

Cottam Solar Project

Environmental Statement Appendix 13.1: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments

Prepared by: Lanpro Services
January 2023

PINS reference: EN010133
Document reference: APP/C6.3.13.1
APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)



ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

**COTTAM 1
COTTAM SOLAR PROJECT
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**PREPARED BY LANPRO SERVICES
ON BEHALF OF
COTTAM SOLAR PROJECT LIMITED**

October 2022



Lanpro»

Project Reference: 2892H/01
 Document Prepared by: Alice James MCIfA and Rebecca Ryan MCIfA
 Document Reviewed by: Emily Mercer MCIfA and Mitchell Pollington MCIfA

Revision	Reason for Update	Document Updated

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Non-Technical Summary

Lanpro was commissioned by Cottam Solar Project Limited to produce an archaeological desk-based assessment for the proposed Cottam Solar Project, within the West Lindsey District of Lincolnshire. The proposed Cottam Solar Project is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and this assessment has been undertaken to inform a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS).

The Cottam 1 study site comprises approximately 812ha of land situated between Thorpe le Fallows, Stow, Willingham, Ingham and Glentworth in the West Lindsey District of Lincolnshire. The study site consists primarily of fields under arable cultivation, divided by hedgerows and drainage channels.

This historic environment desk-based assessment 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 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. Any potential impacts caused by access routes (including abnormal loads) and permissive paths associated with the proposed Cottam 1 Solar Site will be discussed in the ES chapter.

The available archaeological records and results of non-intrusive surveys suggest that there is potential for the survival of prehistoric or Roman remains within the study site. Concentrations of geophysical anomalies were identified within the study site that are likely to be indicative of former human activity. Although the typology of anomalies is largely suggestive of prehistoric or Roman settlement activity and field system, a medieval date cannot be completely dismissed. Non-intrusive survey has identified remains possibly associated with a shrunken medieval village within the study site to the east of Normanby by Stow. Although earthworks are present directly to the north of Thorpe le Fallows there is limited evidence to suggest that the medieval village extended into the study site.

It is likely that the majority of the Cottam 1 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 on the HER and mapped as geophysical anomalies. Therefore, there is a potential for the survival of sub-surface features relating to medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity within the study site, such as ploughing or former field boundaries, which could be impacted by the proposed development. It is likely, however, that such remains would be of negligible significance.

Three possible post-medieval farmsteads are recorded on the western side of Cottam 1 that were demolished by the 1950s. It is possible that related sub-surface remains could survive, if so, they would be unlikely to be of greater than local significance.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment of land forming the Cottam 1 study site of the proposed Cottam Solar Project, situated within the West Lindsey District of Lincolnshire, has been prepared by Lanpro Services Limited on behalf of Cottam Solar Project Limited. The proposed Cottam Solar Project is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and this assessment has been undertaken to inform a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS).
- 1.2 This document provides an assessment 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 designated heritage assets in is presented in a separate Heritage Statement.
- 1.3 The assessment 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 Cottam 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 ClfA (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), 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 1km search area is provided in Appendix 1, and their locations marked on plans in Figures 2, 3 and 4.

Historical Documentary and Cartographic Sources

3.3 The holdings of the Lincolnshire 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, including the regional research framework, *East Midlands Heritage. An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight et al. 2012).

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.

LiDAR Data

- 3.6 LiDAR data produced by the Environment Agency and published on the DEFRA Data Service Platform (DEFRA 2022) was consulted in order to identify any previously unrecorded earthworks within the study site (Figure 5). Isolated linear features are present on the LiDAR data that are likely caused by former field boundaries and modern utilities.

NMP Data

- 3.7 National Mapping Project (NMP) data were consulted in order to identify any cropmarks associated with buried archaeological remains within the study site (Figure 6). Identified cropmarks within the study site were primarily associated with medieval and post medieval agricultural activity; two areas of former ridge and furrow were identified within the south of the study site.

Air Photo and LiDAR Mapping Interpretation

- 3.8 An air photo and LiDAR mapping interpretation was undertaken to identify cropmarks or earthworks associated with buried archaeological remains within the study site (Deegan 2022; Figure 7). Features identified within the Cottam 1 study site largely relate to medieval and post medieval agricultural activity, including ridge and furrow, headlands and field boundaries. Three concentrations of linear and rectilinear cropmarks were identified that could represent late prehistoric and/or Roman period features. Cropmarks and earthworks associated with the Normanby by Stow shrunken medieval village were mapped, as well as possible ditches of likely post-medieval date to the north of Thorpe le Fallows and west of Side Farm. Natural features including paleochannels associated with the River Till were also recorded (Deegan 2022).

Geophysical Survey

- 3.9 An archaeological geophysical (magnetometer) survey was undertaken across all areas within the study site between 2021 and 2022 (ASWYAS 2022; Figure 8). The results of the survey recorded concentrations of rectilinear and curvilinear anomalies that are possibly indicative of late prehistoric and/or Roman period activity, as well as remains relating to the shrunken medieval village associated with Normanby by Stow (Figure 8). Anomalies associated with agricultural activity, including ridge and furrow, former field boundaries, land drains and modern ploughing, are common across all areas surveyed, 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

- 3.10 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 2022).

Assessment Criteria

- 3.11 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.
- 3.12 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 Cottam 1 study site comprises approximately 812ha of arable land spread across seven parcels (Parcels A-G; Figure 1) centred on the hamlet of Coates in the West Lindsey District of Lincolnshire. Individual site location details for each parcel within Cottam 1 are tabulated below.

Parcel	NGR	Parish	Height above Ordnance Datum (aOD)
A	SK 91696 86033	Fillingham	13m – 21m aOD
B	SK 93056 86440	Fillingham	16m – 26m aOD
C	SK 91833 84760	Fillingham, Willingham and Stow	10m – 22m aOD
D	SK 91445 81601	Cammeringham, Thorpe in the Fallows, Sturton by Stow and Stow	6m – 14m aOD
E	SK 89718 82646	Stow	7m – 10m aOD
F	SK 89297 84141	Stow and Willingham	8m – 16m aOD
G	SK 92406 81859	Willingham	9m – 15m aOD

- 4.2 The Cottam 1 study site is distributed across the parishes of Fillingham, Willingham, Stow, Cammeringham, Brattleby and Sturton by Stow. The land also adjoins the parishes of Thorpe in the Fallows, Kexby and Glentworth. A chain of villages, including Upton, Kexby, Willingham by Stow, Stow, Sturton by Stow, are connected by the B1398 to the west of the study site. Other nearby villages located to the north, east and south of the study site include Glentworth, Fillingham, Ingham, Cammeringham, Brattleby, Aisthorpe and Scampton, Coates and Thorpe le Fallows.
- 4.3 Thorpe Lane runs to the southern edge of the study site, connecting the settlement of Thorpe in the Fallows (comprising around five dwellings) to Sturton by Stow, to the west, and Brattleby, to the east.
- 4.4 Ingham Road, turning into Stow Lane, runs east/west through the centre of the study site, connecting the villages of Stow and Ingham. Part of the site boundary of Parcel D adjoins the road. The settlement of Stow Pasture lies on this road, which comprises around seven dwellings. An unnamed road running to the north of Ingham Road leads to the small settlement of Coates, which consists of around ten houses. Although Coates is located in the centre of the study site, the closest site boundary to any dwelling is over 500m.
- 4.5 The River Till meanders through the western portion of the study site (Parcels G, F, E and D). Several trees line the banks of the river. An unnamed water course, which joins the River Till to the east of Parcel E, appears to have been partially canalised and forms a straight edged field boundary along the west of Parcel C. Where canalisation has taken place there are wide open riverbanks with low-lying vegetation.
- 4.6 Numerous areas of woodland adjoin the study site. Fillingham Low Wood is located to the west of Parcel A, an unnamed woodland is to the south-east of Parcel B, Larch Plantation is central to Parcel C and New Plantation and Coates Gorse lie to the south of Parcel C, Thorpe Wood, Cammeringham Low Covert, Brattleby Grose, South Spinney and Beck Spinney border fields in the east of Parcel D, and Normanby Gorse is located to the east of Parcel F.

- 4.7 The landscape that the Cottam 1 study site lies within is relatively flat. The site is largely screened from its immediate surroundings by field boundaries comprising tall hedges and trees. The surrounding landscape is interspersed with farmsteads, many of which originate from the post-medieval period. Fields within the study site have a generally large rectangular form and are separated by dividing hedgerows. Occasional overhead powerlines and isolated trees are present within fields.

Geology

- 4.8 The recorded bedrock geology across the Cottam 1 study site consists of mudstone, siltstone, limestone and sandstone of the Lias Group (BGS 2022).
- 4.9 The recorded superficial geology (BGS 2022) for each parcel in Cottam 1 is tabulated below.

Parcel	Superficial Geology
A	Till – Diamicton (to E) / Alluvium - Clay, Silt and Sand (to W)
B	Till - Diamicton
C	Alluvium - Clay, Silt and Sand (to N) / Till – Diamicton (to S and E)
D	None recorded (to W) / Alluvium - Clay, Silt and Sand (to centre) / Till – Diamicton (to E)
E	None recorded
F	None recorded
G	None recorded

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

- 5.1 This section reviews existing archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological and historical background of the surrounding area, based on a consideration of evidence in the Lincolnshire HER, the NHLE, the NRHE and the PAS, as well as the results of the 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 assessment 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 Cottam 1 study site does not contain any designated heritage assets.
- 5.4 There are three Scheduled Monuments within the wider search area. ‘Thorpe medieval settlement’ (NHLE 1016978) is situated immediately adjacent to the southern edge of Parcel

D. 'Coates medieval settlement and moated site' (NHLE 1016979) lies approximately 625m from the study site at its nearest point. The 'Site of a college and Benedictine Abbey, St Mary's Church' (NHLE 1012976) is located within the historic core of the village of Stow, to the west of the study site, around 740m from the study site at its nearest point.

- 5.5 There are sixteen Listed Buildings within the search area, the majority of which are located within the villages of Sturton by Stow, Stow and Willingham to the west of the study site and are Grade II Listed. There are, however, two Grade I Listed churches within the search area; the Church of St Edith (NHLE 1146742), situated adjacent to the Coates medieval moated site close to the centre of the search area, and the Church of St Mary (NHLE 1146624) in the centre of Stow, around 800m from the study site at its nearest point.
- 5.6 The north-western corner of the Fillingham Conservation Area falls within the north-eastern edge of the search area, around 950m from the study site at its nearest point.
- 5.7 There are no other designated heritage assets (i.e. Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites) within the search area. The locations of all designated heritage assets within the search area are shown on Figure 2.
- 5.8 A detailed assessment of the potential impacts on the setting and significance of all designated heritage assets in the search area, is presented in a separate Heritage Statement.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.9 The overall Cottam 1 study site contains wholly or partially 14 records held on the HER, comprising 13 'monument' records and a single 'event' record. These are recorded in the table below by parcel.

Parcel	HER ref.	HER Description
A	None	-
B	None	-
C	MLI51104	Site of Romano-British settlement south-west of Turpin Farm
D	MLI50540	Earthwork remains of Thorpe medieval settlement
	MLI52107	Late medieval ridge and furrow at Cammeringham
	MLI52516	Undated stone ford crossing the River Till
	MLI52520	Late medieval ridge and furrow earthworks
	MLI52526	Ridge and furrow earthworks
	MLI52527	Late medieval ridge and furrow earthworks
	MLI116510	Site of a demolished 19th century outfarm
	MLI118759	Site of a demolished 19th century farmstead
E	None	-

Parcel	HER ref.	HER Description
F	MLI52438	Silver Penny of Cnut (1016-35).
	MLI52445	Fragmentary earthworks associated with Normanby by Stow Shrunken Medieval Village
	MLI89097	Early medieval pottery scatter on land north of East Farm, Normanby by Stow
	MLI89098	Two sherds of Romano-British pottery found at East Farm, Normanby by Stow
	ELI6746	Small assemblage of early Medieval pottery found to the east of East Farm
G	None	-

5.10 The HER contains a further 166 ‘monument’ records for within the wider search area, including a number of designated heritage assets also recorded on the NHLE, and 33 ‘event’ records relating to previous archaeological investigations. Details of all HER records are listed in a gazetteer in Appendix 1 and their positions marked on Figure 2.

5.11 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	5
Roman	2	14
Early medieval	3	8
Medieval	6	39
Post-medieval/19 th century	2	89
Modern	0	2
Unknown / Undated / None	1	9

5.12 The NRHE contains 11 further ‘monument’ records within the 1km search area. Details of all NRHE records are listed in a gazetteer in Appendix 1 and their positions marked on Figure 3.

5.13 The PAS database contains 212 records within the 1km search area, one of which relates to a Roman coin of AD 330-340 found within the eastern side of Parcel C (6330). Details of all PAS records are listed in a gazetteer in Appendix 1 and their positions marked on Figure 4.

Prehistoric Period (c. 9500 BC – c. AD 43)

- 5.14 There is no recorded evidence for prehistoric period activity within the study site.
- 5.15 Evidence for prehistoric activity across the wider search area is limited. The earliest evidence for this period within the search area relates to an assemblage of Mesolithic and Neolithic flint recovered from a field to the north-west of Manor Farm, c.940m to the west of the study site (MLI51115). Neolithic worked flint was also found to the south of this, during an excavation at Chapel Road (MLI81921), around 1km to the east of the study site.
- 5.16 A Bronze Age spearhead (ML52521) was found during dredging works along the River Till in 1937, at the location of a natural ford close to the boundary of Parcel D, to the south of Ingham Road.
- 5.17 A possible prehistoric ring ditch has been recorded as a cropmark (MLI54007) in a field on the north-eastern edge of the 1km search area, to the north of Fillingham. To the immediate south-east of this a second cropmark has been identified that may represent a boundary (MLI54008).
- 5.18 The PAS database contains five records dating to the Iron Age. Two coins of a possible Iron Age date (6332 and 6333) were found c.610m to the east of Parcel C, two coins dated between 50-20 BC were found c.803m (12125) and c.880m (12162) to the north-west of Parcel F, and a copper alloy brooch (12111) was unearthed c.838m to the north of Parcel G.
- 5.19 Several linear and rectilinear cropmarks were identified by air photo and LiDAR mapping that could represent ditches belonging to Iron Age and/or Roman period enclosures (Figure 7). Such features were identified in the east of Field D1, directly adjacent to the scheme in a field to the west of Field D4 and in north-west of Field G1 (Deegan 2022).
- 5.20 The geophysical survey undertaken within the study site has identified concentrations of anomalies that are likely to be of an archaeological origin and may represent late prehistoric (and/or Roman period) enclosures, boundaries and possibly trackways (Figure 8). Such concentrations of anomalies are located in the east of Parcel C to the south of Greystones Farm (Field C28) and to the south-west of Turpin Farm (C5), in the west of Parcel D near to the south of Ingham Road (Fields D1 and D2), the centre of Parcel D to the north of Thorpe In the Fallows (Fields D13 and D14), the north of Field F4 and south of Field F2 to the north-east of Normanby by Stow, in the north-western corner of Field G1, to the immediate east of Stone Pit Lane, and in Field G4 to the immediate south-west of Moor Farm (ASWYAS 2022).
- 5.21 Although the previously recorded evidence for prehistoric activity within the search area is limited, and generally this has all been identified at some distance from the boundary of the study site, the results of the geophysical survey have demonstrated that there is potential for the survival of previously unrecorded prehistoric archaeological remains within the study site. Where such possible remains have been identified, these have been shown clearly within the geophysical survey data. This may also, conversely, suggest that where fields have been subject to geophysical survey that do not contain similar anomalies these fields are unlikely to contain the remains of any extensive prehistoric features.

