduce doubt unless muled, probably issue of 1247-1272.  | SK 837 797   | Medieval       |
| 11592  | Coin                | A medieval silver farthing of Edward I, Class 10, mint of London.   | SK 856 783   | Medieval       |
| 11593  | Coin                | A silver medieval penny of Edward I, Kingston upon Hull mint. Class 9b.   | SK 856 783   | Medieval       |
| 11648  | Unidentified Object | Cast copper alloy object in the form of an animal head (zoomorphic). Moulded in the round. Long arched neck, small head with rounded ear with sinuous flat wavy projection from the back of the ear.  | SK 8382 8027 | Early Medieval |
| 11697  | Knife               | Iron knife with scale tang and bone scale plates, one missing, the other incomplete, fixed by two iron pins. The apparently integral terminal of the tang is domed in plan and expanded on either side to act as a stop for the bone plates.                    | SK 836 799   | Medieval       |
| 11698  | Hooked Tag          | Early Medieval sheet copper alloy hooked tag, incomplete; 8th-9th century. Elongated triangular plate, the upper corners broken off across across the two attachment holes. The obverse is decorated with a perimeter border of punched dots.                   | SK 836 799   | Early Medieval |
| 11700  | Coin                | Clipped siliqua, probably of the House of Valentinian, c. AD 364-78, probably VRBS ROMA, Roma seated left on throne, 367-75, probably Trier.  | SK 862 778   | Roman          |
| 11706  | Coin                | Silver penny of Edward I, Bury St Edmunds mint, Class 10.   | SK 862 778   | Medieval       |
| 11715  | Coin                | Silver farthing of Edward I, London mint.   | SK 861 778   | Medieval       |
| 11716  | Coin                | Early-middle Roman copper alloy as, uncertain emperor.  | SK 861 778   | Roman          |
| 11717  | Coin                | Illegible voided long cross cut farthing, probably Henry III.   | SK 862 778   | Medieval       |
| 11723  | Brooch              | Treasure Report: 2005 T211<br>The pin from a medieval brooch, decorated with a slim collar with punched ornament. The pin is silver and dates from the thirteenth century, and therefore qualifies as treasure under the stipulations of the Treasure Act 1996. | SK 8371 8023 | Medieval       |
| 11727  | Hinge               | A copper-alloy hinge, possibly from a casket or similar container. The object is triangular in plan, plano-convex in cross-section and has two incomplete rear-ward curving arms extending from the wide end.   | SK 837 797   | Early Medieval |

| PAS ID | Artefact            | Description   | NGR          | Period         |
|--------|---------------------|---|--------------|----------------|
| 11735  | Finger Ring         | Incomplete bezel from a gold finger ring. The fragment is square and decorated on the surface with a rough lozenge and central line of punched circles. The circles are crudely executed with some overlapping.   | SK 860 779   | Early Medieval |
| 11737  | Coin                | A worn silver cut farthing, probably of John (1199-1216), mint of London. Uncertain moneyer. The coin has a letter 'E' with an extended spur (cf. J.J. North 'English Hammered Coinage', p. 219, fig. 10.) which would indicate this coin is Class 5b-6a (1204-1216). | SK 860 779   | Medieval       |
| 11738  | Coin                | A silver penny of Edward I, mint of Canterbury, Class 10, probably cf1.   | SK 860 779   | Medieval       |
| 11739  | Seal Matrix         | Lead vesica shaped seal matrix. The matrix has a small damaged suspension loop on the undecorated reverse. The face of the seal has a damaged fleur-de-lis in the centre with an inscription surrounding it.  | SK 860 779   | Medieval       |
| 11749  | Coin                | A silver farthing of Edward I, mint of London, Class 4de.   | SK860779     | Medieval       |
| 11750  | Brooch              | An incomplete copper alloy headstud brooch dating to the early Roman period. The brooch has flat wings with a copper alloy spring on the reverse. The suspension loop is missing. The bow is triangular in cross section and has a headstud at the top.               | SK 860 779   | Roman          |
| 11751  | Coin                | A late Roman copper-alloy nummus of the House of Constantine, 'CAESARVM NOSTRORVM' type, uncertain mint.  | SK 860 779   | Roman          |
| 11752  | Coin                | A late Roman copper alloy nummus of Magnentius, mint of Trier. The reverse depicts two Victories standing facing, holding a shield inscribed VOT/V/MVLT/X. There is no column. RIC VIII, no. 312.   | SK 860 779   | Roman          |
| 11753  | Coin                | An illegible Roman copper-alloy sestertius.   | SK 860 779   | Roman          |
| 11754  | Coin                | A silver hammered penny of Edward I, Class 10, mint of Bury St. Edmunds.  | SK 860 779   | Medieval       |
| 11755  | Coin                | A silver halfpenny, probably of Edward III, mint of York.   | SK 860 779   | Medieval       |
| 11756  | Brooch              | Incomplete copper alloy headstud brooch. The brooch has flat, grooved wing faces with a copper alloy spring on the reverse. The suspension loop at the top is missing. The bow is triangular in cross-section and tapers to the break.                                | SK 860 779   | Roman          |
| 11757  | Unidentified Object | Elongated and undecorated copper alloy object. The object is rectangular in cross-section and tapers at one end. Either end is broken.  | SK 860 779   | Roman          |
| 11758  | Key (Locking)       | Small copper alloy casket key. The key has a hollow oval bow with a broken bit. The eye is round.   | SK 8591 7781 | Medieval       |

| PAS ID | Artefact                 | Description  | NGR            | Period         |
|--------|--------------------------|--|----------------|----------------|
| 11763  | Coin                     | Medieval coin; cut silver short cross cut halfpenny of Henry II, Richard I, John or Henry III, moneyer Walter, mint either London, Canterbury, Lincoln or Northampton. Slightly bent and with corresponding crack.                   | SK 836 799     | Medieval       |
| 11764  | Coin                     | Early medieval coin; copper styca, probably of Ethelred II, 1st reign, 841-844, moneyer Brother. Diameter 13.14mm, thickness 1.56mm, weight 0.91g.   | SK 836 798     | Early Medieval |
| 11812  | Coin                     | Early Medieval coin; Northumbrian or Archbishops of York copper styca, blundered legends, c.810-900. Diameter 13.56mm, weight 1.09g.   | SK 84 80       | Early Medieval |
| 11936  | Finger Ring              | Sheet which is folded, the ends overlapped and soldered together. Six panels run around the outside of the ring, each with the same floral decoration inside the panel.  | SK 85324 78325 | Post-Medieval  |
| 11937  | Coin                     | Circular O, crowned heater shield with three fleur-de-lys and a Fleur-de-lys either side.  | SK 85327 8325  | Medieval       |
| 11938  | Dress Hook               | Cordate shaped, drilled holes around the outside, very crude scroll work in the centre made from silver wire mounted in solder, scroll decoration on top and two rivet holes collared hook at the bottom.                            | SK 85324 78325 | Early Medieval |
| 11939  | Button And Loop Fastener | Cordate shaped, central boss with a groove running around the outside. Loop on the reverse is missing.   | SK 85324 78325 | Roman          |
| 11940  | Padlock                  | Medieval copper-alloy padlock. Both the barrel and bolt remain. Bolt consists of two prongs attached to a circular plate, each prong has a narrow plate soldered to the top and bottom section to act as springs.                    | SK 85324 78325 | Medieval       |
| 11941  | Weight                   | Polyhedral with six sides containing three dots decoration within a beaded border.   | SK 85324 78325 | Early Medieval |
| 11942  | Furniture Fitting        | Rectangular with chip carved of lozenge shape with a raised border on two sides. Rivet hole in one corner. Appears to have been cut along two of its sides before deposition.  | SK 85324 78325 | Early Medieval |
| 11943  | Brooch                   | Circular section with cross in middle, separated into four equal sections, to one side there is a sub-triangular terminal containing a central cell surrounded by four cells all containing yellow enamel, the other side is broken. | SK 85324 78325 | Early Medieval |
| 11945  | Hooked Tag               | Anglo-Saxon hooked tag, panel circular with central hole and drilled decoration.   | SK 85324 78325 | Early Medieval |
| 11946  | Strap End                | Incomplete Trehwiddle style strap-end, traces of niello inlay. Anglo-Saxon.  | SK 85324 78325 | Early Medieval |
| 11947  | Brooch                   | Foot fragment of an Anglo-Saxon brooch.  | SK 85324 78325 | Early Medieval |

| PAS ID | Artefact            | Description  | NGR            | Period         |
|--------|---------------------|--|----------------|----------------|
| 11948  | Stud                | Stud or ornamental nail with flower shaped head, gilt.   | SK 85324 78325 | Medieval       |
| 11949  | Gaming Piece        | Little lead cast conical object, worn. Viking game piece?  | SK 85324 78325 | Early Medieval |
| 11950  | Purse               | Complete purse-bar with cross hatched decoration, only hanging swivel missing. Traces of silver inlay.   | SK 84 79       | Medieval       |
| 11951  | Unidentified Object | A hand-made two-dimensional copper-alloy object. The profile of the object is curved. The 'top' area of the object is roughly heart-shaped. One side is flat with an angular curve rather than rounded.                    | SK 85324 78325 | Medieval       |
| 11952  | Strap Fitting       | Strap- or belt end, 2 thin sheets riveted together.  | SK 85324 78325 | Medieval       |
| 11953  | Strap End           | Cross hatched panel pretending to be interlace, animal headed terminal . Rigid. Upper half missing.  | SK 85324 78325 | Early Medieval |
| 11954  | Strap End           | Viking strap end, two raised verticals on front, 3 small rivet holes . Straight top edge.  | SK 85324 78325 | Early Medieval |
| 11955  | Key (Locking)       | Bronze Roman finger ring key. In perfect condition. The bit has four finely cut teeth, Bit decorated with a few incised lines.   | SK 85324 78325 | Roman          |
| 11956  | Coin                | Derivative issue of Northumbrian Kings. Square shape flan  | SK 85324 78325 | Early Medieval |
| 11957  | Sword               | Heavily gilded, crown shaped, deeply chip carved. Hilt decoration of a Viking sword.   | SK 85324 78325 | Early Medieval |
| 11960  | Strap Fitting       | A cast silver circular mount, decorated with raised radiate lines, probably a strap slider The object has a raised face and a flat back on which are two attachments lugs, probably originally linked by a transverse bar. | SK 85324 78325 | Early Medieval |
| 11961  | Button              | Cast copper alloy button, oval, concave/convex, large integral loop on back, face bears three stags progressing around outer edge. Diameter 28.4 x 24.6mm, Height 15.0mm, Mass 22.60g.cf. SWYOR-D4CAB3                     | SK 85324 78325 | Post-Medieval  |
| 11962  | Weight              | Openwork, three animals? connected, incised lines with traces of gilding. Hemisphere, filled with lead.  | SK 85324 78325 | Early Medieval |
| 11963  | Unidentified Object | One sided, with rounded tip and five blobs, groups of 2 incised lines on bottom, top and in middle. Back flattened and smooth. Shank partly hollow, one AE rivet still in place to secure object to stick. Iron Age.       | SK 85324 78325 | Prehistoric    |