Roman Period (c. AD 43 – c. AD 410)

- 5.22 The HER contains two records relating to Roman period activity within Cottam 1 study site. In Field C5, there is a record of a possible Romano-British site situated in fields to the south-west of Turpin Farm, where stone and possible Roman period pottery was discovered following deep ploughing between 1936 and 1964 (MLI51104). Two sherds of pottery were found to the east of Normanby by Stow in Field F1 (MLI89098). The PAS database also records the discovery of a Roman coin (6330) in the west of Field C27 (Figure 4).
- 5.23 Till Bridge Lane (MLI50575) is located c.750m to the south of Parcel D and follows the line of a Roman road that linked Ermine Street, which was a major road running between London, Lincoln and York, to crossing point of the River Trent at Littleborough (Segelocum Roman town). The Roman Road underlying Till Bridge Lane offered an alternative approach to York that avoided the Humber (Margary 1967, 237, 410 – 412; Road 28a). It is likely that Roman settlements were commonly distributed across lands to the north and south of the road. Although no substantial evidence of Roman occupation has been identified at Sturton by Stow, which lies adjacent to Till Bridge Lane, the etymology of the place name is Old English for 'Roman road farm or settlement'. While there are numerous HER records detailing settlement activity adjacent to Till Bridge Lane in close proximity to the River Trent, there are only four records within a 1km search of the study site that are possibly indicative of occupation activity. A possible settlement was identified from building material (MLI51104) unearthed during deep ploughing in the early-20th century in Field C5. A series of parallel ditches were identified as cropmarks on an historic air photo (Deegan 2022), and several magnetic anomalies were identified through geophysical survey, but it was uncertain if these were caused by archaeological or geological activity (ASWYAS 2022).
- 5.24 A large quantity of Roman pottery and building debris was found close to Thorpe le Fallows, c. 170m to the south of Parcel D (MLI52524). Evidence of a possible building was also identified to the north-west of Cammeringham, c.770m to the east of Parcel D, along with a mortarium with an Antonine period stamp, sherds of 2nd century pottery and a concentration of burned stones that potentially formed a kiln (MLI52099). A small rural settlement or farmstead (MLI84314) was identified to the south of Marton Road, c.964m to the west of Field F2, during a watching brief on the Blyborough to Cottam gas pipeline. Subsequent excavation in 1997 identified two main phases of occupation dating between the 1st and 4th centuries AD.
- 5.25 Two sherds of Romano-British pottery were found in the north-west of Field F1 near East Farm, Normanby by Stow (MLI89098; ELI6746). The form of potential archaeological features identified through aerial photographs and LiDAR data (Figures 5 to 7) and geophysical survey (Figure 8) in this area is, however, suggestive of remains associated with a shrunken medieval village (SMV).

- 5.26 Roman pottery was discovered during an archaeological excavation of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery undertaken as part of the Fillingham Project by the University of Sheffield in 2000 (MLI81923; ELI2190).
- 5.27 The NRHE contains three records of a Roman date within the 1km search area. This comprised 2nd-century pottery (324917) and Roman coins and building debris (1158411) found in Stow c. 800m to the south of Parcel F, and surface finds of Roman and medieval building material c.955m to the east of Parcel D.
- 5.28 The PAS database contains one record within the study site and 145 records within the 1km search area (Figure 4). A copper alloy nummus of House of Constantine (AD 330 – 340; 6330) was found in the west of Field C27. These largely relate to domestic objects (coins, rings brooches etc) found near to villages located to the west of the Cottam 1 study site; the nearest of which is a small harness ring found to the north of Sturton by Stow c.261m to the west of Field D1. A lead weight of possible Roman date (11067) was found near Coates c.743m to the north-east of Field E5. To the east of Cottam 1, a key (6337) was identified c.406m to the south of Field B3 and a finger ring (6331) was found c.494m to the north-east of Parcel C29.
- 5.29 The HER also records numerous chance discoveries of Roman period finds, which were recovered from the plough spoil across the 1km search area. These have included Roman pottery (MLI52426; 52427; 52436; 51092; 51107), a Roman period melon bead (MLI52517) and a number of Roman coins (MLI51116; 54263). A silver Roman brooch of a 2nd to 3rd century date has also been found, together with a number of Roman coins, on the western edge of the search area (MLI82761).
- 5.30 The archaeological geophysical survey carried out of the study site, to inform this assessment, has identified nine concentrations of anomalies that are likely to represent Roman period (and/or late prehistoric) enclosures, boundaries and possibly trackways within Parcels C28, C5, D1, D2, D13, D14, F2, F4, G1 and G4 (ASWYAS 2022).
- 5.31 The results of the geophysical survey, supported by aerial photographic and LiDAR assessment, and records held on the HER, NRHE and PAS databases, have demonstrated that there is potential for the survival of previously unrecorded prehistoric and Roman period archaeological remains within the study site. Where such possible remains have been identified, these have been shown clearly within the geophysical survey data, and correspond with other forms of evidence. This may also, conversely, suggest that where fields have been subject to geophysical survey that do not contain similar anomalies these fields are unlikely to contain the remains of any extensive prehistoric and/or Roman period features.

Early Medieval Period (c. AD 410– c. 1066)

- 5.32 There are two records in the HER relating to the early medieval period within the Cottam 1 study site. These consist of chance finds within ploughed fields situated on the western edge

of Parcel F, close to Normanby by Stow, including an early 11th century coin of Cnut (MLI52438), and a scatter of Middle Saxon to Saxo-Norman pottery to the north of East Farm (MLI89097). There is no evidence to suggest that these represent the sites of any settlement or other activity, and it is possible that these finds were distributed across the fields during manuring or represent accidental loss.

- 5.33 The earliest evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity within the search area was recorded during an excavation at Chapel Road, on the north-western side of Fillingham, almost 1km to the west of the study site. A pit or ditch was identified, containing 7th to 8th century pottery, a spindle whorl, bone pin and animal bone (MLI81927) and Anglo-Saxon pottery and a possible knife have also been found in the immediate surrounding area (MLI51108; MLI51122). These suggest the presence of a settlement possibly pre-dating a nearby Late Anglo-Saxon cemetery that lies outside the search area.

Settlement	Etymology	Doomsday Book (1086) entry
Upton	Old English: 'Higher Farm or settlement'	9 Households
Kexby	Old Norse: 'Kept'r's Farm or settlement'	21 Households
Willingham by Stow	Old English: 'homestead or village of Willa's people'	18 Households
Normanby by Stow	Old Norse: 'Farmstead or village of the Northmen or Norwegian Vikings'	9 Households
Stow	Old English: 'a place of assembly'	30 Households
Sturton by Stow	Old English: 'Roman road farm / settlement'	16 Households
Thorpe in the Fallows	Old Norse: 'outlying farm or settlement in the ploughed land'	16 Households
Coates	Old English: 'a cottage, shelter or den'	6 Households
Fillingham	Old English: 'Homestead/village of Fygla's people'	58 Households
Ingham	Old English: 'Inga's homestead/village' or 'Inguiones' homestead/village'	30 Households
Cammeringham	Old English: 'Homestead/village of *Cafmaer's/*Cantmaer's people'.	31 Households

- 5.34 The etymology of place names of the villages adjacent to the study site is suggested to largely be of an Old English origin (Mills 2011). Kexby and Normanby by Stow to the west of the study site and Thorpe le Fallows to the south of the site are suggested to be of a Norse origin (Mills 2011).
- 5.35 The settlements at Coates (NHLE 1016979) and Thorpe (NHLE1016978) are both recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086, along with other villages within the 1km search area: Fillingham, Willingham, Normanby, Stow and Sturton by Stow (Williams and Martin 1992), indicating they originated by at least the Late Anglo-Saxon period.
- 5.36 A college for secular canons was founded in the early 11th century on the site of an earlier church, by Eadnoth, Bishop of Dorchester near Stow on the south-west edge of the 1km search area (NHLE1012976; MLI50262). The present Church of St Mary (Stow Minster) contains fabric of an early 11th century date (NHLE 1146624; MLI52434). Excavations north

of Stow Minster have also identified a possible ditch feature from which 10th century pottery was recovered from its lower fills (MLI54262), and other chance finds of later Anglo-Saxon pottery have been discovered around Stow (MLI99336; MLI99337).

- 5.37 The PAS database contains six early medieval finds that were found in fields adjacent to Willingham, Stow and Sturton by Stow. The nearest discoveries to the study site are a bridle bit (11116) and two harness fittings (11117 and 11118) that were found c. 281m to the west of Field D1.
- 5.38 There is no evidence of early medieval settlement activity within the Cottam 1 study site. 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. It is considered that there may be some limited potential for the survival of previously unrecorded remains relating to Early Anglo-Saxon period activity away from the pattern of settlements that may have emerged in the Middle to Late Anglo-Saxon periods. It is possible early medieval remains could survive in the vicinity of existing settlements within the study site, such as where Thorpe le Fallows bounds the southern edge of Parcel D or on the western side of Parcel F which abuts Normanby by Stow. Otherwise, it is likely that the Cottam 1 study site remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the early medieval period.

Medieval Period (c. 1066 – c. 1540)

- 5.39 The HER contains two records within the study site that are associated with SMV settlement adjacent to the villages at Normanby by Stow (MLI52445) and Thorpe le Fallows (MLI50540). Otherwise it is likely that the study site was primarily in agricultural use throughout this period as demonstrated by records of ridge and furrow in the HER (MLI52107, MLI52520, MLI52526 and MLI52527), LiDAR and aerial photographs (Figures 5 to 7) and geophysical survey (Figure 8; ASWYAS 2022).
- 5.40 Non-intrusive surveys including LiDAR and aerial photographs (Figures 5 to 7) and geophysical survey (Figure 8) have recorded features that may be associated with medieval activity adjacent to villages that shrank during the late medieval or early post-medieval periods. Earthworks have been recorded to the west of Normanby by Stow, outside of the scheme, on LiDAR and aerial imagery (Figures 5 to 7). To the east of the village, in Fields F1 and F2, rectilinear features possibly associated with medieval activity have been recorded as cropmarks from aerial imagery (Figure 7; Deegan 2022) and magnetic anomalies from geophysical survey (Figure 8; ASWYAS 2022).
- 5.41 Non-intrusive surveys—including aerial mapping, LiDAR and geophysical survey have not identified any features associated with medieval activity within the study site to the immediate north of Thorpe le Fallows (Figures 5 to 8; Deegan 2022; ASWYAS 2022). Although cropmarks of two possible ditches were identified from aerial photographs to the north of

- Thorpe le Fallows, they were considered likely to be caused by post-medieval agricultural activity.
- 5.42 Excavation targeting medieval occupation in Stow has demonstrated that it was likely to have been an important settlement during the medieval period, either forming an administrative and economic centre or the core of a large episcopal estate by the end of the 11th century (MLI52439). The medieval settlement was centred on the church of St Mary, which was reconstructed to house a collegiate and abbey church at the end of the 11th century when the Benedictine Abbey of St Mary at Eynsham in Oxfordshire was transferred to Stow in 1091. The Benedictine community later returned to Eynsham in 1094-9 after which the college and abbey church as again became a parish church (MLI50246). A formal market existed in Stow by the later 12th century and was possibly well established by this period (MLI52439). Although minor earthworks of medieval crofts and tofts have been recorded in fields to the north and south of Stow (NRHE: 1061172 and 1061170), ridge and furrow has been identified in the fields adjacent to the village (MLI80326 and MLI54270).
- 5.43 Sturton by Stow (MLI52504), located directly to the south of Stow, is recorded in the Domesday book of 1086 as having 16 households with eight ploughlands. This suggests that it was a reasonable sized village at the end of the 11th century. A much later Lay Subsidy of 1334 records the village as having a poorer wealth than nearby villages, which may be indicative of decline. Remains of former house platforms were recorded during a programme of earthwork survey in 2016 as part of a residential development on Marton Road.
- 5.44 The village of Fillingham (MLI51121), on the north-eastern edge of the search area, is recorded in the Domesday book of 1086 as having 58 households, making it the largest settlement within the 1km search area (Powell-Smith 2022). It was granted a charter for a market in 1303 and appears to have suffered little depopulation during the 14th and 15th centuries but appears to have declined in the later 17th century. Ploughed earthworks have been recorded in fields adjacent to the village (NRHE1033463) and an extensive area of medieval features, containing 12th century pottery, were revealed during archaeological evaluation works at Church Farm. To the north-west of Fillingham, over 800m to the north of Parcel B, the ploughed-out remains of Hardwick deserted medieval village have also been identified (MLI50189), together with the possible line of a former park pale (MLI54002).
- 5.45 Willingham, on the north-western edge of the search area, appears to have had a relatively small population in the late 11th and 12th centuries, although this rose into the 14th century (MLI54013). As with Fillingham, it appears to have been relatively unaffected by population decline in the 14th and 15th century but may have declined during the early post-medieval period. The remains of medieval plots have been recorded to the north and east of the village.
- 5.46 The earthwork remains of the shrunken settlement at Coates are situated around 550m from the nearest Parcel of the study site, and these may reflect the depopulation of the village after the mid-14th century, possibly in part due to the Black Death (NHLE1016979;

- MLI50538). The settlement also contains the Church of St Edith, which originated in the mid-12th century (MLI52429; NHLE 1146742; NRHE326951).
- 5.47 The sites of a number of medieval granges, farms that would have served monastic houses, are recorded within the search area or are known from place-names. The site of a grange associated with Ravesby Abbey was identified at Fillingham Grange, to the south of Parcel B (MLI51121), and medieval pottery has been recovered from Glenthworth Grange, c. 475m to the north of Parcel B (MLI50291). Other 'Grange' place-names recorded since the 19th century, but at which medieval remains have not yet been identified, may suggest the presence of other grange farms in the area (e.g. MLI52523; MLI116511; MLI118115).
- 5.48 Three medieval moated sites are recorded within the search area, including to the west of Glenthworth Grange, to the north of Parcel B (MLI50291) and within the historic core of Stow (MLI50314). The moat of the manorial complex at Coates survives as an earthwork, adjacent to the Church of St Edith, although the site is now largely occupied by Coates Hall and Hall Farm (MLI50313; NHLE1016979).
- 5.49 The majority of HER records of a medieval date within the search area relate to agricultural activity. The remains of ridge and furrow have been recorded from aerial photographs as either earthworks or cropmarks. Four individual areas of ridge and furrow are recorded on the HER for within the Cottam 1 study site (MLI52107; MLI5250; MLI52526; MLI52527). Further extensive evidence for now ploughed-out ridge and furrow across the study site has been identified during the geophysical survey (Figure 8; ASWYAS 2022). An area of ridge and furrow recorded by air photos and LiDAR mapping and interpretation (Deegan 2022, 6 and 243) is visible as earthworks within fields to the south-west of Willingham.
- 5.50 The PAS database contains 26 records dated to the medieval period, the vast majority of which include coins and other domestic items found in the direct hinterland of the various villages adjacent to the study site (Figure 4). The nearest finds to the study site comprise a finger ring of late medieval date (11063) found c.44m to the south of Parcel D and a seal matrix (11126), penny (11127), a half penny of Henry I (11128) and a long cross penny of Edward III (11134) unearthed c. 235m to the south-west of Parcel D.
- 5.51 The majority of the study site is likely to have remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the medieval period. Non-intrusive survey has identified shrunken medieval settlement at Normanby by Stow, in particular geophysical survey has mapped a series of rectilinear anomalies which are likely to represent medieval activity in Fields F1 and F2. To the north of Thorpe le Fallows, non-intrusive surveys have identified limited evidence for activity extending into Parcel D. Geophysical survey identified extensive evidence of ridge and furrow 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 ploughing, field boundaries and drainage, and so would be considered to be of negligible significance.

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

- 5.52 Medieval settlements within the search area may have contracted in size from the 16th century, with areas of former settlement or associated plots transitioning to agricultural use. Within the study site, evidence of activity probably associated with medieval settlement at Normandy by Stow has been recorded in Fields F1 and F2, and it is possible that post-medieval agricultural features could survive within these areas. Although earthworks associated with a medieval village survive to the north of Thorpe le Fallows, non-intrusive surveys have only identified minor evidence of post medieval activity extending into the study site in the south of Parcel D. Earthworks visible on historic air photos to the west of Side Farm in Field C12, are shown to have been levelled on subsequent aerial imagery, instead appearing as occasional cropmarks (Figure 7; Deegan 2022). It is likely that the Cottam 1 study site was primarily in agricultural use throughout the post-medieval period, as demonstrated by the extensive evidence of agricultural features that have been detected by the various non-intrusive surveys (Figures 5 to 8; Deegan 2022; ASWYAS 2022).
- 5.53 The 1780 Willingham by Stow Enclosure map (Figure 9) shows Field C1 as forming two fields and Field C2 as being divided between three land holdings. Parcel G was composed of numerous small blocks belonging to various different landowners, which correspond with regimes of ridge and furrow and former field boundaries identified through non-intrusive survey techniques (Deegan 2022; ASWYAS 2022).
- 5.54 The 1824 Ordnance Survey (OS) 'Old Series' one-inch map (Figure 10) shows the study site as lying within agricultural land, together with a number of dispersed farmsteads. The majority of farmsteads lying directly adjacent to the study site are recorded on the 1824 map; Side Farm (MLI118048) Rectory Farm (MLI118051), Fillingham Grange (MLI118052), Turpin Farm (MLI118047), Blackthorn Hill (MLI118739), Furze Hill (MLI118740), Cold Harbour (MLI118742) and The Grange (MLI52523). Woodland present in the modern landscape adjacent to Parcel D is recorded on the 1824 map; Thorpe Wood, Cammeringham Low Cover, Brattleby Thorns, Brattleby Whinhills and Beck Spinney. A former area of woodland entitled Willingham Gorse is depicted as lying in the east of Parcel G.
- 5.55 The field pattern is largely the result of post-medieval enclosure (Lord and MacIntosh 2011). Although there may have been piecemeal enclosure of some areas within the search area since the medieval period, the majority of the Cottam 1 study site is likely to have been enclosed in the 18th and 19th century. Tithe maps of the study site dated between 1838 and 1851, including the parishes of Stow, Cammeringham, Thorpe in the Fallows and Coates, show the layout of fields following enclosure (Figure 11). The majority of fields formed arable land (totalling 85 fields), 46 fields are documented as being utilised for pasture, two formed either grass or gardens and one field is documented as being under furze (gorse; Appendix 2). To the east of Fleets Lane, former post-medieval farmsteads are recorded in the centre of Field D7 (MLI118759), west of Field D6 (MLI116510), and north of Field D2. The remaining

sections of the study site lie within the Fillingham and Willingham parishes, tithe maps for which are not accessible.