| PAS ID | Artefact            | Description   | NGR            | Period         |
|--------|---------------------|---|----------------|----------------|
| 11964  | Brooch              | Cast copper alloy disc brooch bearing three, inward facing, animals' heads each with broad face, narrowed muzzle, and large, rounded ears.  | SK 85 79       | Early Medieval |
| 11965  | Brooch              | Dolphin type brooch, highly ornate and with violin shaped flaring sides. No parallel.   | SK 85324 78325 | Roman          |
| 11969  | Brooch              | Silver ring brooch, now broken but substantially complete. The main section is 2.0mm in diameter expanding at four points to form 4.5m diameter beads. Between these were three lozenge shaped bezels (one now missing) decorated with four small diamonds.       | SK 85 79       | Medieval       |
| 11970  | Purse               | Cast copper alloy purse bar, Two round sectioned arms terminating in flat discs, separated from the bar by circumferential grooves. One terminal is missing. The fitting in the centre of the bar is unclear on the drawing.                                      | SK 85 79       | Medieval       |
| 11971  | Hooked Tag          | Cast copper alloy hooked tag of Read's Class E Type 8, figurative, showing two birds (one now missing) facing the hook. Hook D sectioned and separated from the plate by a moulding which bears incised angled lines.   | SK 85 79       | Post-Medieval  |
| 11972  | Mount               | Cast copper alloy strap mound, bar shaped with a central domed boss (solid, not hollow cast). Linked to this by short bars are two perforated bosses, one still containing a rivet, by which the mount was attached to a strap.                                   | SK 85 79       | Medieval       |
| 11973  | Mount               | Cast copper alloy mount, one end flattened and folded back to form a loop through which is a rivet. At the other end is a second, larger rivet by which the mount was secured to the strap.   | SK8579         | Medieval       |
| 11974  | Unidentified Object | Cast lead object, apparently with a thin section, its surface covered with fine ribs or grooves (as this object can now only be described from the drawing some features are open to doubt).  | SK 85 79       | Post-Medieval  |
| 11975  | Coin Weight         | Copper alloy coin weigh for a half noble, simplified image of a ship on one face, other face plain. The mass would suggest that the weight (2.86g = 44 grains) suggest that the weight is for a half noble of the period 1412-1462.                               | SK 85 79       | Medieval       |
| 11976  | Book Fitting        | Sheet copper alloy book clasp, rectangular, one end truncated, the other narrows and is turned back to form a hook. The surface is highly decorated in the cluttered style typical of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.                                    | SK 85 79       | Post-Medieval  |
| 11977  | Buckle              | Cast copper alloy buckle frame, off-set bar, flat sectioned hoop with cabled decoration meeting in a central notch for the pin. In London buckle of this form, but not with this decoration, were found in contexts dated to 1350-1400 (Egan and Pritchard 1991). | SK 85 79       | Medieval       |
| 11978  | Stud                | Stud, apparently with a tapering, blunt ended, 5.7mm diameter, copper alloy shank and a 1.0mm thick sheet lead head, divided into four quarters by grooves.   | SK 85 79       | Medieval       |
| 11979  | Strap End           | Cast copper alloy fragment bearing what is likely to be the remains of Borre style ring chain decoration, truncated on all sides.   | SK 85 79       | Early Medieval |

| PAS ID | Artefact     | Description  | NGR      | Period         |
|--------|--------------|--|----------|----------------|
| 11980  | Finger Ring  | Cast silver fragment with incised and stamped decoration, not seen by KL and described from the drawing done by ME. The fragment is truncated at both ends, its central section has a flattened, triangular section. | SK 85 79 | Medieval       |
| 11981  | Bell         | Fragment of a cast copper alloy crotal bell bearing a shield shaped maker's mark. Section 1.8mm thick, bell appears to have been biconical.  | SK 85 79 | Post-Medieval  |
| 11982  | Mount        | Cast copper alloy mount, openwork, floral decoration, but worn. Two attachment studs on the back, one complete and bent back, originally to secure it.   | SK 85 79 | Post-Medieval  |
| 11983  | Needle       | Bone needle or pin, round sectioned shaft, now truncated, eye end flattened oval with a rectangular slot forming the eye.  | SK 85 79 | Roman          |
| 11984  | Brooch       | Cast copper alloy pin from a brooch, round shank with a ring fitting at one end, between the ring and shank is a well defined collar.  | SK 85 79 | Medieval       |
| 11985  | Nail         | Cast copper alloy nail or stud, head domed, shank square sectioned and truncated. Similar nails were found in excavations in Colchester.   | SK 85 79 | Roman          |
| 11986  | Seal Matrix  | Vesica shaped lead object with faceted sides, one face plain the bears traces of raised decoration. This object was described as the blank for a seal matrix but some caution must be exercised.                     | SK 85 79 | Medieval       |
| 11987  | Weight       | Disc shaped lead object with a crudely cast rib across one face, other face plain. At one side are traces of what might be a casting gate. Function unknown.   | SK 85 79 | Early Medieval |
| 11988  | Finger Ring  | Cast copper alloy finger ring, plain hoop, bezel broad, flat, oval and engraved with an unidentified motif set within a cabled ring. Some traces of gilding.   | SK 85 79 | Post-Medieval  |
| 11989  | Vessel       | Fragment of a cast copper alloy cauldron leg.  | SK 85 79 | Medieval       |
| 11990  | Knife        | Flint implement, probably a knife. Triangular with low angle, parallel parallel retouch down both long sides of dorsal face. Ventral face plain. Type of flint not described on original record. Bronze Age.         | SK 85 79 | Prehistoric    |
| 11991  | Bead         | Bead made from black glass, shaped like a conical frustrum with rounded corners, central hole, 3mm diameter. Colour appears black in reflected light by may have been different in transmitted light. Iron Age.      | SK 85 79 | Prehistoric    |
| 11992  | Brooch       | Cast copper alloy brooch of trumpet type, corroded with much loss of detail. Three mouldings around the centre of the bow. Remains of the coiled spring present. Catch plate present but damaged.                    | SK 85 79 | Roman          |
| 11993  | Gaming Piece | Cast lead object in a form suggestive of a bar of metal folded to form a block. Base flat.   | SK 85 79 | Early Medieval |

| PAS ID | Artefact      | Description   | NGR      | Period        |
|--------|---------------|---|----------|---------------|
| 11994  | Strap Fitting | Cast copper alloy strap loop, trapezoid with two projections on the inside of the narrow end. Swelling in the centre of the wider end. Section D shaped. Loops of this type were found in London in context dated to the thirteenth century.                    | SK 85 79 | Medieval      |
| 11995  | Buckle        | Cast copper alloy buckle and plate, D-shaped buckle frame with narrowed offset bar and roller. Outside edge is narrowed to accommodate the roller which bears a central groove. Pin end missing. Long folded buckle-plate, incised dotted line around the edge. | SK 85 79 | Medieval      |
| 11996  | Buckle        | Cast copper alloy buckle frame, off-set bar, the form of the outer edge suggest that it was fitted with a sheet metal roller. This buckle can be paralleled by examples from context dated to 1270-1350 in London.  | SK 85 79 | Medieval      |
| 11997  | Brooch        | Copper alloy brooch made from two twisted wires, remains of pinrest and hinge present. Brooches of this form are not uncommon but dating evidence seems lacking.  | SK 85 79 | Post-Medieval |
| 11998  | Buckle        | Cast copper alloy oval buckle frame with offset bar. Section oval. Remains of pin present. In London buckles of this form were found in contexts dating to c. 1200-1350.  | SK 85 79 | Medieval      |
| 11999  | Brooch        | Brooch made from conjoined coils of copper alloy wire or tube,remains of pin rest and hinge present. Surface bears stamped floral/leaf decoration. Brooches of this form are not uncommon but dating evidence seems lacking.                                    | SK 85 79 | Post-Medieval |
| 12000  | Buckle        | Cast copper alloy buckle, oval with a central bar, outer faces shaped, one lipped the other waved/complex. Sides straight. Section flattened trapezoid.   | SK 85 79 | Medieval      |
| 12001  | Buckle        | Cast copper alloy buckle frame with narrowed offset bar, section D shaped, with a flattened inner edge. Sheet metal pin present and wrapped around the bar. In London buckles of this form were found in contexts dating to c. 1200-1230.                       | SK 85 79 | Medieval      |
| 12002  | Buckle        | Cast copper alloy buckle, oval frame with narrowed offset bar, section oval. In London buckles of this form were found in contexts dating to c. 1350-1400.  | SK 85 79 | Medieval      |
| 12003  | Buckle        | Oval buckle with ornate, thickened outer edge, a single barrel moulding, bar missing. The outer edge has a flat section, the hoop a D section with the flat face on the inside of the hoop.   | SK 85 79 | Medieval      |
| 12004  | Buckle        | Cast copper alloy spur buckle, oval hoop with a trapezoid integral plate through which are two rivets. Plate has bevelled edges and terminated in a square panel from which curves a hook. Traces of gilding.   | SK 85 79 | Medieval      |
| 12005  | Coin          | Roman coin.   | SK 85 79 | Roman         |
| 12006  | Coin          | Roman coin.   | SK 85 79 | Roman         |
| 12007  | Coin          | Roman coin.   | SK 85 79 | Roman         |

| PAS ID | Artefact            | Description   | NGR      | Period        |
|--------|---------------------|---|----------|---------------|
| 12008  | Coin                | Roman coin.   | SK 85 79 | Roman         |
| 12009  | Coin                | Roman coin.   | SK 85 79 | Roman         |
| 12010  | Coin                | Roman coin.   | SK 85 79 | Roman         |
| 12011  | Strap Fitting       | Cast copper alloy strap loop, trapezoid with two projections on inside of frame. Outer face decorated with three mouldings on middle of frame. This area of the frame has a D shaped section (flat edge on inside) the sides of the frame are flat sectioned. | SK 85 79 | Medieval      |
| 12012  | Buckle              | Cast copper alloy buckle originally fitted with a locking bar, now missing. Frame rectangular and divided by a wide, transverse swivelling pin. The outer edge of the frame has a flat section and the inner edge a round section.                            | SK 85 79 | Medieval      |
| 12013  | Buckle              | Cast copper alloy pin from a buckle or brooch, round sectioned shank, 3.8mm diameter, one end with a blunt point the other curved around to form a loop. Between the shank and loop is a transverse moulding.   | SK 85 79 | Medieval      |
| 12014  | Clasp               | Copper alloy clasp, frame made from sheet metal, 0.6mm thick, locking mechanism may have been cast. Dated by Egan and Pritchard (1991, 117) to 'late thirteenth to early fifteenth century'.  | SK 85 79 | Medieval      |
| 12015  | Ring                | Fragment of a cast copper alloy ring the outer edge bearing a cabled decoration. Round sectioned, 6.9mm diameter, original outside diameter c. 60mm. One end is slightly narrowed and may represent a terminal, the other appears broken. Not datable.        | SK 85 79 | Undated       |
| 12016  | Brooch              | Cast copper alloy brooch fragment, probably part of bow and fantail type. Integral loop on head, bow plain and slightly expanded towards the now missing foot. Hinge type pin mechanism. .  | SK 85 79 | Roman         |
| 12017  | Button              | Cast copper alloy button, oblate head with an integrally cast loop set on a long bar. Read (2005, 31, No. 103) considers buttons of this type to be Post-Medieval   | SK 85 79 | Post-Medieval |
| 12018  | Unidentified Object | Sheet copper alloy object, folded/rolled to form a cylinder at one end of which is a pear shaped plate perforated by a drilled hole. The surface bears filed marks. This object may be the shank of a key or a replacement pin from a ring buckle.            | SK 85 79 | Medieval      |
| 12019  | Spur                | Cast copper alloy, part and attachment points from one arm of a spur, section flattened oval, terminal splayed with two holes drilled through it, separated by a groove.  | SK 85 79 | Post-Medieval |
| 12020  | Brooch              | Two tubular wires intertwined forming part of a brooch, broken, remains of hinge and catch plate. Modern.   | SK 85 79 | Modern        |
| 12021  | Brooch              | Cast copper alloy brooch, two longitudinal mouldings down length of bow, catch plate and coiled spring/pin missing.   | SK 85 79 | Roman         |



| PAS ID | Artefact    | Description   | NGR            | Period           |
|--------|-------------|---|----------------|------------------|
| 12022  | Pin         | Copper alloy pin. Cast pin with a plain spherical head and a round section shank of diameter 2.2mm, bent, and broken at its end. This could be an example of the common Cool Group 1C as a Roman pin, though Middle Saxon pins of Flixborough types 100 and 101 appear identical and come from 7th-century and later contexts at that site. | SK 83591 82197 | Roman - Medieval |
| 12023  | Finger Ring | Fragment of a Roman silver finger ring of Henig Type II. It has a broken, raised oval rim that would have contained a setting. The shoulder tapers to the break.  | SK 8360 8222   | Roman            |