- 5.56 An estate plan of land within the Willingham by Stow parish dated to 1878 shows Field G4 as being divided into seven fields (Figure 12). A track is shown as running to the north of Parcel G4 and three ponds are recorded within fields within the west and south of the parcel.
- 5.57 The 1885 first edition 6-inch OS map (Figure 13) shows only minor changes to the layout of fields within the study site, such as the occasional removal of field boundaries. The 1885 provides greater detail to the composition of fields showing various ponds within the west of the study site, and the location of trees that form hedgerows. The majority of farmsteads within and adjacent to the study site are shown as having a courtyard plan, with one farmstead in the north of Field D2 appearing to have an 'L' shaped plan. Courtyard farmsteads are commonly found across Lincolnshire and are considered to be associated with 18th and 19th century agrarian landscapes suited to large-scale arable crop production (Historic England 2015, 19 and 24).
- 5.58 The 1904 – 1905 OS map (Figure 14) again shows minor changes to the study site. Many of the farmsteads appear to have expanded, with additional buildings suggesting that they had prospered at the end of the 19th century. To the east of Parcel D, Beck Spinney had been enlarged with the addition of South Spinney to the west, and Brattley Gorse had been added to the east of Brattley Thorns Fox Covert. The farmstead to the south of Parcel A is named North Farm on the 1904-1905 OS map.
- 5.59 The 1947 – 1948 (Figure 15) and 1951 – 1952 (Figure 16) OS maps demonstrate that no major changes to the composition of the study site occurred during the first half of the 20th century. Several field boundaries had been removed by the 1950s, to provide larger fields for modern intensive farming practices. Rectory Farm to the north of Parcel C is shown to have been renamed Glebe Farm during the mid-20th century.
- 5.60 By the 1975 to 1978 OS map (Figure 17) the farmsteads to the west of Parcel D had been demolished. Two of these were recorded as areas of magnetic disturbance by the geophysical survey indicating that building debris is still present (ASWYAS 2022). The third comprises an area of hardstanding and uneven ground and is recorded by LiDAR data (Figure 5). A large number of field boundaries are also shown to have been removed by the end of the 20th century, to allow for larger fields more conducive to intensive modern farming techniques. The layout of study site is shown to largely resemble the present field pattern, with the exception of field boundaries that were removed at the turn of the 21st century (Figure 18).
- 5.61 There may be potential for the survival of early post-medieval remains relating to the shrunken settlements at Normanby by Stow and Thorpe le Fallows within Fields F1 and F2 and on the southern edge of Parcel Dis also possible that sub-surface remains belonging to the later post-medieval farmsteads survive in the west of Parcel D. Otherwise potential buried archaeological features dating to the post-medieval period within the Cottam 1 study

site are likely to primarily relate to agricultural activity, such as ploughing, field boundaries and drainage, and would be considered to be of negligible significance.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

5.62 The study site comprises five Historic Landscape Categorisation types (Figure 19).

Site	HLC type	Period	Ref
A / C	Parliamentary Planned Enclosure	1760 - 2008	HLI144
B	Modern Fields	1945 - 2008	HLI148
C	Parliamentary Planned Enclosure	1760 - 2008	HLI142
C	Modern Fields	1945 - 2008	HLI145
C	Modern Fields	1945 - 2008	HLI146
C	Parliamentary Planned Enclosure	1760 - 2008	HLI156
C	Modern Fields	1945 - 2010	HLI20659
C	Modern Fields	1945 - 2010	HLI20774
C	Modern Fields	1945 - 2010	HLI20785
C	Ancient Enclosure	1540 - 2011	HLI20786
C	Plantation Woodland	1945 - 2010	HLI20801
D	Isolated Farmstead	1700 - 2009	HLI108375
D	Isolated Farmstead	1700 - 2009	HLI108376
D	Modern Fields	1945 - 2009	HLI108388
D	Modern Fields	1945 - 2009	HLI108389
D	Parliamentary Planned Enclosure	1808 - 2010	HLI20736
D	Modern Fields	1945 - 2010	HLI20756
D	Parliamentary Planned Enclosure	1808 - 2010	HLI20757
D	Ancient Enclosure	1540 - 2010	HLI21000
D	Ancient Enclosure	1540 - 2010	HLI21001
D	Modern Fields	1945 - 2010	HLI21002
D	Modern Fields	1945 - 2010	HLI21026
E	Parliamentary Planned Enclosure	1808 - 2010	HLI20729
E	Modern Fields	1945 - 2010	HLI20731
E	Modern Fields	1945 - 2010	HLI20752
E	Modern Fields	1945 - 2010	HLI20758
F	Modern Fields	1945 - 2010	HLI20664
F	Modern Fields	1945 - 2010	HLI20750
F	Modern Fields	1945 - 2010	HLI20751
F	Modern Fields	1945 - 2010	HLI20753
F	Ancient Enclosure	1540 - 2011	HLI20759
G	Modern Fields	1945 - 2010	HLI20658
G	Modern Fields	1945 - 2010	HLI20661
G	Modern Fields	1945 - 2010	HLI20662

6 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Designated Heritage Assets

- 6.1 The Cottam 1 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 (Figures 5 to 8).
- 6.4 In the east of Field C28 to the south of Greystones Farm, there is an extensive area of rectilinear geophysical anomalies that are likely to represent prehistoric and/or Roman activity. A series of cropmarks and geophysical anomalies of unknown origin have been recorded in the south of Field C5 that correspond with an area in which Roman pottery and possible building stone were recovered in the 1930s (MLI51104). The form of the geophysical anomalies is potentially suggestive of desiccation cracks within the topsoil and so it is plausible that they are also in part of a geological nature, however, the discovery of Roman finds means an archaeological interpretation cannot be dismissed. In the east of Field D1, to the south of Ingham Road, there are several rectilinear and curvilinear geophysical anomalies that potential extend into Field D2. Less extensive linear anomalies have also been identified in Fields D13 and D14, which potentially also relate to prehistoric and/or Roman activity. The southern corner of a possible enclosure has been recorded in the north of Field F4, and a concentration of rectilinear anomalies occurs in the south of Field F2. Geophysical survey has identified several rectilinear and curvilinear anomalies in Fields G1 and G4, which could represent enclosures, trackways and associated occupational features.
- 6.5 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.

Early Medieval and Medieval Periods

- 6.6 The documentary and archaeological evidence for the area around the Cottam 1 study site suggests that the present pattern of villages and hamlets broadly represents the pattern of Late Anglo-Saxon period settlement. It is considered that although there may be some limited potential for the survival of previously unrecorded remains relating to Early Anglo-Saxon period activity away from the pattern of settlements that may have emerged in the Middle to Late

Anglo-Saxon periods, it is likely that the Cottam 1 study site remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the early medieval period.

- 6.7 Non-intrusive surveys have mapped a series of rectilinear anomalies in Fields F1 and F2, which are indicative of shrunken medieval settlement at Normanby by Stow. Although earthworks associated with the medieval village are present directly to the north of Thorpe le Fallows, non-intrusive surveys have identified limited evidence for settlement to extend into Parcel D.
- 6.8 If archaeological remains representing early and later medieval settlement are present in the Cottam 1 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.
- 6.9 The majority of the study site is likely to have remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the medieval period as confirmed by geophysical survey, which identified extensive evidence of ridge and furrow across the study site. Consequently 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.

Post-Medieval Period

- 6.10 The Cottam 1 study site has remained in 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.
- 6.11 Two farmsteads are recorded in the west of Parcel D on the HER (MLI118759; MLI116510) and one on historical maps, from the mid-18th century until their demolition in the late 20th century. If sub-surface remains associated with these farmsteads survive, it would be unlikely that these would be of greater than local significance.

7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Proposed Development

- 7.1 The proposed development within the study site forms part of the wider Cottam Solar Project. The Scheme consists of three electricity generating stations (Cottam 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.

Previous Impacts

- 7.2 The majority of the Cottam 1 study site has been subject to modern ploughing and drainage schemes, which may have impacted any previously unrecorded sub-surface archaeological remains.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 7.3 The proposed development will have no direct impacts upon any designated heritage assets.
- 7.4 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

- 7.5 The assessment has established that there may be potential for the survival of buried remains dating to the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods within specific areas of the Cottam 1 study site that could be impacted by the proposed development. Geophysical survey and HER data suggest there is a potential for buried remains of a prehistoric and/or Roman date to survive in Fields C5, C28, D1, D2, D13, D14, F4, F2, G1 and G4. Fields D14, D16, F1 and F2 have the potential to contain buried remains associated with the shrunken medieval village of Thorpe le Fallows and Normanby by Stow.
- 7.6 There is some limited potential for the survival of sub-surface features relating to early medieval, medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity within the Cottam 1 study site, such as ploughing, drainage or former field boundaries, which could be impacted by the proposed development, but any such remains would be considered to be of negligible significance.
- 7.7 There is also potential for the proposed development to impact sub-surface remains relating to the former 19th century farmsteads, and agricultural buildings recorded on OS mapping, until the 1950s. It is considered, however, that if these are present, it would be unlikely that such remains would be of greater than local significance.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the significance and archaeological potential of the Cottam 1 site, which forms part of the overall Cottam 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.
- 8.3 The available archaeological records and results of non-intrusive surveys suggest that there is potential for the survival of prehistoric or Roman remains within the study site. In particular concentrations of geophysical anomalies were identified within the study site that are likely to be indicative of former human activity. Although the morphology of anomalies is largely suggestive of prehistoric or Roman settlement activity and field system, a medieval date can not be completely dismissed. Non-intrusive survey has identified remains relating to a shrunken medieval village within the study site to the east of Normanby by Stow.

- 8.4 It is likely that the majority of the Cottam 1 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 Cottam 1 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 remains would, however, be considered to be of negligible significance.
- 8.5 Three possible post-medieval farmsteads are recorded on the western side of Cottam 1 that were demolished by the 1950s. It is possible that related sub-surface remains could survive, although it is considered that if these were present, it would be unlikely that such remains would be of greater than local significance.

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Historical Mapping

- Ordnance Survey 1824, Old Series one-inch map
- Stow Tithe Map, 1838
- Cammeringham Tithe Map, 1847

Thorpe in the Fallows Tithe Map, 1850

Coates Tithe Map, 1851

Ordnance Survey 1885, First Edition County Series 6-inch map

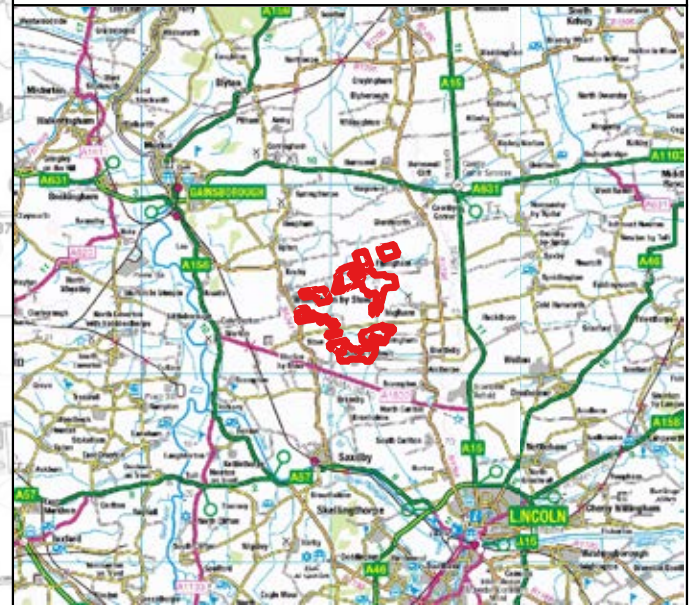
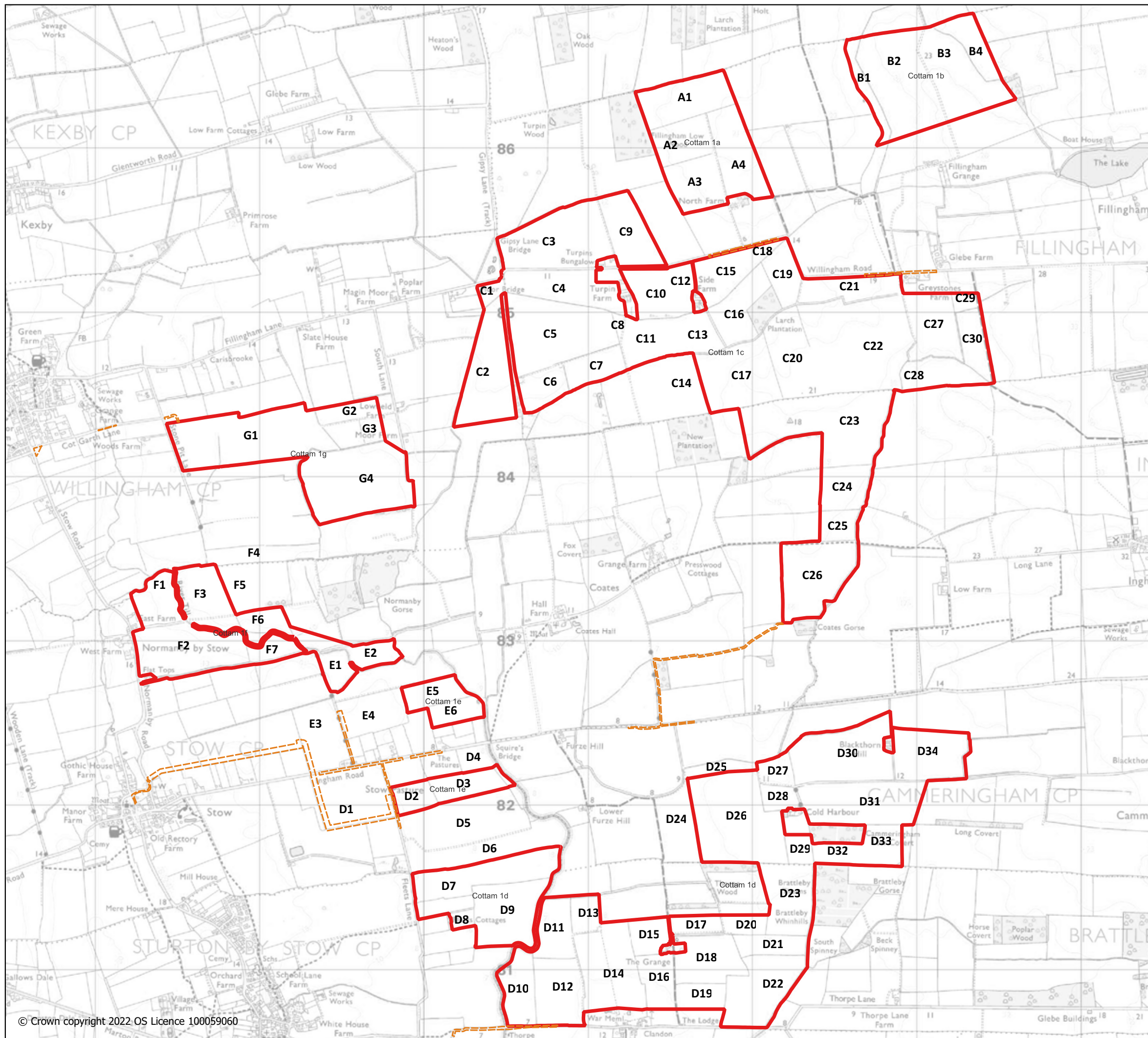
Ordnance Survey 1904-1905, County Series 6-inch map