## Appendix 2: Historical Mapping Gazetteers

The following tables provide transcriptions of the 1809 Sale Plan, the tithable plots from the 1838-9 Stow Tithe Plan, as well as the 1874 Sale Plan, for the fields which fall within the West Burton 1 study site, as depicted on Figures 8, 11 and 12.

| Lot   | Details         | Plot No. |
|---|-----------------|----------|
| <b>1809 Sale Plan of a Freehold Estate situate at Stowe Park</b>  |                 |          |
| Lot 1<br>Comprises a Farm House, Barn, Stable, and other Out Buildings,<br>with the following Closes, as described and numbered | Near Lawn       | 3        |
|   | Middle Lawn     | 4        |
|   | Far Lawn        | 5        |
|   | Far Close       | 6        |
|   | Near Home Close | 7        |
|   | Hobin Hill      | 8        |
|   | Clark Hill      | 9        |

| Lot  | Details                    | Plot No.  |
|--|----------------------------|-----------|
|  | Home Hill                  | 19        |
|  | Larch Lawn                 | 21        |
|  | Low Lawn                   | 22        |
|  | Lawn                       | 23        |
|  | Far Hill                   | 24        |
| Lot 3  | Little Corn Close          | 25        |
|  | West-side of Feeding Close | 26 (West) |
|  | Upper Paddock              | 34        |
|  | Evening Close              | 35        |
|  | Furze Close                | 36        |
|  | Little Lawn                | 37        |
|  | South Lawn                 | 38        |
|  | Low Paddock                | 39        |
|  | Brick-kilns                | 40        |
| Lot 4<br>A Farm House, Barn, Stable, and other Out Buildings, with the follow Closes | East-side of Feeding Close | 26 (East) |
|  | Cow Close                  | 30        |

| Lot | Details       | Plot No. |
|-----|---------------|----------|
|     | Dovecot Close | 32       |
|     | Homestead     | 33       |

| Owner  | Occupier    | Plot No. | Name and Description | State of Cultivation |
|--|-------------|----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <b>1838-39 Tithe Apportionment of Stow Park Township</b> |             |          |                      |                      |
| George Archer Bellwood                                   | Thomas Page | 1        | Wood Close           | Grass                |
|  |             | 2        | Bottom Close         | Arable               |
|  |             | 3        | Moor Close           | Arable               |
|  |             | 4        | Home Close           | Grass                |
|  |             | 5        | Little Springs       | Grass                |
|  |             | 6        | Great Springss       | Grass                |
|  |             | 9        | Calf Close           | Grass                |
|  |             | 10       | Pudding Poke Close   | Grass                |
|  |             | 11       | Low Seeds            | Grass                |

| Owner                | Occupier       | Plot No. | Name and Description   | State of Cultivation |
|----------------------|----------------|----------|------------------------|----------------------|
|                      |                | 12       | House Close            | Grass                |
|                      |                | 13       | Great Quarter Close    | Arable               |
|                      |                | 15       | Eleven acres           | Arable               |
|                      |                | 16       | Eight acres            | Arable               |
|                      |                | 17       | Thicket Close          | Arable               |
| Thomas Fourby        | In Hand        | 19       | Spring Close           | Arable               |
| William Hall Esquire | Robert Burnham | 30       | Clerk and Hobbing Hill | Arable               |
|                      |                | 31       | Far Close              | Arable               |
|                      |                | 32       | Plantation             | Wood                 |
|                      |                | 33       | Far Lawn               | Arable               |
|                      |                | 34       | Middle Lawn            | Arable               |
|                      |                | 35       | Near Lawn              | Arable               |
|                      |                | 36       | Near Home Close        | Grass                |
|                      |                | 42       | Home Hill              | Grass                |

| Owner | Occupier | Plot No. | Name and Description       | State of Cultivation |
|-------|----------|----------|----------------------------|----------------------|
|       |          | 44       | Larch Lawn                 | Arable               |
|       |          | 45       | Low Lawn                   | Grass                |
|       |          | 46       | The Lawn                   | Arable               |
|       |          | 47       | Far Hill                   | Arable               |
|       |          | 52       | Cow Close                  | Grass                |
|       |          | 54       | Feeding Close              | Arable               |
|       |          | 55       | Cottage and Dovecote Close | Arable               |
|       |          | 56       | Evening Close              | Arable               |
|       |          | 57       | Little Corn Close          | Arable               |
|       |          | 58       | Furze Close                | Arable               |
|       |          | 59       | Little Lawn                | Arable               |
|       |          | 60       | Low Paddock                | Arable               |
|       |          | 61       | South Lawn                 | Grass                |
|       |          | 62       | Brick Pit Close            | Grass                |

| Lot   | Description     | State of Cultivation | Plot No. |
|---|-----------------|----------------------|----------|
| <b>1874 Sale Plan of an Estate in the Township of Brampton belonging to William Wakefield Esquire</b> |                 |                      |          |
| Lot 1   | Cowslip Close   | Arable               | 16       |
|   | Broad Field     | Arable               | 17       |
|   | Sheep Walk      | Arable               | 18       |
|   | Clay Field      | Arable               | 19       |
| Lot 3   | No1. Moor Close | Arable               | 20       |
|   | No2. Moor Close | Arable               | 21       |

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED APPRAISAL**

**WEST BURTON CABLE ROUTE CORRIDOR  
WEST BURTON SOLAR PROJECT  
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**PREPARED BY LANPRO SERVICES  
ON BEHALF OF  
WEST BURTON SOLAR PROJECT LIMITED**

January 2023





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Figure 13. Section 2 of the study site with the location of features identified from historical map regression

## Non-Technical Summary

Lanpro was commissioned by West Burton Solar Project Limited to produce an archaeological desk-based appraisal for the proposed West Burton Solar Project Cable Route Corridor, which traverses the West Lindsey District of Lincolnshire and the Bassetlaw District of Nottinghamshire. The proposed West Burton Solar Project is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), and this assessment has been undertaken to support a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS).

The West Burton Cable Route Corridor study site comprises approximately 120ha between the three proposed West Burton Solar Sites in the West Lindsey district of Lincolnshire, and the West Burton Power Station in the Bassetlaw district of Nottinghamshire. The study site consists primarily of fields under arable cultivation, divided by hedgerows and drainage channels.

This archaeological desk-based appraisal addresses the information requirements set out in the relevant National Policy Statements (NPS) and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), and provides the proportionate response sought by these. It draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic and land-use information, together with the results of air photo, LiDAR and geophysical surveys, in order to clarify the significance and archaeological potential of the study site.

A separate Heritage Statement has been produced to assess the potential non-direct impacts on heritage assets within the surrounding area from the proposed development.

The available archaeological records and the results of the air photo, LiDAR and geophysical surveys suggest that there is potential for the survival of prehistoric and Roman remains within the study site.

It is likely that the majority of the West Burton Cable Route Corridor study site has primarily been in agricultural use since at least the medieval period, supported by evidence of extensive areas of ridge and furrow that have been recorded by the HER and mapped as geophysical anomalies, as well as through aerial photographic and LiDAR interpretation. There is a potential for the survival of sub-surface features within the study site relating to medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity, such as ploughing or former field boundaries, which could be impacted by the proposed development. Any such agricultural remains would, however, be considered to be of negligible significance.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based appraisal of land within the proposed West Burton Solar Project Cable Route Corridor, situated within the West Lindsey District of Lincolnshire and Bassetlaw District of Nottinghamshire, has been prepared by Lanpro Services Limited on behalf of West Burton Solar Project Limited. The proposed West Burton Solar Project is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), and this assessment has been undertaken to support a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS).
- 1.2 The cable route corridor traverses parts of 138 fields (hereafter referred to as areas), totalling c. 120ha (Figure 1), of largely arable land. For the purposes of this appraisal the corridor has been divided into two sections:
- **Section 1** – areas between the West Burton 1, 2 and 3 Solar Project sites
  - **Section 2** – areas between the West Burton 3 Solar Project site and the West Burton Power Station
- 1.3 This document provides an appraisal of the potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the study site and assesses the potential direct impacts that the proposed development could have on these. A detailed assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed development on the setting and significance of any heritage assets is presented in a separate Heritage Statement (Lanpro 2023).
- 1.4 The appraisal has been undertaken to meet the requirements of the National Policy Statements (NPS) which set out the government’s policy for the delivery of energy infrastructure, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Section 16: ‘Conserving and enhancing the historic environment’; revised July 2021) and is in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidelines *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2020).

## 2 LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE

### Current Legislation

- 2.1 The applicable legislative framework is the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (AMAAA) 1979.
- 2.2 The AMAAA largely relates to Scheduled Monuments (SMs) and designated archaeological areas, detailing in particular what can and cannot be undertaken on archaeological grounds.

### National Policy Statements

- 2.3 The energy National Policy Statements (NPS) set out the government’s policy for the delivery of energy infrastructure and provide the legal framework for planning decisions.

- 2.4 It has effect for the decisions by the Secretary of State on applications for energy developments that are nationally significant under the Planning Act 2008. For such applications this NPS, combined with any technology specific energy NPS where relevant, provides the primary policy for decisions by the Secretary of State.

***Draft Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)***

- 2.5 The *Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)* is part of a suite of NPSs issued by the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (DBEIS 2021a). It sets out the Government's policy for delivery of major energy infrastructure. Policy relating to the historic environment (section 5.9) is reproduced below;

- 5.9.1 *The construction, operation and decommissioning of energy infrastructure has the potential to result in adverse impacts on the historic environment above, at and below the surface of the ground.*
- 5.9.2 *The historic environment includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, landscaped and planted or managed flora.*
- 5.9.3 *Those elements of the historic environment that hold value to this and future generations because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are called 'heritage assets'. Heritage assets may be buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes, or any combination of these. The sum of the heritage interests that a heritage asset holds is referred to as its significance. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.*
- 5.9.4 *Some heritage assets have a level of significance that justifies official designation. Categories of designated heritage assets are: World Heritage Sites; Scheduled Monuments; Protected Wreck Sites; Protected Military Remains; Listed Buildings; Registered Parks and Gardens; Registered Battlefields; Conservation Areas; and Registered Historic Landscapes (Wales only).*
- 5.9.5 *There are heritage assets that are not currently designated, but which have been demonstrated to be of equivalent significance to designated heritage assets of the highest significance. These are:*
- *those that the Secretary of State has recognised as being capable of being designated as a Scheduled Monument or Protected Wreck Site but has decided not to designate*
  - *those that the Secretary of State has recognised as being of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments or Protected Wreck*

*Sites but are incapable of being designated by virtue of being outside the scope of the related legislation*

- 5.9.6 *There are also heritage assets with archaeological interest that have yet to be formally assessed by the Secretary of State but which have potential to demonstrate equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments or Protected Wreck Sites.*
- 5.9.7 *Non-designated heritage assets that have been recognised by the Secretary of State as being of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments or Protected Wreck Sites, or that have yet to be formally assessed but have archaeological interest and have potential to demonstrate equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments or Protected Wreck Sites, should be considered subject to the same policy considerations as those that apply to designated heritage assets.*
- 5.9.8 *The Secretary of State should also consider the impacts on other non-designated heritage assets (as identified either through the development plan making process by local authorities, including 'local listing', or through the application, examination and decision making process). This is on the basis of clear evidence that such heritage assets have a significance that merits consideration in that process, even though those assets are of lesser significance than designated heritage assets.*

### ***Draft National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3)***

- 2.6 Impacts on heritage assets specific to types of infrastructure are included in the technology specific NPSs, with the relevant NPS relating to the West Burton Solar Farm application being the *Draft National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3)* (DBEIS 2021b)
- 2.7 This NPS (EN-3), taken together with the *Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)*, provides the primary policy for decisions by the Secretary of State on applications they receive for nationally significant renewable energy infrastructure
- 2.8 In England and Wales NPS (EN-3) may be a material consideration in decision making on applications that fall under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended). Whether, and to what extent, this NPS is a material consideration is judged on a case by case basis and will depend upon the extent to which the matters are already covered by applicable planning policy. This policy should be read in conjunction with NPS (EN-1).
- 2.9 Policy relating to Cultural Heritage within NPS (EN-3) is reproduced below;

#### ***Introduction***

- 2.53.1 *Historic environment impacts are covered in Section 5.9 of EN-1. However, with respect to solar farms, the following considerations also apply.*

2.53.2 *The impacts of solar PV developments on the historic environment will require expert assessment in most cases. Solar PV developments may affect heritage assets (sites, monuments, buildings, and landscape) both above and below ground. Above ground impacts may include the effects of applications on the setting of Listed Buildings and other designated heritage assets as well as on Historic Landscape Character. Below ground impacts may include direct impacts on archaeological deposits through ground disturbance associated with trenching, cabling, foundations, fencing, temporary haul routes etc. Equally archaeological finds may be protected by a solar PV farm as the site is removed from regular ploughing and shoes or low-level piling is stipulated.*

#### ***Applicants Assessment***

2.53.3 *It is anticipated that the applicant's assessment will be informed by a consultation with the Historic Environment Record (HER). Alternatively, the applicant may contact the local authority for this information. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, the applicant should submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation. These are expected to be carried out, using expertise where necessary and in consultation with the local planning authority, and should identify archaeological study areas and propose appropriate schemes of investigation, and design measures, to ensure the protection of relevant heritage assets.*

2.53.4 *In some instances, field studies may include investigative work such as trial trenching beyond the boundary of the proposed site to assess the impacts of any underground cabling on archaeological assets. The extent of investigative work should be proportionate to the sensitivity of, and extent of proposed cabling in, the associated study area.*

2.53.5 *Applications should take account of the results of historic environment assessments in their design, for instance through the sensitive planning of installations. The applicant should consider what steps can be taken to ensure heritage assets are conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, including the impact of proposals on views important to their setting. As the significance of a heritage asset derives not only from its physical presence, but also from its setting, careful consideration should be given to the impact of large-scale solar farms on such assets. Depending on their scale, design and prominence, a large-scale solar farm within the setting of a heritage asset may cause substantial harm to the significance of the asset. Visualisations may be required to demonstrate the effects of a proposed solar farm on the setting of heritage assets.*

### **Mitigation**

2.53.6 *The ability of the applicants to microsite specific elements of the proposed development during the construction phase should be an important consideration by the Secretary of State when assessing the risk of damage to archaeology. Therefore, where requested by the applicant, the Secretary of State should consider granting consents which allow for the micro siting within a specified tolerance of elements of the permitted infrastructure so that precise locations can be amended during the construction phase in the event that unforeseen circumstances, such as the discovery of previously unknown archaeology, arise.*

### **Secretary of State decision making**

2.53.7 *Consistent with the generic policy on historic environmental impacts in EN1 (Section 5.9) the Secretary of State should be satisfied that solar farms and associated infrastructure have been designed sensitively taking into account known heritage assets and their status.*

2.53.8 *Solar farms are generally consented on the basis that they will be time-limited in operation. The Secretary of State should therefore consider the length of time for which consent is sought when considering the impacts of any indirect effect on the historic environment, such as effects on the setting of designated heritage assets.*

### **National Planning Policy Framework**

- 2.10 Section 16 of the NPPF (revised July 2021), entitled *Conserving and enhancing the historic environment* provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets.
- 2.11 Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development
  - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment, and
  - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance
- 2.12 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 189 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.



- 2.13 A Heritage Asset is defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: *'A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'*
- 2.14 Annex 2 also defines 'Archaeological Interest' as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage Assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
- 2.15 A Designated Heritage Asset comprises a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.
- 2.16 Significance is defined as: *'The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.'*
- 2.17 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas)
  - Protects the settings of such designations
  - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk-based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions
  - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit in situ preservation

### **Local Planning Policy**

- 2.18 The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan was formally adopted on 24 April 2017, and now forms part of the Development Plan for the Central Lincolnshire authorities replacing the Local Plans of the City of Lincoln, West Lindsey, and North Kesteven District Councils.
- 2.19 Policy relevant to this assessment is reproduced below;

#### **Policy LP25: The Historic Environment**

*Development proposals should protect, conserve and seek opportunities to enhance the historic environment of Central Lincolnshire.*

*In instances where a development proposal would affect the significance of a heritage asset (whether designated or non-designated), including any contribution made by its setting, the applicant will be required to undertake the following, in a manner proportionate to the asset's significance:*

- a. describe and assess the significance of the asset, including its setting, to determine its architectural, historical or archaeological interest; and*
- b. identify the impact of the proposed works on the significance and special character of the asset; and*
- c. provide clear justification for the works, especially if these would harm the significance of the asset or its setting, so that the harm can be weighed against public benefits.*

*Unless it is explicitly demonstrated that the proposal meets the tests set out in the NPPF, permission will only be granted for development affecting designated or non-designated heritage assets where the impact of the proposal(s) does not harm the significance of the asset and/or its setting.*

### ***Archaeology***

*Development affecting archaeological remains, whether known or potential, designated or undesignated, should take every practical and reasonable step to protect and, where possible, enhance their significance.*

*Planning applications for such development should be accompanied by an appropriate and proportionate assessment to understand the potential for and significance of remains, and the impact of development upon them.*

*If initial assessment does not provide sufficient information, developers will be required to undertake field evaluation in advance of determination of the application. This may include a range of techniques for both intrusive and non-intrusive evaluation, as appropriate to the site.*

*Wherever possible and appropriate, mitigation strategies should ensure the preservation of archaeological remains in-situ. Where this is either not possible or not desirable, provision must be made for preservation by record according to an agreed written scheme of investigation submitted by the developer and approved by the planning authority.*

*Any work undertaken as part of the planning process must be appropriately archived in a way agreed with the local planning authority.*

- 2.20 The Local Plan Review is proposed to replace the Local Plan adopted in 2017. The review was begun with an Issues and Options consultation undertaken in June and July 2019 followed by a Draft Local Plan consultation undertaken between 30 June and 24 August 2021.
- 2.21 Policy S56 of the Draft Local Plan relates to the Historic Environment, and elements of this policy relevant to this assessment are reproduced below;

**Policy S56: The Historic Environment**

*Development proposals should protect, conserve and seek opportunities to enhance the historic environment of Central Lincolnshire.*

*In instances where a development proposal would affect the significance of a heritage asset (whether designated or non-designated), including any contribution made by its setting, the applicant will be required to undertake and provide the following, in a manner proportionate to the asset's significance:*

- a) describe and assess the significance of the asset, including its setting, to determine its architectural, historical or archaeological interest; and*
- b) identify the impact of the proposed works on the significance and special character of the asset, including its setting; and*
- c) provide a clear justification for the works, especially if these would harm the significance of the asset, including its setting, so that the harm can be weighed against public benefits.*

*Development proposals will be supported where they:*

- d) protect the significance of heritage assets (including where relevant their setting) by protecting and enhancing architectural and historic character, historical associations, landscape and townscape features and through consideration of scale, design, materials, siting, layout, mass, use, and views and vistas both from and towards the asset;*
- e) promote opportunities to better reveal significance of heritage assets, where possible;*
- f) take into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing non-designated heritage assets and their setting.*

*Proposals to alter or to change the use of a heritage asset, or proposals that would affect the setting of a heritage asset, will be supported provided:*

- g) the proposed use is compatible with the significance of the heritage asset, including its fabric, character, appearance, setting and, for listed buildings, interior; and*
- h) such a change of use will demonstrably assist in the maintenance or enhancement of the heritage asset; and*
- i) features essential to the special interest of the individual heritage asset are not harmed to facilitate the change of use.*

*Development proposals that will result in substantial harm to, or the total loss of, a designated heritage asset will only be granted permission where it is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh the harm or loss, and the following criteria can be satisfied:*

- j) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and*
  - k) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and*
  - l) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*
  - m) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use*
- Where a development proposal would result in less than substantial harm to a designated heritage asset, permission will only be granted where the public benefits, including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use, outweigh the harm.*
- Where a non-designated heritage asset is affected by development proposals, there will be a presumption in favour of its retention, though regard will be had to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset. Any special features which contribute to an asset's significance should be retained and reinstated, where possible.*

### **Archaeology**

*Development affecting archaeological remains, whether known or potential, designated or undesignated, should take every practical and reasonable step to protect and, where possible, enhance their significance.*

*Planning applications for such development should be accompanied by an appropriate and proportionate assessment to understand the potential for and significance of remains, and the impact of development upon them.*

*If initial assessment does not provide sufficient information, developers will be required to undertake field evaluation in advance of determination of the application. This may include a range of techniques for both intrusive and non-intrusive evaluation, as appropriate to the site.*

*Wherever possible and appropriate, mitigation strategies should ensure the preservation of archaeological remains in-situ. Where this is either not possible or not desirable, provision must be made for preservation by record according to an agreed written scheme of investigation submitted by the developer and approved by the planning authority.*

*Any work undertaken as part of the planning process must be appropriately archived in a way agreed with the local planning authority.*

### **Planning Practice Guidance**

- 2.22 The Planning Practice Guidance is a web-based resource which is to be used in conjunction with the NPPF. It is aimed at planning professionals and prescribes best practice within the planning sector. The relevant section is entitled 'Conserving and enhancing the historic

*environment*'. The guidance given in this section sets out the best practice to applying government policy in the NPPF.