Ordnance Survey 1947-1948, County Series 6-inch map

Ordnance Survey 1951-1952, County Series 6-inch map

Ordnance Survey 1975-1978, National Grid Series 1:10,000 scale map

Figures

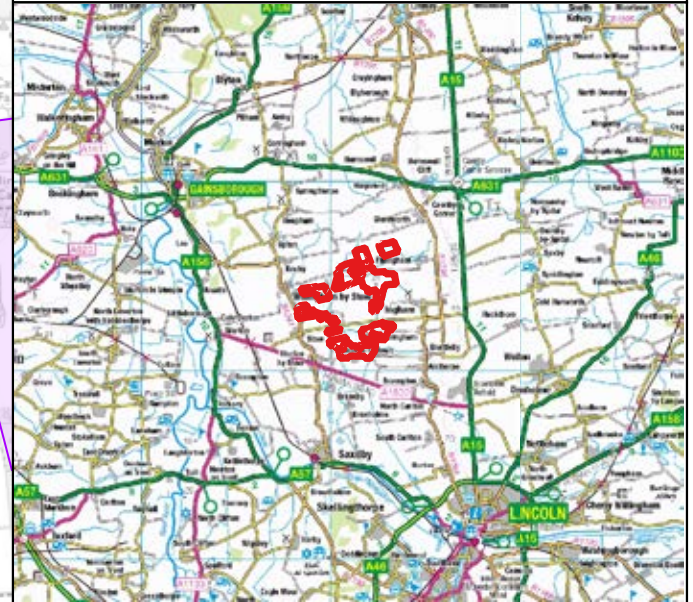
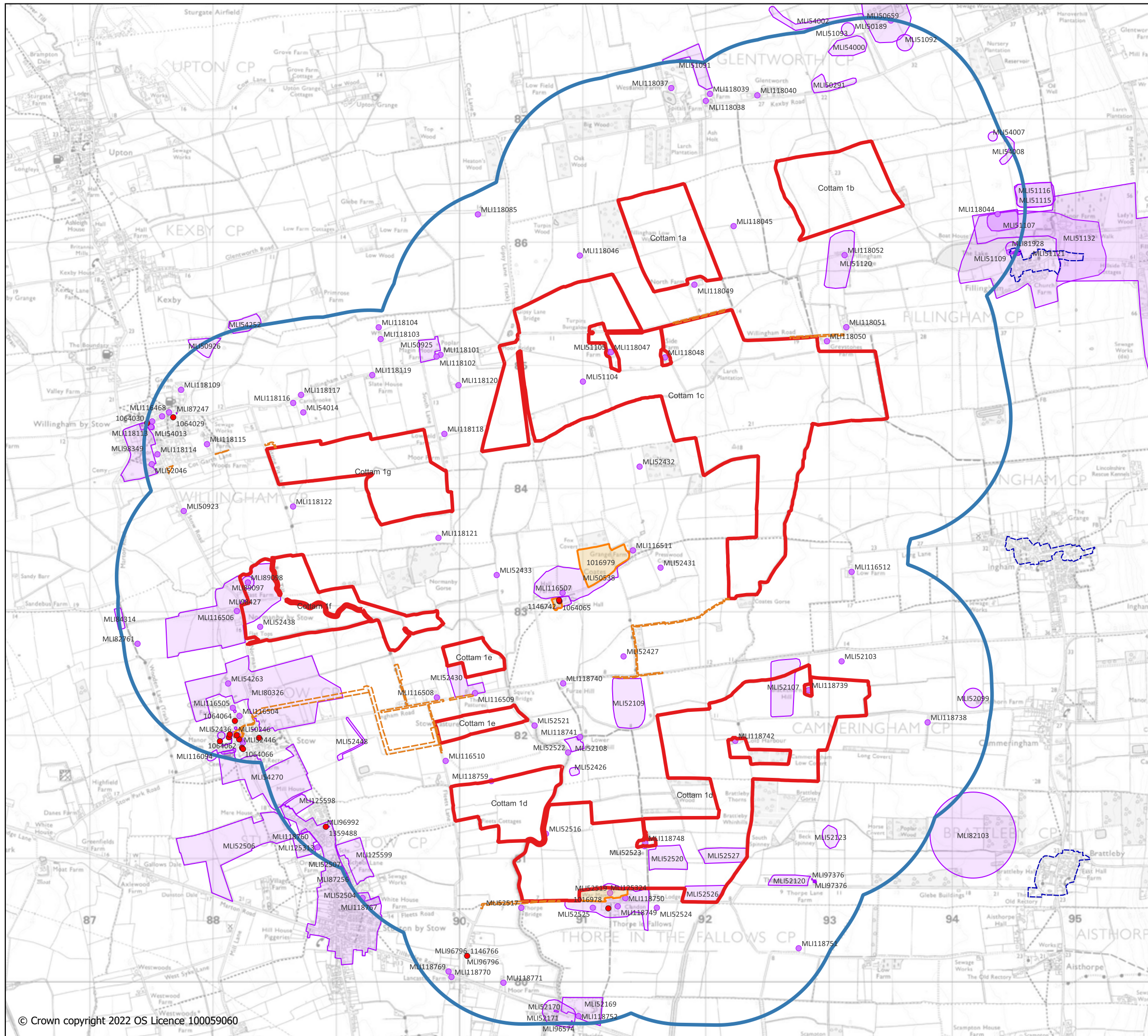


- Study Site
- Access routes and permissive paths



0 500 1,000 m

Figure 1. The location of fields within the Cottam 1 study site



- Study Site
- Access routes and permissive paths
- Search Area (1km)
- Conservation Areas
- Scheduled Monuments
- Listed Buildings
- HER 'monument' point
- HER 'monument' area
- HER 'monument' line
- HER 'event' point
- HER 'event' area
- HER 'event' line

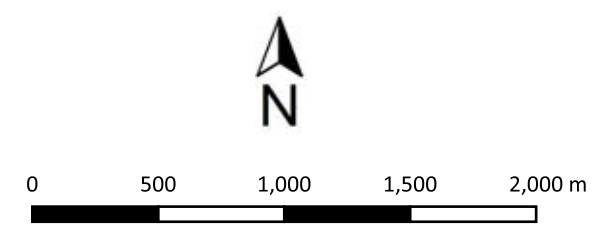
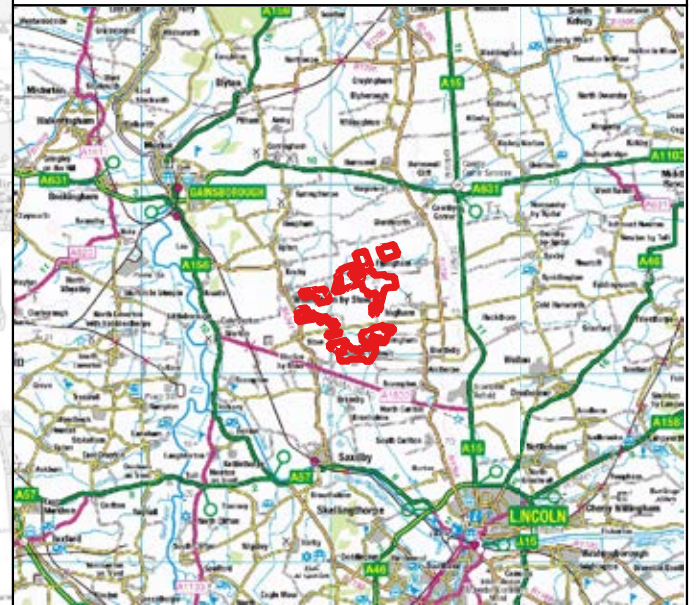
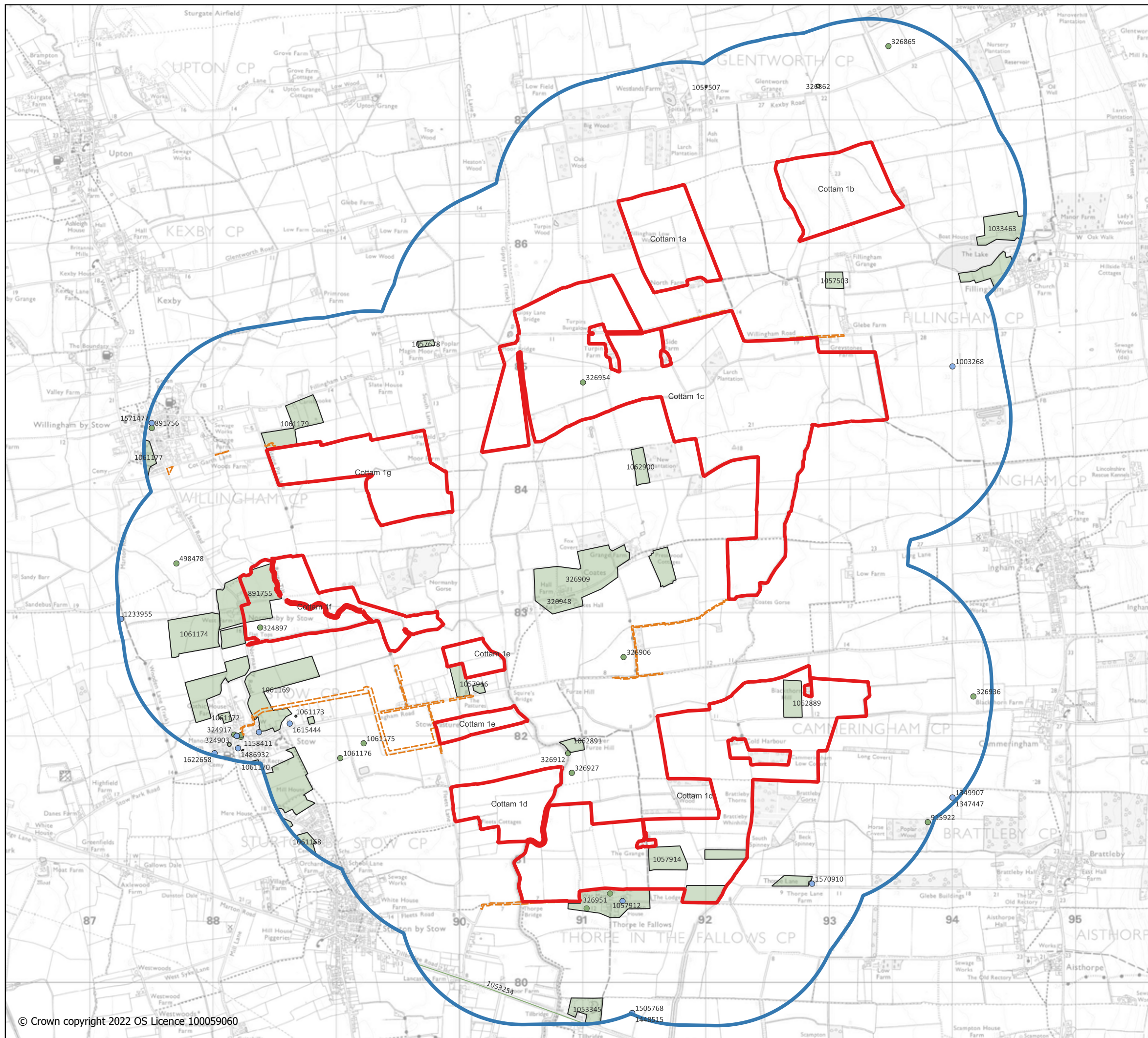


Figure 2. The Cottam 1 study site and search area with the location of HER and NHLE records



- Study Site
- Access routes and permissive paths
- Search Area (1km)
- NRHE 'event' point
- NRHE 'monument' line
- NRHE 'monument' point
- NRHE 'monument' polygon

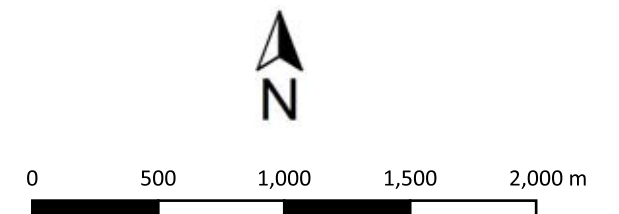
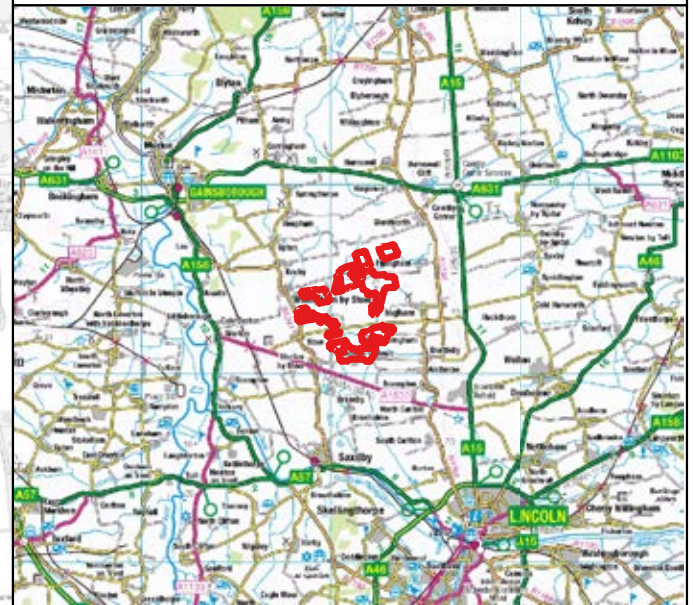
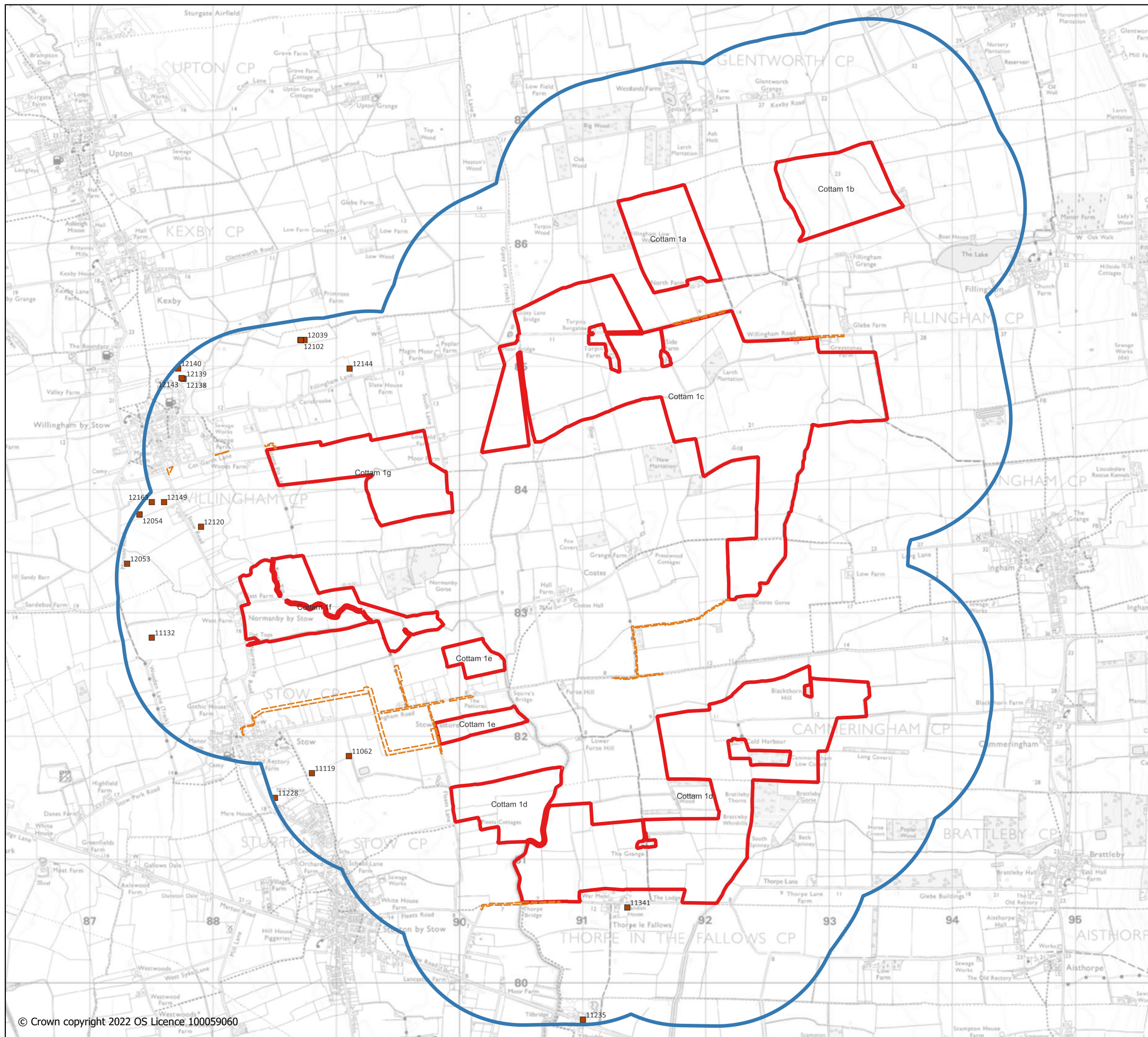