### Professional Guidance

- 2.23 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (2020) provides guidelines and recommendations for best practice in undertaking archaeological desk-based research and assessment.
- 2.24 The Historic England publication *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment* (2017) outlines a seven-stage process for the assembly and analysis of relevant information relating to heritage assets potentially affected by a proposed development:
- Understand the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
  - Understand the significance of the affected assets;
  - Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance;
  - Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF;
  - Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance;
  - Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change; and
  - Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.
- 2.25 In order to understand the nature, extent and level of significance the note advocates considering the four types of heritage value an asset may hold, as identified in *Conservation Principles* (English Heritage 2008): aesthetic, communal, historic and evidential. Significance results from a combination of any, some or all of the values.

## 3 METHODOLOGY

### Information Sources

- 3.1 The following sources of information have been consulted in order to meet the requirements of the assessment and are in line with the guidelines laid down by the CIfA (2020) and the requirements of section 2.53.3 of NPS EN-3.

### **Heritage Assets**

- 3.2 A gazetteer of all designated and non-designated heritage assets and archaeological records held on the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Nottinghamshire HER, the Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE), the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) and the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) for within a 250m search area is provided in Appendix 1, and their locations marked on plans for Section 1 (Figures 2, 3 and 4) and Section 2 (Figures 8, 9 and 10).

### **Historical Documentary and Cartographic Sources**

- 3.3 The holdings of the Lincolnshire Archives and Nottinghamshire Archives, together with on-line repositories, were consulted for historical maps and plans, and relevant documentary sources.

### **Published and Online Sources**

- 3.4 A range of published and unpublished material has been consulted.

### **Walkover Surveys**

- 3.5 Numerous walkover surveys were undertaken between April 2021 and August 2022 in a variety of different weather conditions and at different times in the arable agricultural calendar to provide an assessment of the character of the study site and appraise the potential impact of the proposed development on any heritage assets. No archaeological surface remains were identified.

### **Air Photo and LiDAR Mapping Interpretation**

- 3.6 Air photo and LiDAR mapping interpretation was undertaken to identify cropmarks or earthworks associated with buried archaeological remains within the study site (Deegan 2022a, 2022b and 2022c; Figures 5 and 11). Several linear and rectilinear cropmarks were identified that possibly represent late prehistoric and/or Roman period features, and a dense concentration of features was identified to the west of Coates that is likely to be indicative of enclosures and field systems. Features identified within the study site largely relate to medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity, including ridge and furrow, headlands and field boundaries, the majority of which are no longer extant as surface features. A sub-square enclosure and two ponds of possible medieval or post-medieval origin have been recorded to the south of the West Burton Power Station and the two ponds partially extend into the study site. Natural features including paleochannels associated with various watercourses were also recorded (Deegan 2022a, 2022b and 2022c).
- 3.7 Earthworks associated with North Ingleby deserted medieval village (DMV) Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1003570), scheduled boundary ditches belonging to Stow Park medieval

Bishop's Palace (NHLE 1019229) and 'Aldhagh' medieval monastic grange (MLI52793) are located directly adjacent to the study site.

### Geophysical Survey

- 3.8 Archaeological geophysical (magnetometer) surveys were undertaken across all areas within the West Burton Cable Route Corridor study site between 2022 and 2023 (ASWYAS 2023; Wessex Archaeology 2022; Figures 6 and 12). The results of the surveys recorded several concentrations of rectilinear and curvilinear anomalies that are possibly indicative of late prehistoric and/or Roman period activity. Anomalies associated with agricultural activity, including former ponds, ridge and furrow, former field boundaries, land drains and modern ploughing, were also identified, as well as areas of magnetic disturbance caused by ferrous material and broad anomalies caused by geological or paleological changes in the substrata.

### Regional Research Agenda

- 3.9 The assessment has been undertaken with consideration to research parameters and objectives defined in the regional archaeological research framework, *An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight *et al.* 2012) and the *East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework online resource* (Research Frameworks 2023).

### Assessment Criteria

- 3.10 Paragraph 5.9.11 of NPS EN-3 (2021) and Paragraph 194 of the NPPF (2021) state that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 3.11 It is recognised that not all parts of a heritage asset will necessarily be of equal significance. In some cases, certain elements could accommodate change without affecting the significance of the asset. Change is only considered harmful if it erodes an asset's significance. Understanding the significance of any heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting (paragraph 194, NPPF 2021) is therefore fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change. Assessment of significance has been undertaken in accordance with the Historic England's *Statements of Heritage Significance. Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets* (2019).

## 4 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

4.1 The cable route corridor traverses 138 areas, totalling c. 120ha (Figure 1), of largely arable land. For the purposes of this appraisal the corridor has been divided into two sections:

- Section 1 – areas between the West Burton 1, 2 and 3 Solar Project sites
- Section 2 – areas between the West Burton 3 Solar Project site and the West Burton Power Station

4.2 The location details for each section within West Burton Cable Route Corridor are tabulated below.

| Section | Central NGR    | Parishes  | Height above Ordnance Datum (aOD) |
|---------|----------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1       | SK 89300 77080 | Broxholme (Lincs)<br>Saxilby with Ingleby (Lincs)<br>Sturton by Stow (Lincs)<br>Torksey (Lincs)<br>Stow (Lincs)                                       | 6m – 21m aOD                      |
| 2       | SK 80685 82270 | Marton (Lincs)<br>Brampton (Lincs)<br>Cottam (Notts)<br>North Leverton with Hablesthorpe (Notts)<br>Sturton Le Steeple (Notts)<br>West Burton (Notts) | 3m – 22m aOD                      |

### Section 1 (see Figure 2)

4.3 Section 1 of the West Burton Cable Route Corridor is distributed across five parishes within the West Lindsey district of Lincolnshire. The corridor runs south-west from the north-west of West Burton 1 to the north-east of West Burton 2, crossing the River Till to the west of Carriers Farm. The cable route connects the eastern and western sections of West Burton 2 to the south of Ingleby Grange, following the course of Sturton Road. From the north-west of West Burton 2, it heads north towards Cowdale Lane. At which point it turns west and traverses fields adjacent to Cowdale Lane, before turning north and following the line of the Lincoln and Retford branch railway line, which borders the south-east of West Burton 3. The cable corridor enters West Burton 3 to the north of farm buildings belonging to Stow Park Farm.

4.4 The natural topography in Section 2 is gently undulating but relatively level, with a gradual upward slope from West Burton 1 to West Burton 3 varying in height from between 6m aOD to 21m aOD.



- 4.5 The bedrock geology between the West Burton 1 and 2 Solar sites is recorded as Charmouth Mudstone Formation; Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation is recorded between West Burton 2 and 3 Solar Sites (BGS 2023). Superficial deposits of alluvium (clay, silt, sand and gravel) occur adjacent to the course of the River Till.

### **Section 2 (see Figure 8)**

- 4.6 Section 2 of the West Burton Cable Route Corridor is distributed across six parishes in the Bassetlaw district of Nottinghamshire and the West Lindsey district of Lincolnshire. The cable corridor runs from the north-west of West Burton 3 at Poplar Farm, across fields to the south of Marton, towards the River Trent. It crosses the river to the south of Trent Port, after which it continues west toward Coates where it turns north-west and snakes towards West Burton Power Station, crossing Craikbank Lane, Northfield Road, Fenton Lane, Littleborough Road and Upper Ings Lane. The corridor turns west at Common Lane before heading north at North Street Farm towards the West Burton Power Station.
- 4.7 The natural topography to the west of the River Trent is gently undulating but relatively level, ranging between c.10m aOD near the West Burton Power Station and c.3m aOD to the west of the River Trent. A natural ridge runs between Brampton and Marton, with the natural topography changing from being relatively level at c.5m aOD on the eastern banks of the River Trent, rising to 23m aOD in fields to the south-east of Marton.
- 4.8 The geology within the eastern end of Section 2 is recorded as interbedded mudstone and limestone of the Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation. A small area of sand and gravel glaciofluvial superficial deposits is recorded in the north-west of West Burton 3 and the adjoining section of cable corridor, otherwise there is no recorded superficial geology. A small band of mudstone of Penarth Group runs through the east of Marton towards Brampton. The geology to the west and immediate east of the River Trent is recorded as Mercia Mudstone Group. In the centre and west of Section 2, superficial deposits of clay, silt and gravel alluvium occur along watercourses, such as the River Trent and its various tributaries, otherwise the superficial geology is recorded as Holme Pierrepont Sand and Gravel Member (BGS 2023).

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **Introduction**

- 5.1 This section reviews existing archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological background of the surrounding area, based on a consideration of evidence in the Lincolnshire HER and the Nottinghamshire HER, and obtained from the NHLE, the NRHE and the PAS, as well as the results of the air photo and LiDAR interpretation and geophysical surveys.
- 5.2 It is not the purpose of this document to create a detailed archaeological or historical narrative of the area, but to provide an appraisal of the study site's historical development and

archaeological potential in accordance with the requirements of the NPSs (EN-1 and EN-3) and NPPF.

### **Designated Heritage Assets**

- 5.3 The West Burton Cable Route Corridor study site does not contain any designated heritage assets.
- 5.4 There are two Scheduled Monuments within the 250m search area. Broxholme medieval settlement and cultivation remains (NHLE 1016797) are situated directly to the south-west of West Burton 1. Stow Park medieval bishop's palace and deer park (NHLE 1019229) lies adjacent to West Burton 3; the eastern boundary ditch of the deer park is located to the north of the cable corridor running between West Burton 2 and 3.
- 5.5 There are seven Listed Buildings within the search area, one of which is the Grade I listed Church of St Margaret of Antioch in Marton (NHLE 1359484), while the remaining six are all Grade II listed. Two Grade II listed buildings are located within Broxholme; the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century church of All Saints (NHLE 1064095) and late-18<sup>th</sup> century former rectory (NHLE 1147028). Three are situated in Marton; Berfoston Cottage (NHLE 1064060), Cross (NHLE 1146582), Wapping Lane Farmhouse and attached Outbuilding (NHLE 1146611), and Crow Tree Farm 17<sup>th</sup> century farmstead (NHLE 1216936) is located in the north of Sturton le Steeple.
- 5.6 There are no other designated heritage assets (i.e. Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, Conservation Areas or World Heritage Sites) within the search area. The locations of all designated heritage assets within the search area are shown on Figures 2 and 8.
- 5.7 A detailed assessment of the potential impacts on the setting and significance of all designated heritage assets for the West Burton Solar Project, is presented in a separate Heritage Statement (Lanpro 2023).

### Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.8 The overall West Burton Cable Route Corridor study site contains wholly or partially 10 records held on the HER, comprising nine 'monument' records and one 'event' record. These are recorded in the table below by section.

| Section | HER ref. | HER Description  |
|---------|----------|--|
| 1       | MLI50523 | Broxholme medieval settlement and cultivation remains        |
|         | MLI52455 | Cropmark boundary and enclosure                              |
|         | MLI50418 | Stow Park Medieval Deer Park, Stow                           |
| 2       | MLI50066 | Rectory Farm, Marton   |
|         | MLI52489 | Roman cropmarks at Marton                                    |
|         | MLI52488 | Post-medieval flood defences                                 |
|         | MNT27760 | Clapper Gate 31  |
|         | MNT4981  | Cropmarks of ring ditches and enclosures of an unknown date  |
|         | MNT4980  | Cropmarks of field systems and enclosures of an unknown date |
|         | ELI13007 | An Auger Survey by the Viking Torksey Project in 2011        |

- 5.9 The HER contains a further 56 'monument' records within the 250m search area, including the designated heritage assets also recorded on the NHLE and non-designated heritage assets recorded on the NRHE. There are 57 'event' records relating to previous archaeological investigations within the search area. Details of all HER records are listed in a gazetteer in Appendix 1 and their positions marked on Figures 2 and 8.
- 5.10 The HER records relating to archaeological remains, buildings, finds or investigations within the search area breakdown by period as follows. Some records cover more than one period.

| Period                                 | Within Study Site | Within Search Area |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|
| Prehistoric                            | 0                 | 3                  |
| Roman                                  | 1                 | 6                  |
| Early medieval                         | 0                 | 4                  |
| Medieval                               | 2                 | 11                 |
| Post-medieval/19 <sup>th</sup> century | 1                 | 19                 |
| Modern                                 | 1                 | 6                  |
| Unknown / Undated / None               | 4                 | 7                  |

- 5.11 The NRHE contains an additional eight 'monument' and 'event' records within the 250m search area. Details of all NRHE records are listed in a gazetteer in Appendix 1 and their positions marked on Figures 3 and 9. Two NRHE records are located within the study site and relate to a findspot of Roman coins (NRHE 324930) and a walkover and documentary survey for West Burton Power Station (NRHE 1321648).
- 5.12 The PAS database contains 75 records within the 250m search area, six of which are located within the study site. Details of all PAS records are listed in a gazetteer in Appendix 1 and their positions marked on Figures 4 and 10.

| Section | Period         | Object type | Ref   |
|---------|----------------|-------------|-------|
| 2       | Roman          | Coin        | 8562  |
| 2       | Medieval       | Coin        | 8564  |
| 2       | Medieval       | Coin        | 8565  |
| 2       | Medieval       | Coin        | 11503 |
| 2       | Early Medieval | Coin        | 11504 |
| 2       | Early Medieval | Mount       | 522   |
| 2       | Medieval       | Coin        | 131   |

### **Prehistoric and Roman Periods (c. 9500 BC – c. AD 410)**

- 5.13 Evidence obtained from the HER, NHLE, NRHE and PAS databases, as well as air photo and LiDAR interpretation, and geophysical survey, has been used to identify seven concentrations of possible prehistoric or Roman period remains within the West Burton Cable Route Corridor. Where such remains have been identified, they presented as well-defined cropmarks or anomalies with strong patterning. Consequently fields subjected to non-intrusive survey that do not contain similar anomalies are considered unlikely to contain extensive prehistoric and Roman features.

#### ***Section 1 (Figures 2 -6)***

- 5.14 There is no recorded evidence on the HER, NHLE, NRHE or PAS databases for prehistoric or Roman period activity within Section 1 of the study site. Three concentrations of potential features of a prehistoric or Roman date were identified as magnetic anomalies by geophysical survey (REFS)
- 5.15 The Lincolnshire HER contains two records relating to prehistoric activity within the 250m search area between West Burton 1 and West Burton 2. A Neolithic polished stone axe (HER MLI51515) was found in 1934 within the north-west of West Burton 1, and a butt fragment of a flint axe (MLI50606) dated to either the Neolithic or Bronze age period was found on the south banks of the River Till, c. 240m to the north of the study site.

- 5.16 Three records of a Roman date are recorded by the HER within the 250m search area between the West Burton 2 and 3 Sites. Roman pottery (MLI52782) was found to the south of Cowdale Lane, c.30m to the south of the study site, a find spot of a bronze strap-end, finger ring, disc brooch fragment and coins (MLI52441) is recorded in the south of West Burton 3, and beads and Samian (MLI52453) are recorded to the south of Stow Park Farm, c.130m to the west of the study site.
- 5.17 The only evidence of possible prehistoric or Roman activity within Section 1 of the study site was mapped by geophysical survey in fields between West Burton 2 and 3 (Figure 6; ASWYAS 2023). In Fields adjacent to the south of Cowdale Lane, a rectilinear anomaly measuring 64m by 67m spans Areas S42 and S43 and was interpreted as forming an enclosure with a possible entrance in the north-eastern corner. An isolated curvilinear anomaly with a diameter of c.10m was identified to the north of Cowdale Lane in Area S39, and interpreted as a possible ring ditch. A series of weak linear anomalies were identified to the south-east of Stow Park Farm in Area S36, which were tentatively interpreted as belonging to enclosures or a field system. The proximity of anomalies in Area S36 to Roman find spots (MLI52441 and MLI52453) recorded on the HER may be suggestive that the features date to the Roman period.

### *Section 2 (Figures 8 -13)*

- 5.18 The HER, NRHE and PAS databases each contain one record of a Roman date within Section 2 of the study site (MLI52489, NRHE 324930, PAS 8562). Two areas of cropmarks of an unknown date are recorded by the HER that are likely to be of a Roman or prehistoric date (MNT4980 and MNT4981). No evidence of prehistoric or Roman activity is recorded on the NHLE or NRHE databases. Three concentrations of potential features of a prehistoric or Roman date were identified as cropmarks and magnetic anomalies through air photo, LiDAR and geophysical surveys (Deegan 2022a and 2022c; ASWYAS 2023), two of which correspond with features recorded on the HER.
- 5.19 The HER records cropmarks in Field 106 that were interpreted as representing a Roman trackway (MLI52489) within the study site and West Burton 3, to the south-east of Marton. The air photo and LiDAR mapping interpreted the cropmarks as comprising a broad compacted surface flanked by two ditches (Deegan 2022a). Geophysical survey within the study site did not identify any anomalies conclusively associated with this feature, which may suggest that it has been destroyed by agricultural activity.
- 5.20 The HER records two areas of cropmarks that possibly relate to field systems and trackways of an unknown date (MNT4980 and MNT4981) within the study site at North Leverton. Air photo and LiDAR interpretation (Figure 5; Deegan 2022a and 2022c) and geophysical survey (Figure 6; ASWYAS 2023) have mapped an extensive series of cropmarks and magnetic anomalies that are likely to be indicative of prehistoric and/or Roman enclosures and field systems to the south-west of the study site, which possibly extend into the study site in Areas S18 to S25.

- 5.21 To the south of MNT4980 and MNT 4981, the HER records a series of enclosures (MNT15983) that possibly represent an Iron Age or Roman period settlement to the north-east of Cottam, c. 220m to the south-west of the study site. Air photo and LiDAR mapping and interpretation have identified an extensive series of cropmarks and magnetic anomalies adjacent to Cow Pasture Lane that are likely to be indicative of an Iron Age/Roman settlement. It is not possible to determine whether MNT15983, MNT4980 and MNT4981 are contemporaneous, and if so, if they are associated with the same settlement or are indicative of two separate concentrations of occupation separated by field systems. Isolated cropmarks possibly associated with MNT15985 extend in to the 250m search area at Headstead Bank (MNT15983).
- 5.22 Stow Park Road and Till Bridge Lane (MLI50575) follow the line of a Roman road that linked Ermine Street to a crossing point of the River Trent at Littleborough (Segelocum Roman Town). Littleborough Road (NRHE 1053254) follows the line of the Road to the west of the River Trent towards Doncaster. The Roman Road offered an alternative approach to York that avoided the Humber (Margary 1967, 237, 410–412; Road28a). Geophysical survey (NAA 2022) mapped a series of magnetic anomalies to south of Stow Park Road, directly to the east of the study site within the West Burton 3 Solar Site, that could represent a roadside settlement (Fields 103 and 104). On the northern side of Stow Park Road near Marton Grange, the HER (MLI52472) and air photo and LiDAR interpretation (Figure 5; Deegan 2022a and 2022c) have identified a series of cropmarks which may also be indicative of Iron Age or Roman field systems or enclosures. No evidence of features likely to be associated with settlement activity have been recorded within the part of the study site adjacent to Littleborough Road.
- 5.23 The site of a possible Roman farmstead (MLI125068) has been identified near Brampton, c.165m to the south of the study site.
- 5.24 A findspot of Roman coins is recorded by the NRHE database as lying within the study site to the west of Popular Farm.
- 5.25 A copper alloy nummus (PAS 8562) of the house of Constantine (AD 306 – 361) is recorded by the PAS database as being found within the study site on the western bank of the River Trent. A further 22 PAS records of a prehistoric or Roman date are located within the 250m search area. Two of these relate to unidentified objects of possible Bronze Age date (PAS 685 and 686) found to the south of Coates Road, c. 40m to the north-east of the study site. The remaining records relate to strap fittings, coins and brooches of an Iron Age or Roman date and largely fall within two concentrations. The first is located to the west of Coates and corresponds with a series of cropmarks and magnetic anomalies interpreted as belonging to enclosures and field systems (PAS 513, 518, 1889 and 1890). The second lies adjacent to the study site to the north of Common Lane (PAS 1823 – 1828, 1830 – 1832 and 1834).
- 5.26 Linear and curvilinear anomalies were identified in Area S9 through geophysical survey that were interpreted as denoting settlement activity of an Iron Age / Roman period to medieval

date. Given the similarity in the morphology with other identified anomalies it is considered likely that they relate to enclosures dated to the Iron Age and/or Roman periods (Figure 12; ASWYAS 2023).

- 5.27 To the east of the River Trent, a series of linear and amorphous anomalies were identified in the south-east of Area 113a by geophysical survey that are likely to be caused by ditches of a possible Iron Age and/or Roman origin (Figure 12; Wessex Archaeology 2022). These anomalies possibly correspond with a series of undated cropmarks (MLI54108) recorded on the HER. A watching brief undertaken during the installation of the Blyborough to Cottam pipeline in 1997 did not observe any archaeological features associated with the cropmarks, however, a spread of alluvium was identified that contained Roman to post-medieval pottery (Wessex Archaeology 1997).
- 5.28 Several circular anomalies were identified in Fields 115 and 116, adjacent to the eastern bank of the River Trent, and tentatively interpreted as possible ditches and embankments, associated with roundhouses or small round barrows. While these features are topographically expressed in LiDAR data, their interpretation is less than certain, as they equally could equally relate to natural variation in superficial geological deposits close to the river. Indications of former agricultural activity and 19<sup>th</sup>-century enclosure of land were recorded throughout the study site in the form of former field boundaries and areas of ridge and furrow. Other 19<sup>th</sup>-century activity such as possible coal extraction pits, demolished buildings at Rectory Farm, and features associated with Marton Pumping Station were also noted.