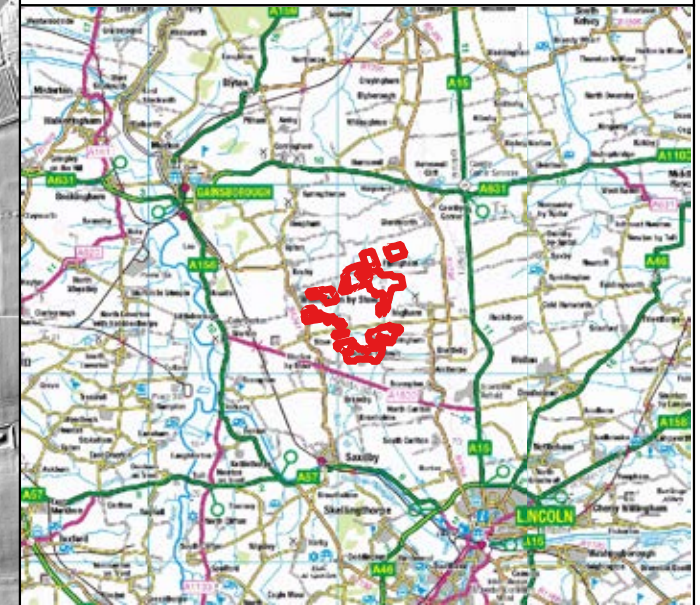
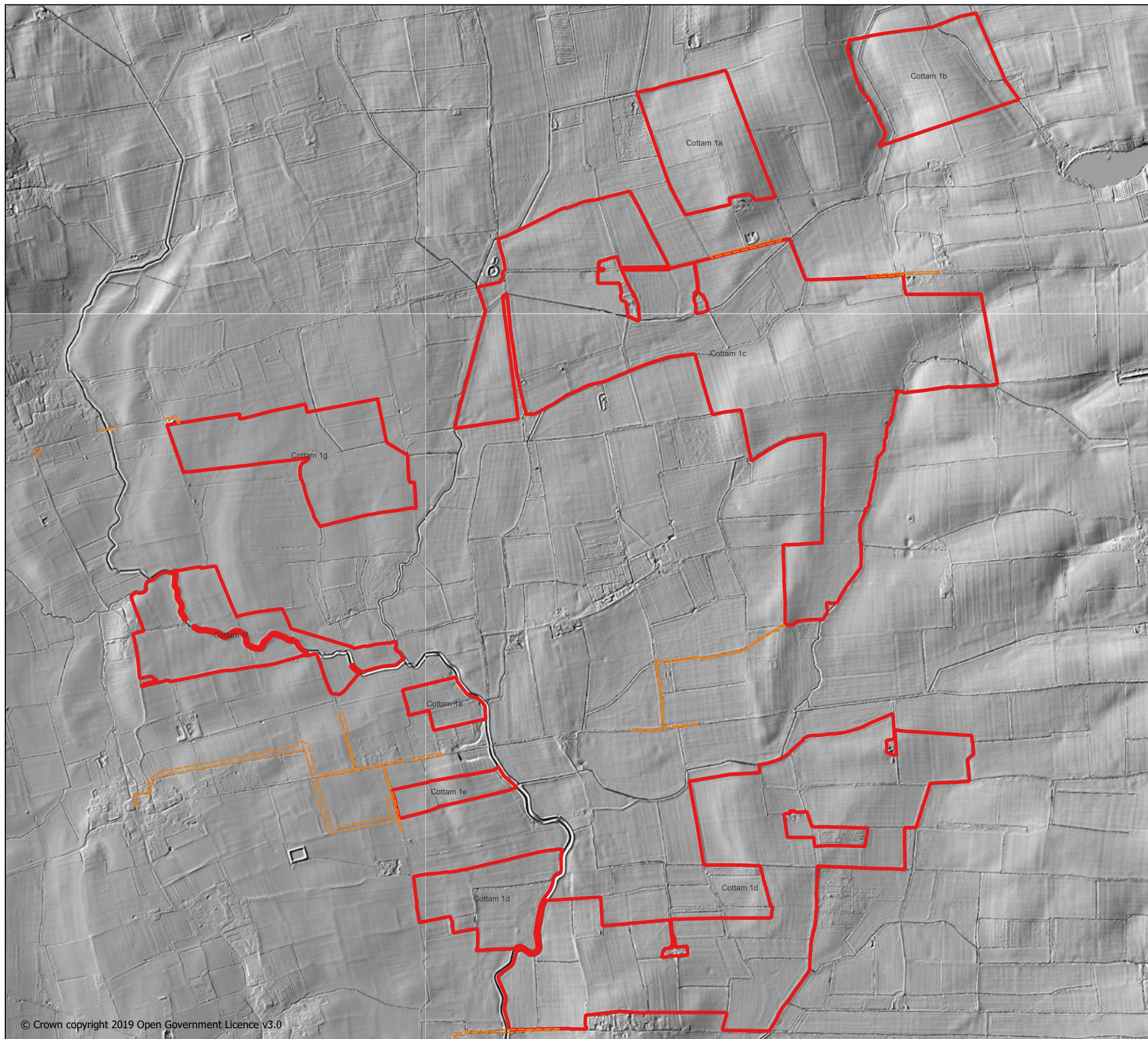
Figure 3. The Cottam 1 study site and search area with the location of NRHE records





- Study Site
- Access routes and permissive paths
- Search Area (1km)
- ▲ Iron Age
- ▲ Roman
- ▲ Early Medieval
- Medieval
- Post Medieval
- ◆ Modern



Figure 4. The Cottam 1 study site and search area with the location of PAS records

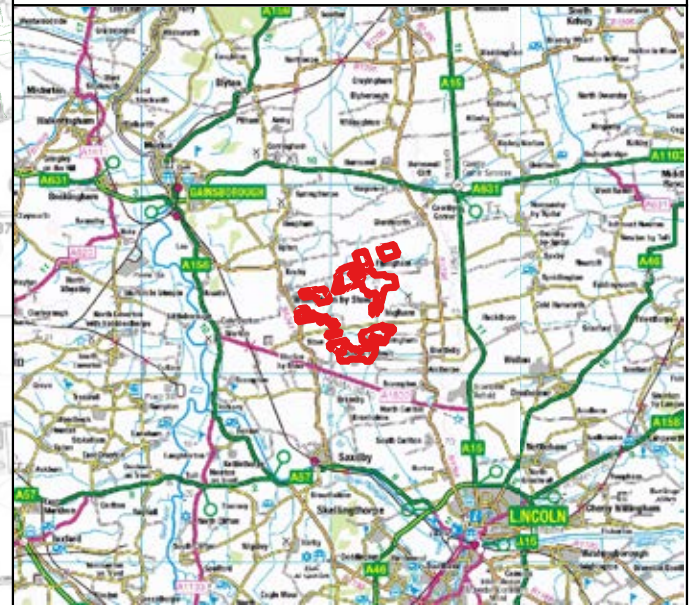
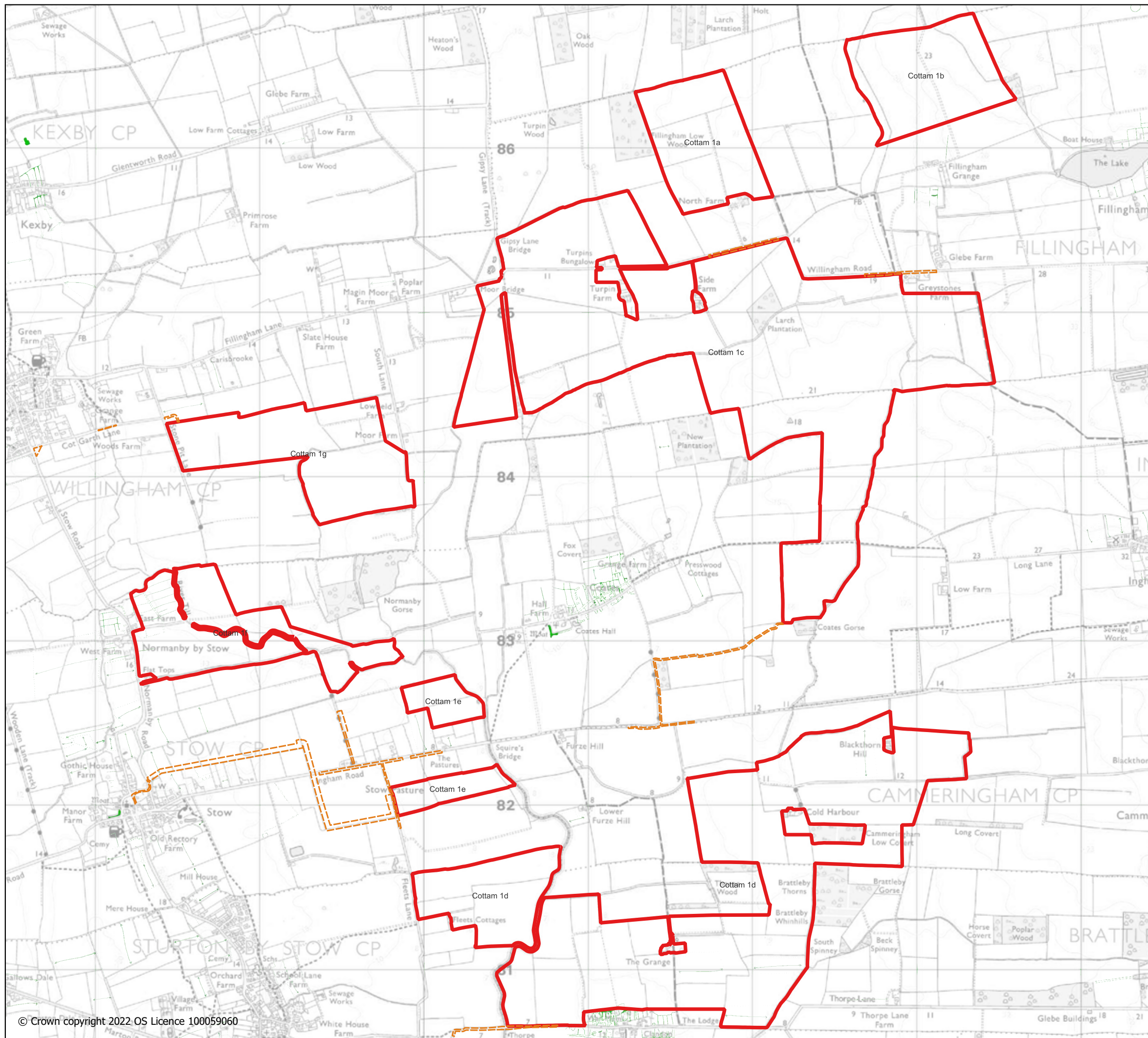




-  Study Site
-  Access routes and permissive paths



0 500 1,000 m

Figure 5. Plot of 1m resolution LiDAR DTM (2020)

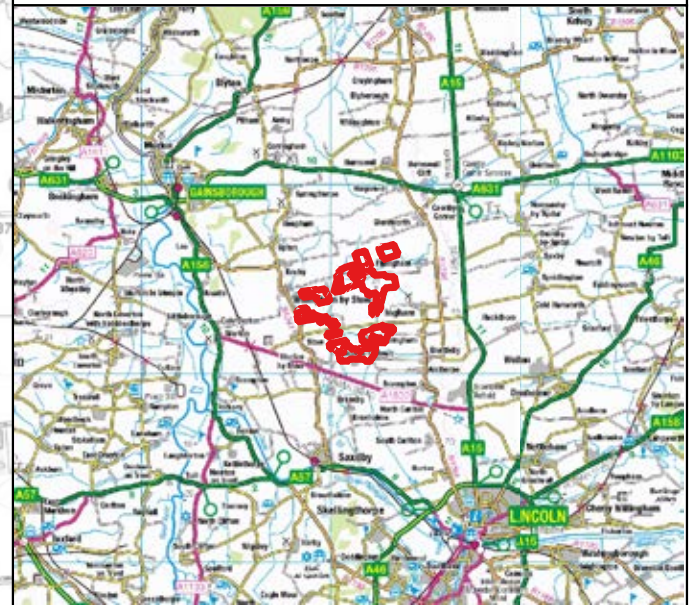
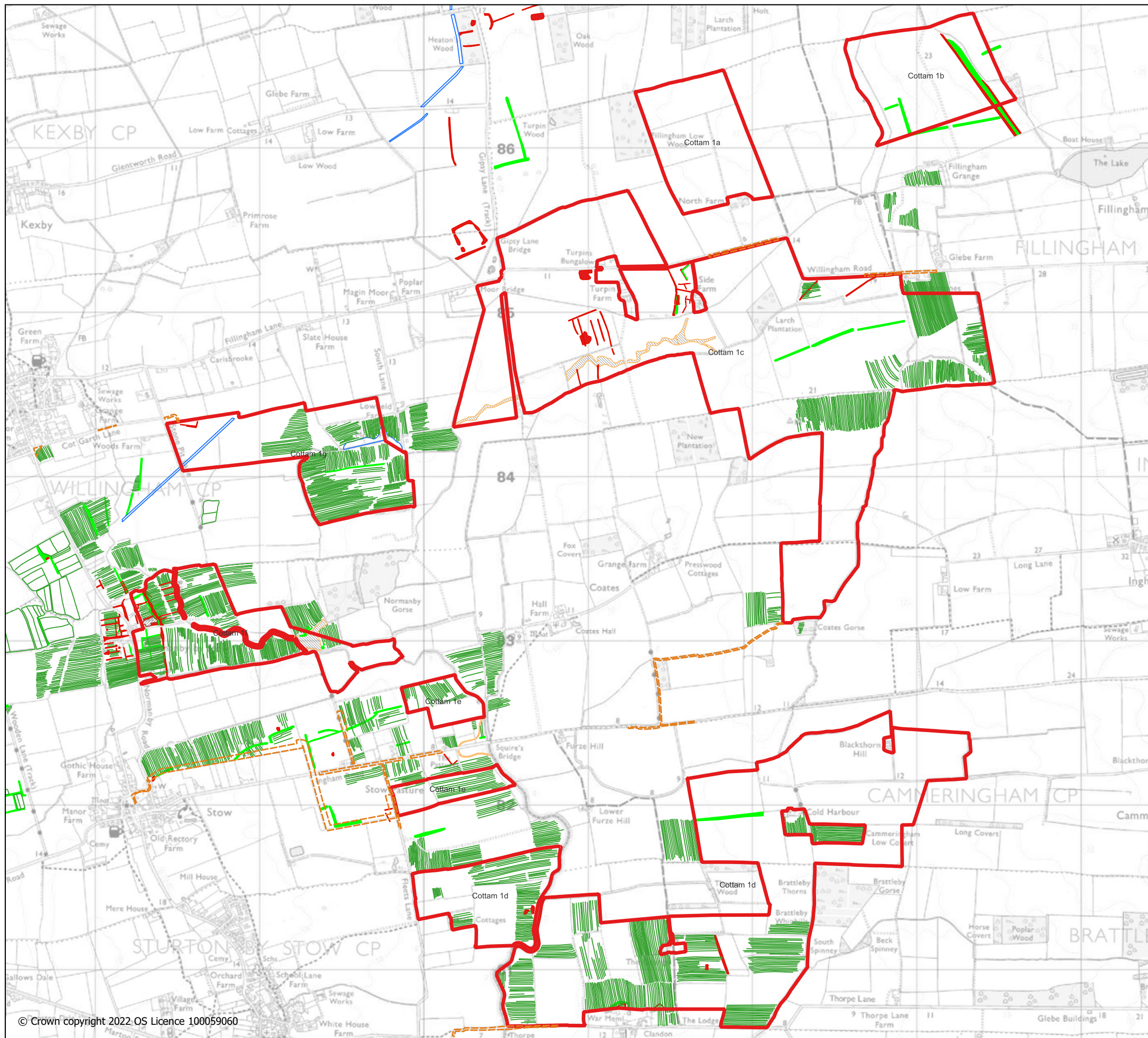