### **Medieval Period (c. AD 410– c. 1540)**

- 5.29 The majority of villages located in the vicinity of the study site are likely to have an early medieval origin as demonstrated by their etymology, which is largely either of Old English or Norse origin (Mills 2011), and many are documented in the Domesday Book of 1086. It is likely that villages grew and contracted during the medieval period as a result in changes in rural economies and associated agrarian administration systems. Earthworks associated with former medieval settlement activity survive at Broxholme, Ingleby and West Burton. A monastic grange is recorded to the south of Cowdale Lane.
- 5.30 The majority of the West Burton Cable Route Corridor study site is likely to have been in agricultural use throughout the medieval period, as evidenced by ridge and furrow recorded on the HER (MLI116360, MLI52558 and MNT6896), the majority of which is no longer extant. Air photo, LiDAR and geophysical survey has also identified extensive evidence of field systems across the study site indicating that potential buried archaeological features dating to the medieval period are likely to primarily relate to agricultural activity, such as ridge and furrow, field boundaries and drainage.

### *Section 1 (Figures 2 -6)*

- 5.31 There is no recorded evidence of early medieval activity on the HER, NHLE, NRHE or PAS databases within Section 1 of the study site.
- 5.32 The village of Broxholme (HER MLI50523; NHLE 1016797), located to the west of West Burton 1, is likely to have been established in the early-medieval period with the original core possibly being focussed on a church. The Domesday survey of 1086 documents the village as containing 26 households comprising 2 villagers and 24 Freeman (Powell-Smith 2023). A plan of Broxholme dated to c.1600 (not illustrated), created for Sir Thomas Monson, depicts an average sized settlement on a simple grid plan (Everson *et al.* 1991, 15). Historical maps dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> and early-19<sup>th</sup> centuries suggest that the layout of the village remained largely unchanged into the post-medieval period. The village and parish fields were re-organised during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, and the village contracted. Earthwork remains relating to the village still survive outside of the study site, the best preserved of which lie to the south of the modern village and form a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1016797). Earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation are extant to the west and south of the village and represent the only surviving remains of a large open field system that would have once surrounded the village. The study site is aligned across fields to the north of the medieval settlement and is likely to have been in agricultural use throughout the medieval period.
- 5.33 Ingleby (MLI50535) is likely to have early medieval origins, and its place-name has both old English and Norse origins meaning a '*farmstead or village of the Englishmen*' (Mills 2011, 256). The Domesday survey of 1086 records the village as containing 38 households consisting of 12 villagers, two freemen and four small holders (Powell-Smith 2023). There is little documentary evidence to determine the population and changing settlement extent through the medieval period, as historical records are generally combined with Saxilby. From the early 14<sup>th</sup> century the village is documented as being divided between North and South Ingleby (Everson *et al.* 1991, 159). Earthwork remains of the DMV of North Ingleby lie in pasture fields to the north of Sturton Road and consist of building platforms, properties boundaries, streets, two moated sites (MLI50306) and ridge and furrow. The main core of the DMV is located next to Ingleby Hall, c.400m to the north of the study site and forms a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1003570).
- 5.34 The HER records the remains of a monastic grange 'Aldhagh' (MLI5273) directly to the south of the study site in fields to the south of Cowdale Lane, to the east of West Burton 3. Earthworks associated with the monastic grange were present until the 1940s but have since been ploughed out. Air photos of subsequent dates have shown pale limestone material within plough scars indicating the presence of former buildings (Figure 5; Deegan 2022c). Geophysical survey identified several anomalies and areas of magnetic disturbance which are plausibly associated with the monastic site (Figure 6; ASWYAS 2023). Dating evidence for the grange includes a find spot of part of a 13<sup>th</sup> century key (MLI52778).



- 5.35 Medieval mounds (MLI52555) are recorded on the HER to the east of the monastic grange (MLI5273). The air photo and LiDAR mapping and interpretation identified that these mounds are sharply defined earthworks that run adjacent to the railway cutting and overlay ridge and furrow. Consequently they were considered to be caused by upcast created during the construction of the railway (Figure 5; Deegan 2023c).
- 5.36 The part of the study site to the north of Cowdale Lane, as well as the eastern part of West Burton 3, lies within the former Stow Park medieval deer park, which was first documented at the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> century (MLI50418). The east and west boundaries of the park survive as large tree-covered banks, up to 1m high and 8m across, with water filled dykes on either side, and retain the names East and West Lawn, first documented in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. It is possible that Cowdale Lane in part follows the line of the former southern boundary of the deer park. At the northern end of the park was the associated Bishop's Palace (MLI54199), the earthwork remains of which survive in the form of a substantial moated enclosure occupied by 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century farm buildings (MLI54199). Medieval finds found in the area of the Bishop's Palace include a jetton, a heraldic badge, a short cross half-penny and a seal-matrix (MLI50403). The earthwork remains of the Bishop's Palace, together with the park boundaries, form a single Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1019229).
- 5.37 A possible iron weight (PAS 11049) suggested to be of a medieval date is recorded on the PAS database as being found c.210m to the east of the study site within the former east lawn of the Stow Park Deer Park.

### *Section 2 (Figures 8 -13)*

- 5.38 According to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle the Viking Great Army overwintered at Torksey in AD 872-73 (MLI125067). The camp was surrounded by marshes and bounded to the west by the River Trent, which created a natural island that negated the need for earthwork defences. The Universities of Sheffield and York undertook a five-year programme of archaeological work to investigate this area between 2011 and 2015, known as The Viking Torksey Project (Hadley and Richards 2016). The camp is likely to have been occupied by several thousand individuals, and extensive scatters of early medieval metalwork and coins have been found in the area. The coinage allows the scatters to be dated precisely, with a group of coins concentrated in the years 860 to the early 870s.
- 5.39 The southern edge of Marton lies within the search area and possibly has early medieval origins (MLI52481). The HER records sculptural fragments of an Anglo-Saxon date at St Margaret's Church in Marton (MLI50631). The earliest surviving elements of the Grade I Listed St Margaret's church (MLI52468) date to the mid-11<sup>th</sup> century and a 14<sup>th</sup> century cross (MLI50624) is located within the church yard. No evidence of shrunken medieval village has been recorded by non-intrusive surveys near Marton, but evidence of former ridge and furrow has been recorded through air photo and LiDAR mapping where the West Burton Cable Route Corridor runs to the south of the town (Deegan 2022a).

- 5.40 Directly to the east of the 250m search area is West Burton scheduled DMV (NHLE 1017741). Etymology of West Burton, originally documented as *'Burtone'*, derives from the Old English meaning 'fortified farm' (Mills 2011) and is first documented in the Domesday Book of 1086. Cartographic sources show the village as still being extant in mid-18th century when it is shown to comprise 12 houses and a church. The village was slowly deserted during the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries as a consequence of land enclosure and increases in rent. Vestiges of the 18<sup>th</sup>-century village survive as earthworks to the south-east of the West Burton Power Station.
- 5.41 Two stones with Anglo-Saxon carvings (MNT4985) were identified at Coates Farm, c. 160m to the north-east of the study site.
- 5.42 A former route of Craikbank Lane (MNT6180) was recorded from air photos taken in the 1940s as comprising a double ditched trackway and extends into the north of Area S25 (Figure 11; Deegan 2022c). The NRHE records cropmarks to the south-west of Coates, c.190m to the south of the study site, that are possibly indicative of medieval field boundaries and trackways (NRHE 1061694).
- 5.43 An enamelled copper alloy mount of an early medieval date (PAS 522) was found within the study site to the west of Coates, and two silver sceattas dated between 700-765 AD (PAS 11503 and 11504) were found to the south of Marton. Two further early medieval finds are recorded in the 250m search area in the west of Section 2, a sleeve clasp (PAS 3051) and a strap fitting (PAS 1836). The PAS database contains 12 records of a medieval date within the 250m search area. Three of these are located within the study site and relate to coins: a late medieval silver double Patard of Charles the Bold (PAS 131), Duke of Burgundy and Count of Flanders, dated to between 1467-1477 was found to the north of Northfield Road, and a silver halfpenny of Henry III (1216 – 1271) (PAS 8564) and John I (1199-1216) (PAS 8565) were discovered on the western banks of the River Trent.
- 5.44 A sub-square enclosure of possible medieval or post-medieval date, located directly to the south of the West Burton power Station in the north-west of Field S1, was recorded from earthworks and soilmarks identified on air photos and LiDAR, and a possible annex or hollow way may be present to the north-west (Figure 11; Deegan 2022c). The air photo and Lidar mapping also recorded two ponds to the south-west of the enclosure, one of which is recorded on the 1885 Ordnance Survey map and has also been recorded through geophysical survey (REFS).

### **Post-Medieval and Modern Periods (c.1540 – Present)**

- 5.45 Medieval settlements within the search area may have contracted in size from the 16<sup>th</sup> century, with areas of former settlement or associated plots transitioning to agricultural use. Earthworks associated with former medieval settlement activity survive at Broxholme, Ingleby and West Burton. The West Burton Cable Route Corridor runs through agricultural land in the hinterland of post-medieval settlements, as demonstrated by the agricultural

features that have been detected by geophysical, air photo and LiDAR surveys (ASWYAS 2022; Deegan 2022a, 2022b and 2022c; Wessex Archaeology 2022). Historical maps from the 19<sup>th</sup> century have shown the evolution of the landscape which the West Burton Cable route traverses documenting the addition and removal of field boundaries, ponds and other agricultural features.

- 5.46 Several former trackways, likely providing access to post-medieval farmsteads, are shown to have formerly been located within the study site. In Section 1, a trackway is shown on the 1840 Broxhome tithe map to snake in a rough north-south orientation through Area S50, and two trackways, also running north south, are recorded on the 1885 Ordnance Survey map in Area S51 to the south of Ingleby (Figure 7). In Section 2, several former trackways are records on the 1820 to 1822 Sturton Parish and Littleborough map in Area S1, S4 and S5 (Figure 13).

## 6 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### Designated Heritage Assets

- 6.1 The West Burton Cable Route Corridor study site does not contain any designated heritage assets upon which development could potentially have a direct impact.
- 6.2 A separate Heritage Statement has been produced to assess the potential non-direct (setting) impacts on designated heritage assets within the surrounding area from the proposed development.

### Potential Sub-Surface Archaeological Remains

#### *Prehistoric and Roman Periods*

- 6.3 The results of the non-intrusive surveys (aerial photography, LiDAR, geophysical survey etc) have identified concentrations of potential archaeological features that are likely to represent activity of a late prehistoric or Roman period date based on their morphology (ASWYAS 2022; Deegan 2022a, 2022b and 2022c; NAA 2022; Wessex 2022).
- 6.4 Within the study site, between West Burton 2 and 3 to the south of Cowdale Lane, a rectilinear anomaly measuring 64m by 67m spans Areas S42 and S43 and was interpreted as forming an enclosure with a possible entrance in the north-eastern corner. To the north of Cowdale Lane, an isolated curvilinear anomaly with a diameter of c.10m was interpreted as a possible ring ditch in Area S39. A series of weak linear anomalies were identified to the south-east of Stow Park Farm in Area S36, which were tentatively interpreted as belonging to enclosures or a field system.
- 6.5 Cropmarks (MLI52489) have been recorded to the west of West Burton 3, in Area 106, which have been interpreted as potentially representing a Roman period trackway (Deegan 2022a). Geophysical survey within the study site did not identify any anomalies conclusively associated with this feature, which suggest that it has been destroyed by agricultural activity (REF).