-  Study Site
-  Cropmarks mapped by the NMP



0 500 1,000 m

Figure 6. The study site with the location of NMP data

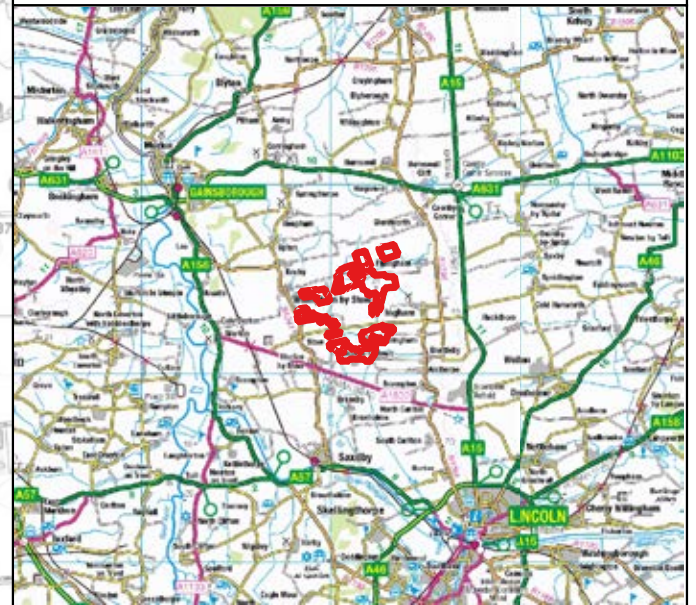
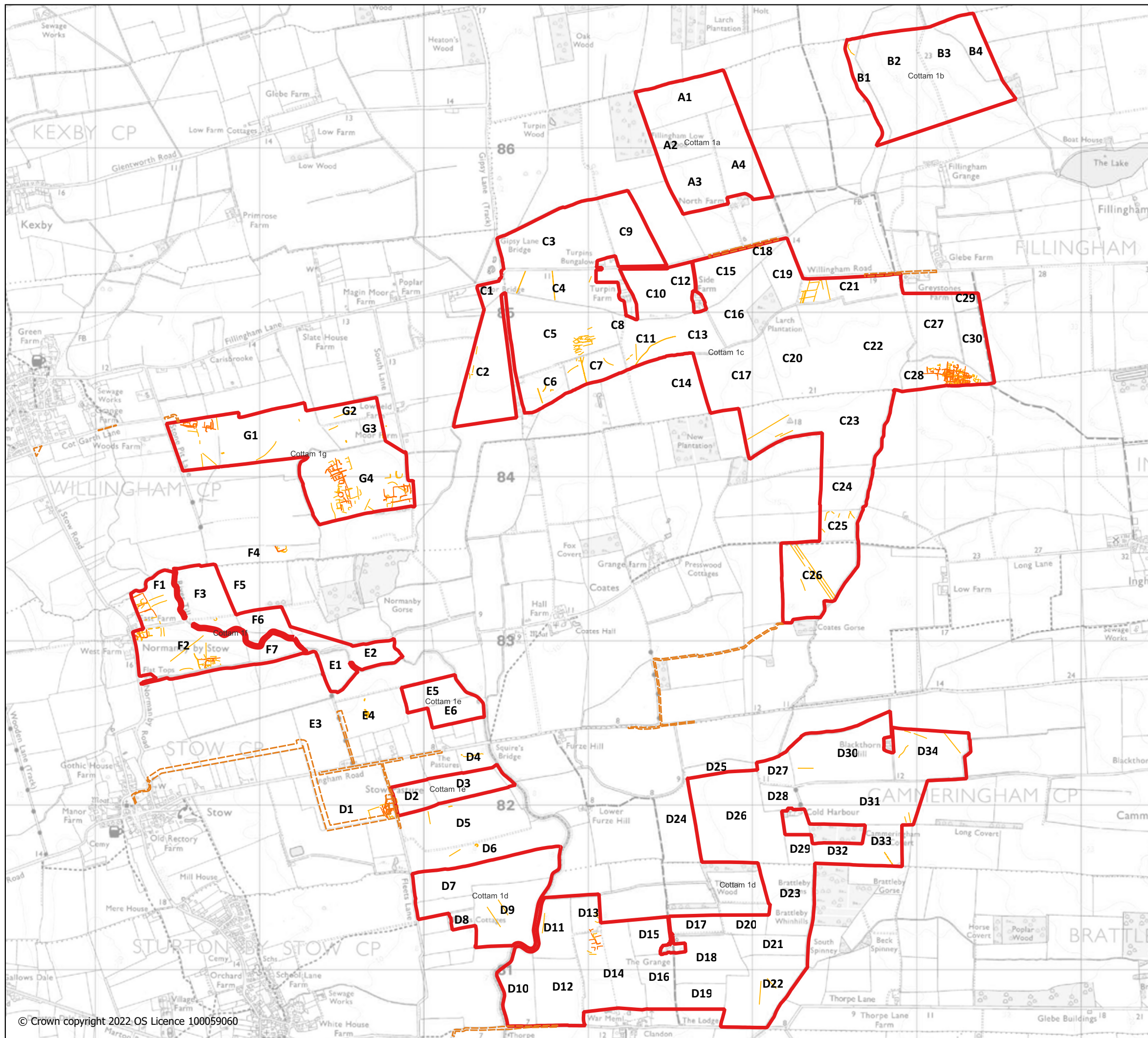


- Study Site
- Access routes and permissive paths
- Bank
- Ditch
- Extent of feature
- Modern feature
- Natural feature
- Area of ridge and furrow
- Ridge and furrow
- Direction of ridge and furrow



0 500 1,000 m

Figure 7. The study site with the location of air photo and LiDAR mapping and interpretation



- Study Site
- Access routes and permissive paths
- Geophysics anomalies: 'archaeology'
- Geophysics anomalies: 'possible archaeology'

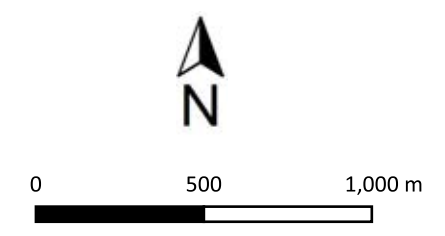


Figure 8. Location of geophysics anomalies considered to have an archaeological origin

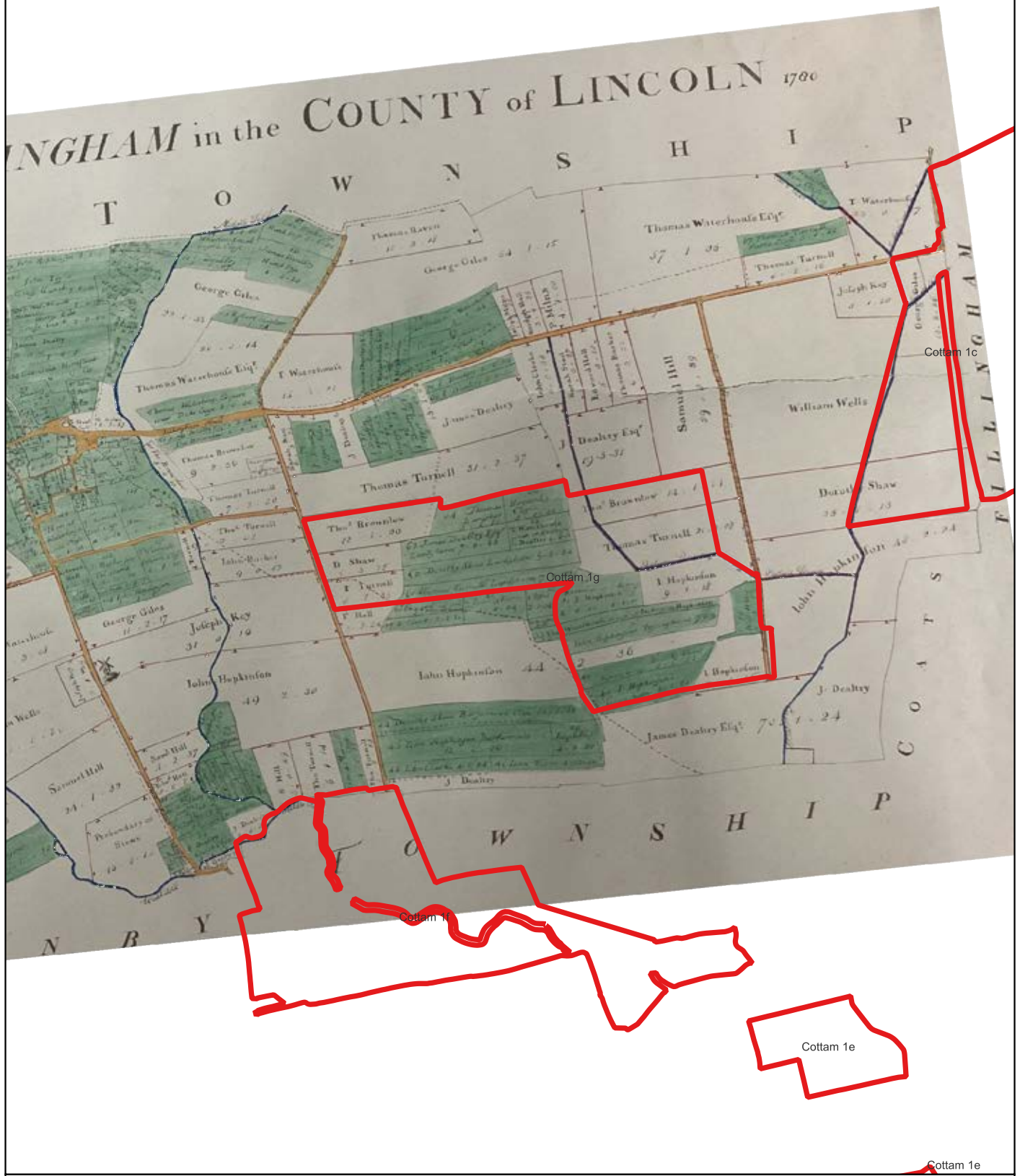


Figure 9. Extract from the 1780 Willingham by Stow enclosure map

	Study Site	<p>0 250 500 m</p>	
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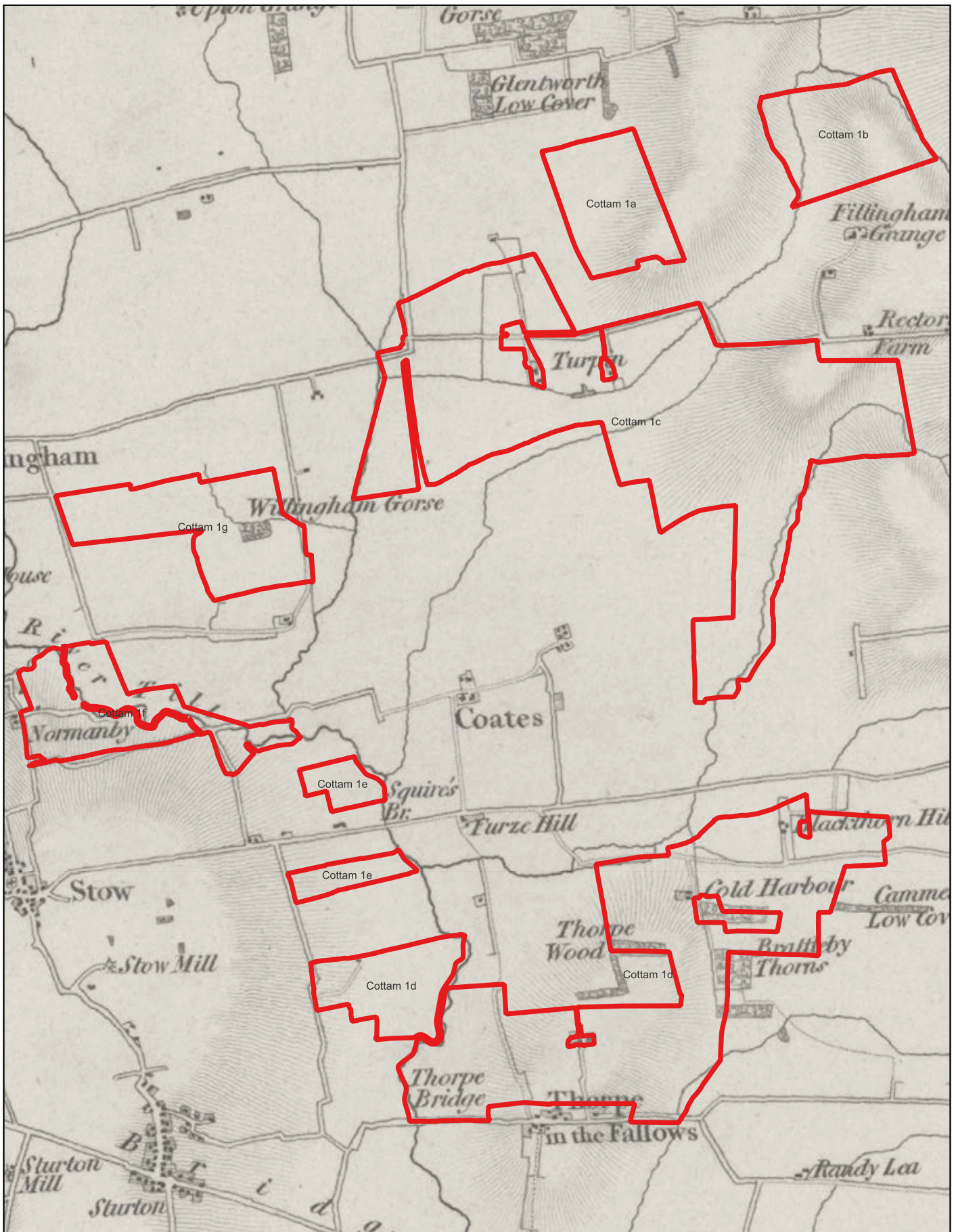


Figure 10. Extract from the Old Series one-inch map of

	Study Site	<p>0 250 500 750 1,000 1,250 m</p>	
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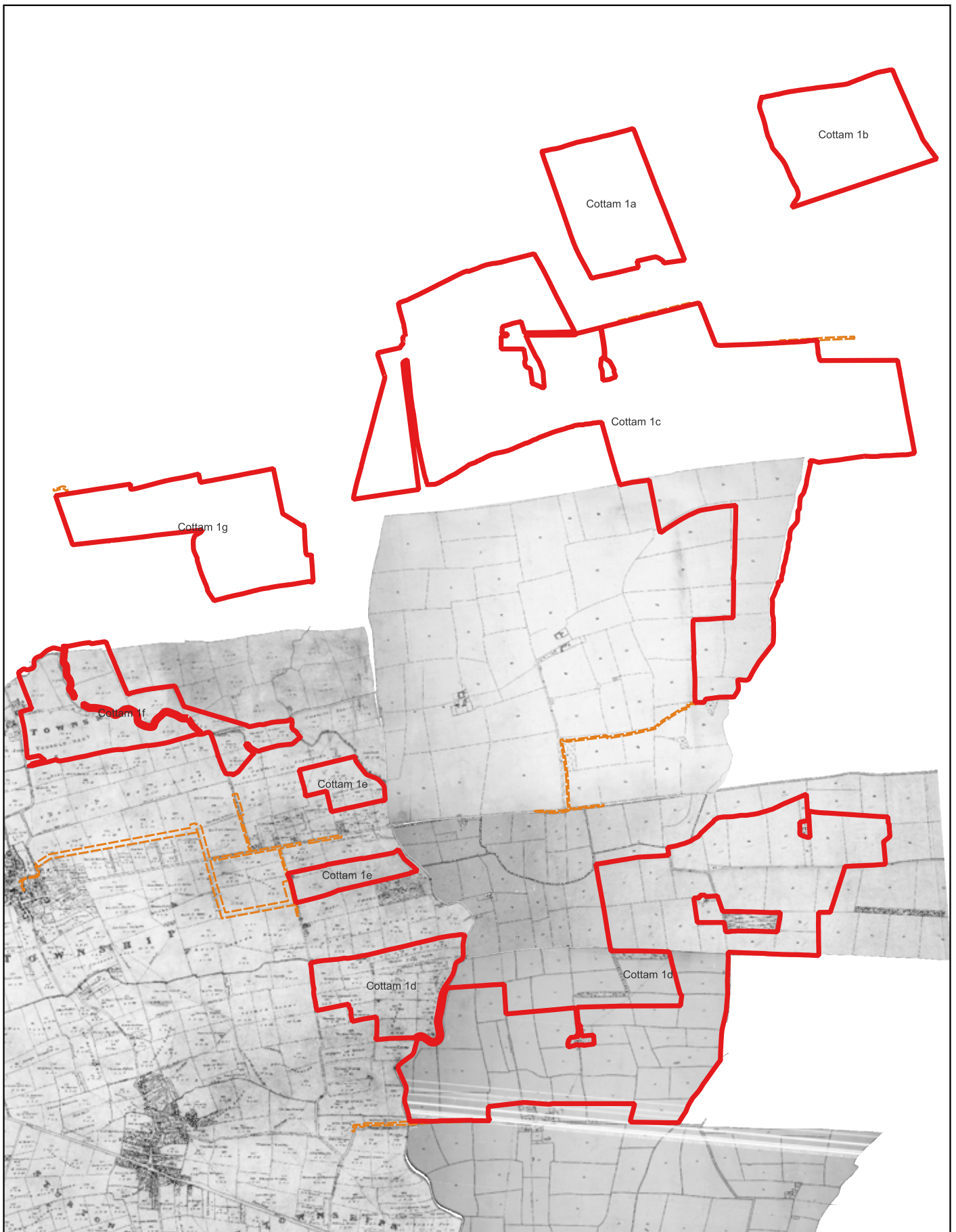


Figure 11. Extract from the Stow tithe map of 1838, Cammeringham tithe map of 1847, Thorpe in the Fallows tithe map of 1850 and Coates tithe map of 1851

	Study Site	<p>0 250 500 750 1,000 1,250 m</p>	
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Figure 12. Extract from the 1878 Willingham by Stow estate plan

		<p>0 250 500 m</p>	
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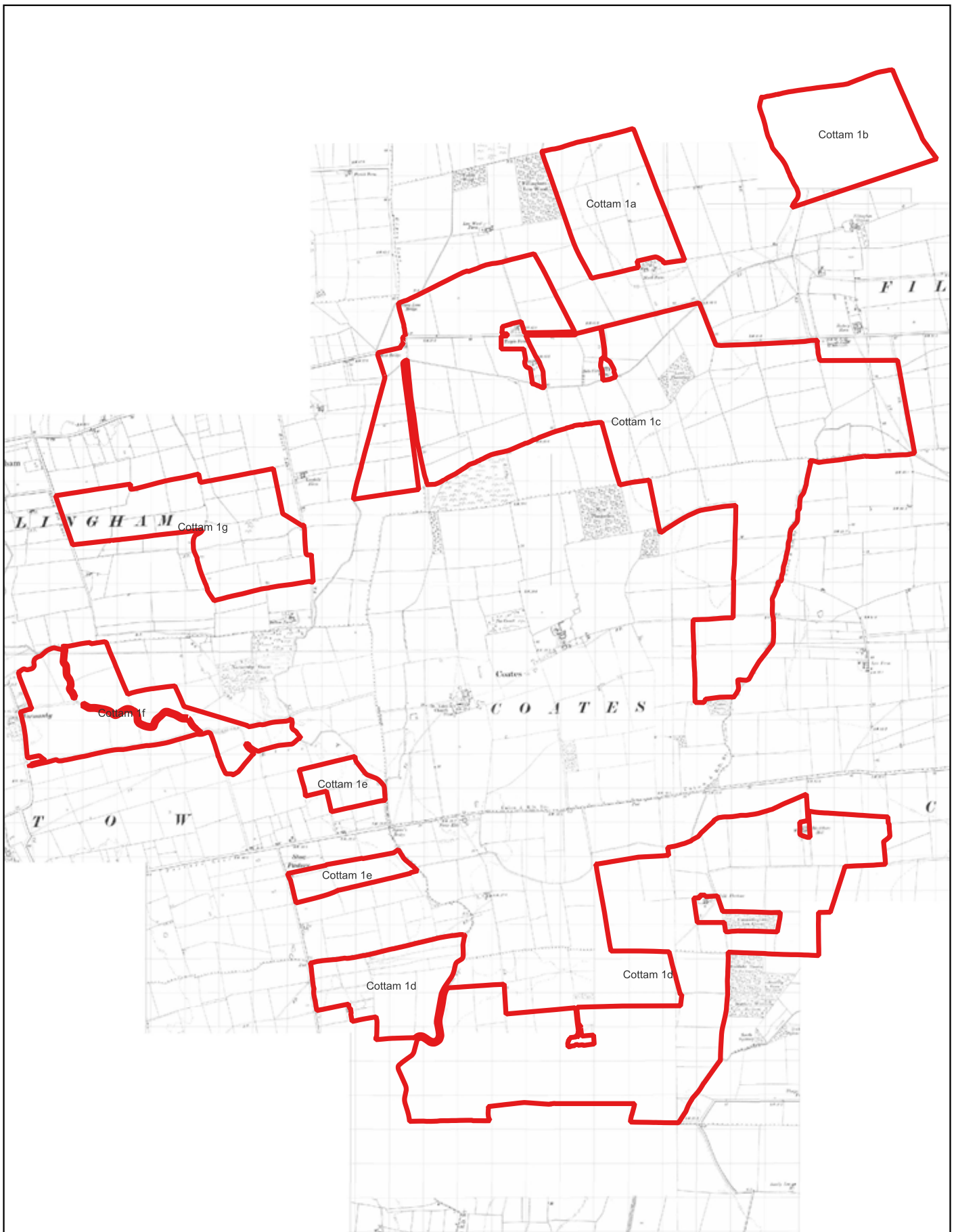



Figure 13. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1904-1905

	 Study Site	0 250 500 750 1,000 1,250 m 	
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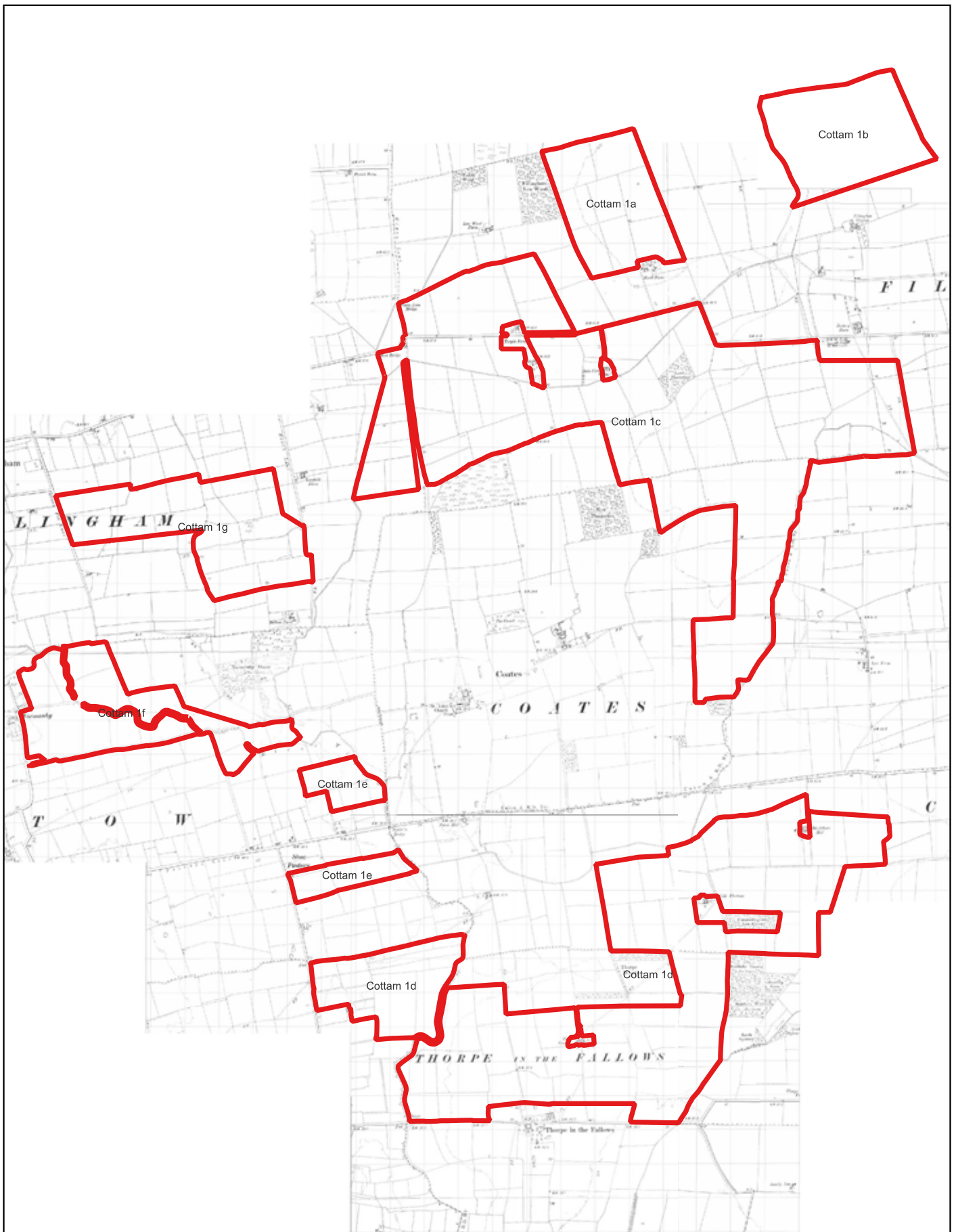


Figure 14. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1904-1905

	Study Site	<p>0 250 500 750 1,000 1,250 m</p>	
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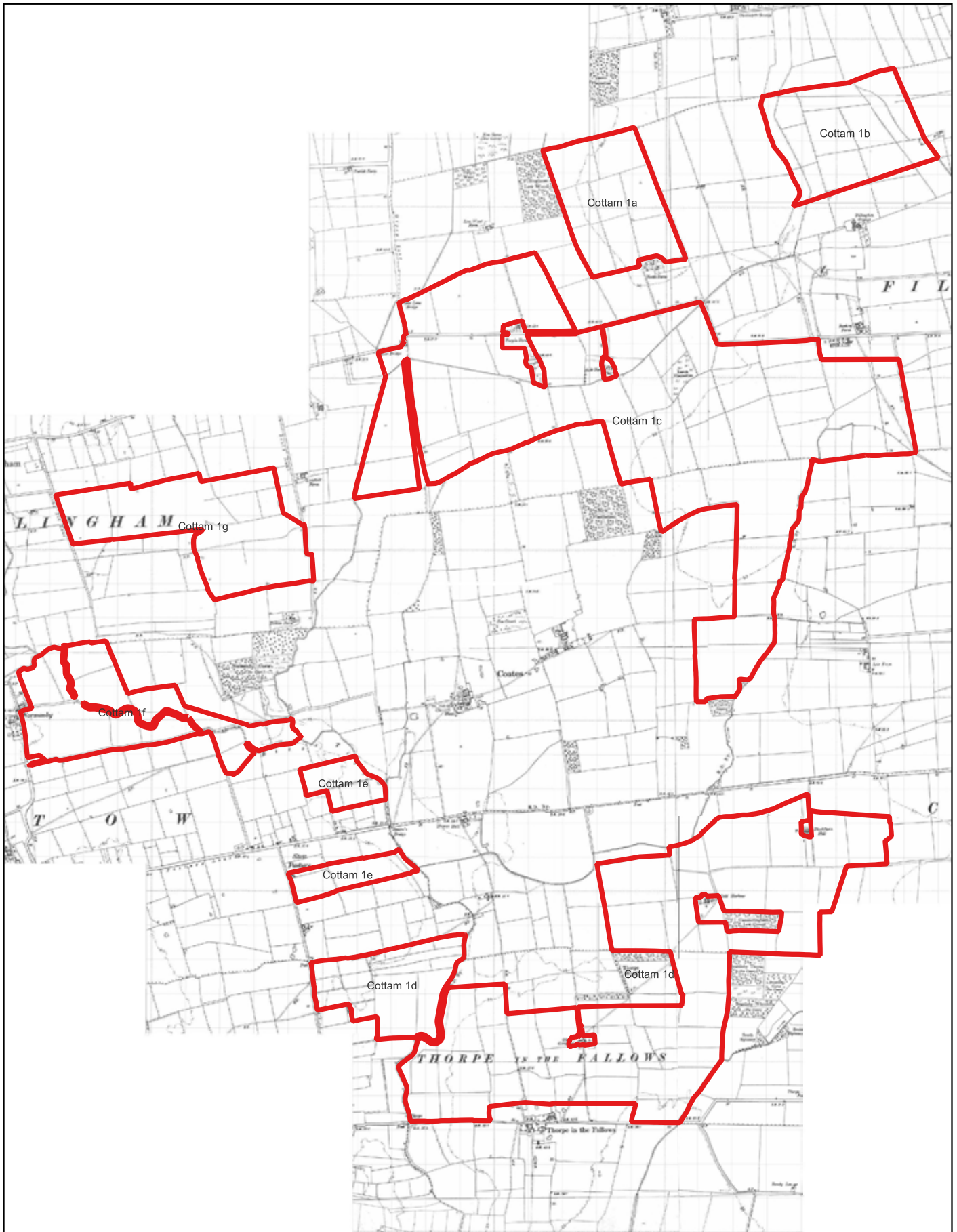


Figure 15. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1947-1948

	Study Site	<p>0 250 500 750 1,000 1,250 m</p>	
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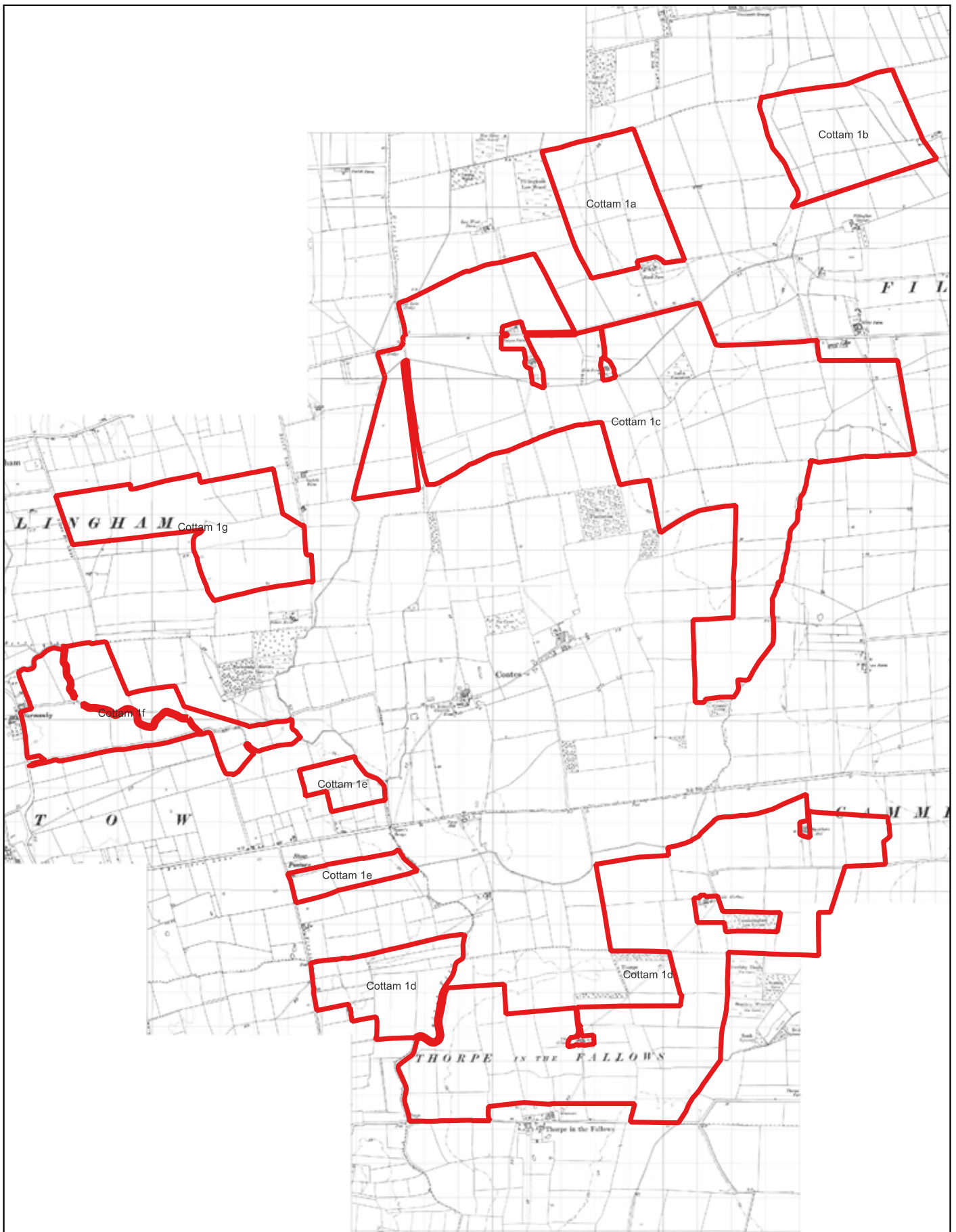