- 6.6 To the east of the River Trent, a series of linear and amorphous anomalies were identified within the study site, in the south-east of Area 113a that are likely to be caused by ditches of a possible Iron Age and/or Roman origin (ASWYAS 2023).
- 6.7 Two areas of cropmarks and magnetic anomalies have been mapped within the study site to the west of Coates (Areas S21 and S25), that could relate to prehistoric and/or Roman period enclosures and field systems. A further concentration of magnetic anomalies were identified in Area S9 that are possibly caused by enclosures dated to the Iron Age and/or Roman periods (REFS).
- 6.8 If archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric or Roman periods are present in the study site, the significance of these would be vested in their evidential value and the potential contribution these could make to national and regional research agendas. There is, however, no evidence to suggest the presence of any remains of greater than local significance.

#### *Early Medieval and Medieval Periods*

- 6.9 There is no evidence of early medieval settlement activity within the West Burton Cable Route Corridor study site and limited evidence of activity of a medieval date. Documentary and archaeological evidence suggests that the present pattern of villages and hamlets within the search area broadly represents the pattern of Late Anglo-Saxon period settlement, and it is likely that the majority of the study site has remained in agricultural use since at least the medieval period. This is supported by geophysical survey, as well as air photo and LiDAR interpretation, which has identified extensive evidence of ridge and furrow across the study site. It is therefore considered that there is potential for buried archaeological features relating to medieval agricultural activity to survive within the study site, such as ploughing, field boundaries and drainage, but such features would be considered to be of a negligible significance.
- 6.10 Part of the study site is aligned to the north of the area defined as the Viking Winter camp at Torksey by the HER, and it is considered that there could be potential for remains related to this to survive within the study site. However, geophysical survey has identified a series of anomalies at this location that are possibly indicative of ditches of an Iron Age and/or Roman date.
- 6.11 Cowdale Lane is likely to follow the line of the southern boundary of the medieval Stow Deer Park (NHLE 1019229). Although the construction of the road has possibly in part destroyed part of the former boundary, LiDAR records vestiges of a ditch to the north of the road that possibly belonged to the park's southern pale.
- 6.12 Cropmarks of a double ditched trackway (MNT6180) that likely formed the medieval route of Craikbank Lane run east-west through the study site in Area 25.
- 6.13 If archaeological remains associated with early medieval/medieval settlement and parkland activity are present in the study site, the significance of these would be vested in their evidential value and the potential contribution these could make to national and regional

research agendas. There is, however, no evidence to suggest the presence of any remains of greater than local significance.

### ***Post-Medieval Period***

- 6.14 The study site has remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the post-medieval period. Across the majority of the study site, any potential buried archaeological features dating to the post-medieval period would likely relate to agricultural activity, such as ploughing, field boundaries and drainage, and would be considered to be of negligible significance.

## **7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

### **Proposed Development**

- 7.1 The proposed development within the study site forms part of the wider West Burton Solar Project. The Scheme consists of three electricity generating stations (West Burton 1, 2 and 3) each with a capacity of over 50 megawatts (MW) consisting of ground mounted solar arrays and 'Associated Development'; comprising energy storage, grid connection infrastructure and other infrastructure integral to the construction, operation and maintenance of the Scheme.
- 7.2 The Cable Route Corridor will accommodate the underground cables (or 'cable circuits') linking West Burton 1 and 2 to the substation at West Burton 3 and subsequently connecting to grid connection point at the National Grid substation at West Burton Power Station. The majority of the land within the corridor is agricultural land. Other land use types that the corridor crosses include the River Trent between Marton and Coates.
- 7.3 Works within the Cable Route Corridor, as well as the cable circuits, include the provision of access tracks, construction laydown areas (construction compounds) and joint bays. Part of the Cable Route Corridor accommodates cable circuits associated with the Gate Burton Energy Park and West Burton Solar Project (referred to in the ES as the 'Shared Cable Corridor').

### **Previous Impacts**

- 7.4 The majority of the West Burton Cable Route Corridor study site has been subject to modern ploughing and drainage schemes, which may have impacted any previously unrecorded sub-surface archaeological remains.
- 7.5 Several roads appear to have truncated archaeological remains, and at least two roads appear to have been rerouted during the post-medieval period.

### **Designated Heritage Assets**

- 7.6 The proposed development will have no direct impacts upon any designated heritage assets.

- 7.7 A separate Heritage Statement has been produced to assess the potential impacts non-direct impacts on heritage from the proposed development within the surrounding area.

### **Potential Sub-Surface Archaeological Remains**

- 7.8 The assessment has established that there may be potential for the survival of buried remains dated to the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods within specific areas of the West Burton Cable Route Corridor study site that could be impacted by the proposed development.
- 7.9 Part of the study site is aligned to the north of the Viking Winter camp at Torksey, based on the area defined by the HER, and there maybe potential for buried remains associated with the Viking camp to be impact by the proposed development, if present.
- 7.10 There is a limited potential for the survival of archaeological remains associated with medieval settlement activity where the cable corridor runs in close proximity to former medieval villages. If such remains are extant, they are likely to be impacted upon by the proposed development.
- 7.11 Cowdale Lane may follow the southern boundary of the Stow Medieval deer park and a former route of Craikbank Lane crosses the study site. Although both features are likely to have been disturbed by post-medieval and modern activity there is a potential that associated buried features have survived in part that could be impacted by the proposed development.
- 7.12 The majority of the study site is, likely to have remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the medieval period. Therefore it is likely that sub-surface features occur relating to early medieval, medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity, such as ploughing, drainage or former field boundaries. Any such agricultural remains would, however, be considered to be of negligible significance.

## **8 CONCLUSIONS**

- 8.1 This archaeological desk-based appraisal draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the significance and archaeological potential of the West Burton Cable Route Corridor study site, which forms part of the overall West Burton Solar Project scheme.
- 8.2 A separate Heritage Statement has been produced to assess the potential non-direct impacts on heritage assets within the surrounding area from the proposed development (Lanpro 2023).
- 8.3 The available archaeological records and results of geophysical, air photo and LiDAR surveys suggest that there is potential for the survival of prehistoric and Roman remains within the study site. In particular, cropmarks and geophysical anomalies were identified within the study site that are likely to be indicative of activity dating to these periods.
- 8.4 Part of the study site is situated to the north of the area defined as forming the Viking Winter camp at Torksey, and it is considered that there may be potential for buried remains associated with the Viking camp to be present within this part of the study site

- 8.5 Documentary and archaeological evidence suggests that the present pattern of villages and hamlets within the search area broadly represents the pattern of Late Anglo-Saxon period settlement. Where the cable route is situated within the vicinity of former medieval villages, it is considered that there may be some limited potential for the survival of previously unrecorded remains relating to early medieval and medieval activity, in particular where the corridor runs in close proximity to Broxholme, Ingleby and West Burton.
- 8.6 Cowdale Lane likely follows the southern boundary of the Stow Medieval deer park and a former route of Craikbank Lane crosses the study site. Although both features are likely to have been disturbed by post medieval and modern activity there is a potential that associated buried features have survived in part within the cable corridor.
- 8.7 It is likely that the majority of the West Burton Cable Route Corridor study site has primarily been in agricultural use since at least the medieval period, supported by evidence of extensive areas of ridge and furrow that have been recorded by the HER and mapped as geophysical anomalies, and through aerial photographic and LiDAR interpretation. Therefore, there is a potential for the survival of sub-surface features within the study site relating to medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity, such as ploughing or former field boundaries, which could be impacted by the proposed development. Any such agricultural remains would, however, be considered to be of negligible significance.

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## Historical Mapping

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1761, A Map of that part of the Estate of Sir Thomas Gerard Bart., which lyeth in the Lordships of Saxilby and Ingleby (MISC DON 873/1)

Post-1798, 'Unnamed plan, perhaps of Ingleby-in-Saxilby', (MISC DON 294/6)

1804, 'Sturton and Bransby Enclosure Plan', (STOW IN LINDSEY PAR/17/1)

1809, 'Sale Plan of a Freehold Estate situate in Stowe Park, 11th October 1809', (MISC DON 365/5)

1839, Plan of the land flooded by the River Till, (UWIDB/2/1)

1838-39, Plan of the Parish of Stowe in the County of Lincoln, (STOW IN LINDSEY PAR/4/2)

1868-72, Plan of the estates in Broxholme and Saxilby belonging to Captain George Robinson, (7-NOTT/15)

1874, Plan of an Estate in the Township of Brampton, in the Parish of Torksey Belonging to William Wakefield Esquire, (PADLEY/3/405)

1894, 'Sale Plan of a Valuable Freehold Estate at Stow Park', (MISC DON 1723/27)

1917, Map of an Estate at Saxilby-cum-Ingleby, Lincolnshire', (2-BD/7/94)

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1795, Plan of the Parishes of North Leverton and Hablesthorpe, (EA/105/2/1-2)

1796, Plan of the Parish of South Leverton in the County of Nottingham (EA/124/2/1-2)

1820-22, Map of Sturton Parish & Littleborough (M/24377)

1833, Plan of West Burton Lordship in the County of Nottingham, belonging to David Walters, Esquire,  
(DD/M/86/5)

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1840, Plan of the Parish of Broxholme, Lincolnshire (IR30/20/060)

1849, Map of the Parish of Scampton in the County of Lincoln (IR30/20/277)

*Ordnance Survey*

1885, Ordnance Survey, County Series Sheet VII.SE, 6-inch map

1885, Ordnance Survey, County Series Sheet X.NE, 6-inch map

1885, Ordnance Survey, County Series Sheet X.SE, 6-inch map

1885, Ordnance Survey, County Series Sheet X.NW, 6-inch map

1885, Ordnance Survey, County Series Sheet XLIII.NE, 6-inch map

1885, Ordnance Survey, County Series Sheet LI.SE, 6-inch map

1885, Ordnance Survey, County Series Sheet LI.SW, 6-inch map

1885, Ordnance Survey, County Series Sheet LX.NE, 6-inch map

1885, Ordnance Survey, County Series Sheet LX.SE, 6-inch map

1885, Ordnance Survey, County Series Sheet LW.NW, 6-inch map

1898, Ordnance Survey, County Series Sheet X.NE, 6-inch map

1898, Ordnance Survey, County Series Sheet X.SE, 6-inch map

1898, Ordnance Survey, County Series Sheet LI.SW, 6-inch map

1904, Ordnance Survey, County Series Sheet VII.SE, 6-inch map

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1916, Ordnance Survey, County Series Sheet VII.SE, 6-inch map

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1916, Ordnance Survey, County Series Sheet LW.NW, 6-inch map

1947, Ordnance Survey, County Series Sheet VII.SE, 6-inch map

- 1947, Ordnance Survey, County Series Sheet X.NE, 6-inch map
- 1947, Ordnance Survey, County Series Sheet X.NW, 6-inch map
- 1947, Ordnance Survey, County Series Sheet XLIII.NE, 6-inch map
- 1947, Ordnance Survey, County Series Sheet L.NE, 6-inch map
- 1947, Ordnance Survey, County Series Sheet L.SE, 6-inch map
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- 1947, Ordnance Survey, County Series Sheet LX.NE, 6-inch map
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- 1947, Ordnance Survey, County Series Sheet LW.NW, 6-inch map

## Figures