Figure 16. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1951-1952

	 Study Site	0 250 500 750 1,000 1,250 m 	
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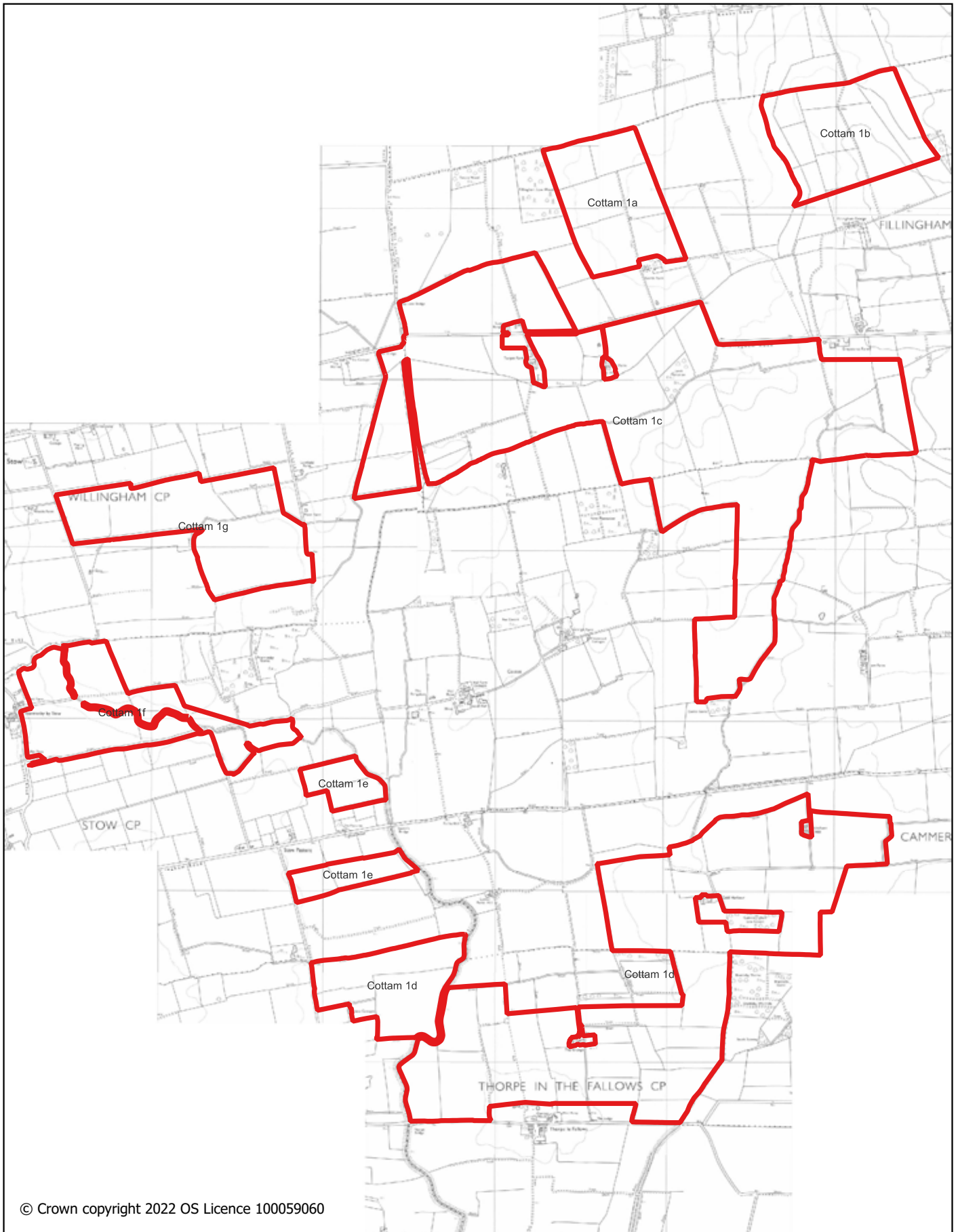


Figure 17. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale map of 1975-1978

		<p>0 250 500 750 1,000 1,250 m</p>	
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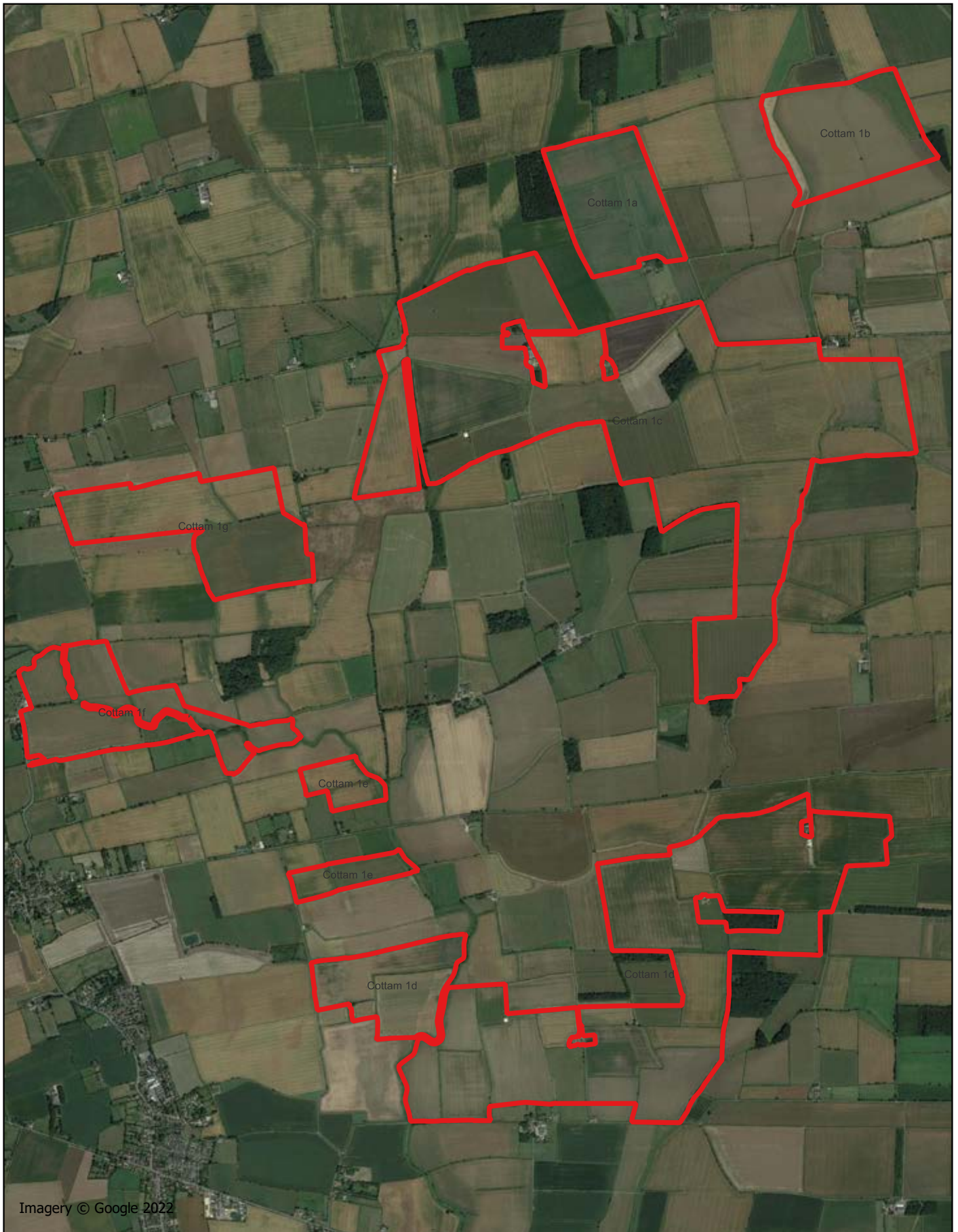




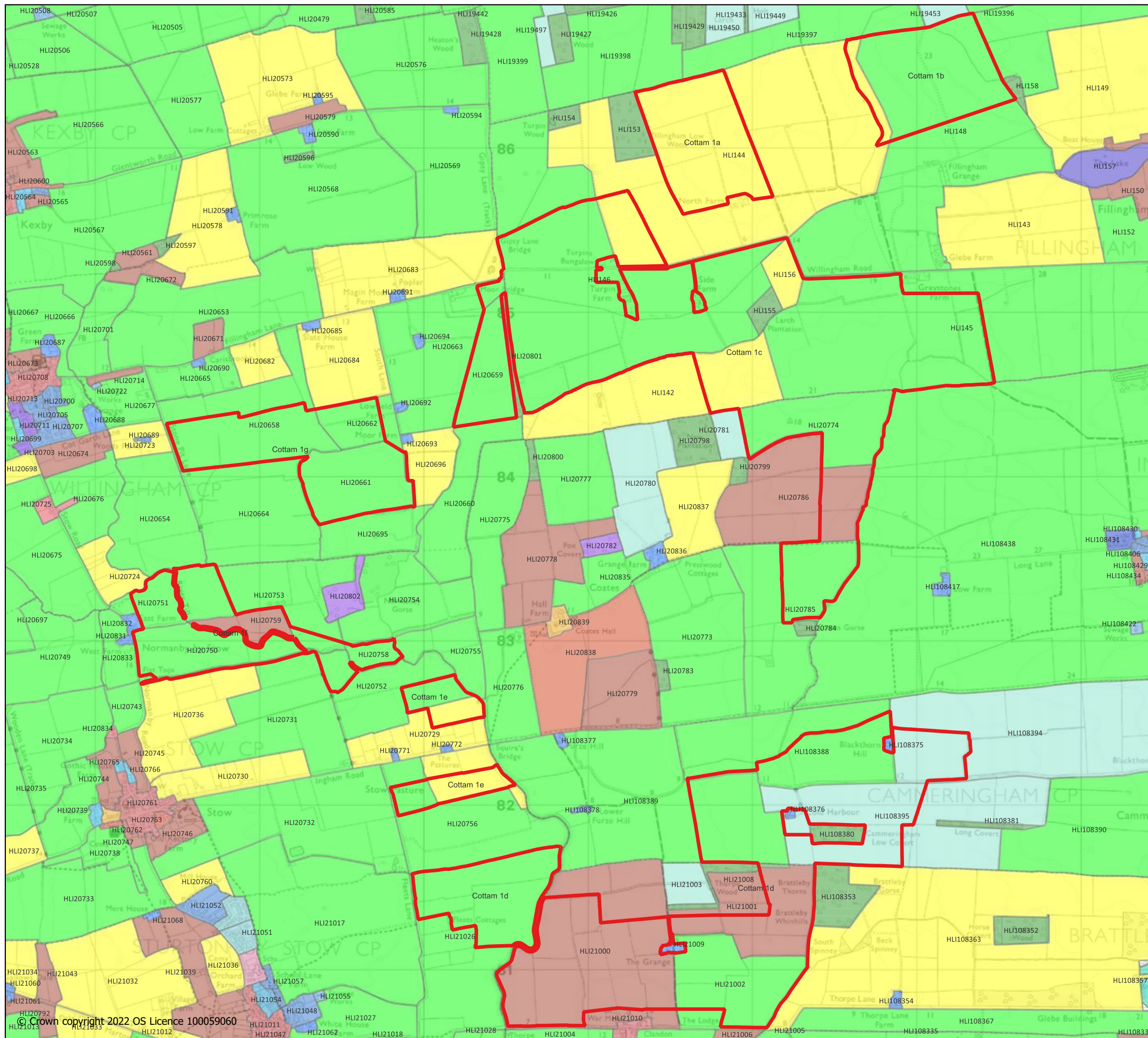


Figure 18. Aerial photograph of study site (Google 2020)

	 Study Site	0 250 500 750 1,000 1,250 m 	
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- Study Site
- Access routes and permissive paths
- Ancient Enclosure
- Ancient/Semi Natural Woodland
- Caravan Parks
- Country House
- Detached Housing (C19th)
- Detached Housing (C20th)
- Educational
- Estate Fields
- Fox Coverts
- Historic Settlement Core
- Isolated Farmstead
- Landscape Park
- Medieval High Status Residence
- Modern Fields
- Ornamental Open Water
- Other Industrial Works
- Parliamentary Planned Enclosure
- Planned Residential Development
- Plantation Woodland
- Post 1960s Semi Detached Housing
- Pre 1960s Semi Detached Housing
- Private Planned Enclosure
- Recreation Ground
- Religious
- Village Farmstead
- Warehouses and Distribution

Figure 19. Historic Landscape Characterisation of study site

Appendix 1: Gazetteer

The following table provides details of heritage assets recorded on the Lincolnshire HER, NHLE, NRHE and 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 2, 3 and 4.

Ref.	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
HER 'monument' records:					
MLI50189	Site of deserted settlement of Hardwick or Thorpe	The ploughed out remains of Hardwick deserted medieval village. Surface finds of medieval pottery and other artefacts have been identified. Settlement remains are recorded as soil and cropmarks on aerial photography outlined by ridge and furrow.	SK 9346 8789		Medieval
MLI50246	Site of a college and Benedictine Abbey, St Mary's Church	The buried remains of an earlier Anglo-Saxon church overlain by those of the 11th century collegiate and abbey church with associated monastic buildings, in turn overlain by a medieval and later parish church.	SK 8820 8201	SM 1012976	Medieval
MLI50262	Site of a college and Benedictine Abbey, St Mary's Church	The buried remains of an earlier Anglo-Saxon church overlain by those of the 11th century collegiate and abbey church with associated monastic buildings, in turn overlain by a medieval and later parish church.	SK 8819 8200	SM 1012976	Early medieval / Medieval
MLI50291	Moated site near Glentworth Grange	Moated site near Glentworth Grange. A few scraps of medieval pottery were collected from the site.	SK 9291 8728		Medieval
MLI50313	Moated manorial complex, Coates Hall	The earthwork remains of the moated complex which formerly extended over the area now occupied by Coates Hall and Hall Farm, is believed to have been constructed on the site of the earlier medieval settlement at Coates.	SK 9082 8307	SM 1016979	Medieval
MLI50314	Moat at Manor Farmhouse, Stow	A medieval moated site two arms of which survive. The principal earthwork feature is an L-shaped water-filled moat, lying in paddocks and gardens east of Manor Farm. The moat bears some features suggesting an ornamental use or reuse.	SK 8814 8194		Medieval
MLI50538	Coates medieval settlement	The earthwork remains of the medieval village of Coates, recorded in the 11th century as a small settlement of approximately six households, which had doubled in size by the early 14th century but was de-populated as a result of the Black Death. The monument is separated over two areas; the remains of a moated manorial complex and the main area of medieval settlement which takes the form of substantial earthworks and ridge and furrow remains.	SK 9099 8332	SM 1016979	Medieval
MLI50540	Thorpe medieval settlement	The earthwork remains of the medieval village of Thorpe, established before the late 11th century. The village was linear in form along a slight ridge in low-lying land on the eastern side of the Trent valley. Remains of the settlement are visible	SK 9119 8060	SM 1016978	Medieval

Ref.	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
		as a series of raised rectangular enclosures separated by shallow drainage ditches. Most of the enclosures represent house plots, although some represent water control features.			
MLI50575	Till Bridge Lane	Roman road linking Ermine Street north of Lincoln to the crossing of the Trent at Marton.	SK 8998 7997		Roman
MLI50659	Deerpark at Glentworth Hall	Glentworth deer park was probably created by Sir Christopher Wray to accompany his building of Glentworth Hall from 1566 onwards. It still existed in the mid-17th century, but became redundant at the latest in the mid-18th century.	SK 9350 8780		Post-medieval
MLI50920	St Helen's Church, High Street, Willingham by Stow	A mid-12th century church with late 17th alterations and restoration in 1880. It has a decorated tower with an early Norman base.	SK 8743 8450		Medieval
MLI50923	Site of a post-medieval wooden post mill	Location of a wooden post mill which had gone by 1824, although a 'mill house' was shown on the first edition 1 inch Ordnance Survey map and later historic mapping.	SK 8776 8382		Post-medieval
MLI50925	Remains of medieval ridge and furrow north of Magin Moor Farm	A block of ridge and furrow aligned east-west.	SK 8975 8513		Medieval
MLI50926	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Willingham	A section of medieval ridge and furrow aligned roughly north-west to south-east.	SK 8792 8514		Medieval
MLI51091	Medieval Activity, Low Farm, Glentworth	A small area of possible settlement earthworks surviving in pasture. There are possible slight traces of ridge and furrow to the north, visible as cropmarks and seemingly aligned on the surviving earthworks. Probable medieval earthwork boundaries separating the various blocks of earthworks and cropmarks were also identified.	SK 9196 8738		Medieval
MLI51092	Romano-British pottery found north of Park Lane	Find spot of Roman pottery.	SK 9361 8762		Roman
MLI51093	Post-medieval metal objects found north of Park Lane	Finds from the area of a deserted settlement included an illegible fragment of a 16th century Nuremberg jetton, lead weights and two thimbles.	SK 931 877		Post-medieval
MLI51104	Site of a Romano-British settlement south-west of Turpin Farm	Site of a possible late Romano-British site seen after deep ploughing at Turpin Farm, Fillingham in 1936. In 1964 it was reported that the farm foreman had ploughed up pot fragments from 1936 onwards in this area. An abundance of stone in the first few years suggested a settlement site. He retained samples of pottery only long enough for Ethel Rudkin to identify as Romano-British. No finds have been made in recent years.	SK 9100 8487		Roman

Ref.	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
MLI51105	Possible medieval precursor to Turpin Farm	The farm name of 'Turpin Farm', which may indicate a medieval farmstead or specialist holding it.	SK 9121 8511		Medieval
MLI51107	Romano-British pottery found at Blacklands	Find spot of Romano-British pottery.	SK 944 861		Roman
MLI51108	Anglo-Saxon pottery found at Blacklands	Find spot of Anglo-Saxon pottery. It was also suggested this was the location of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery, however, there is no definitive evidence.	SK 944 861		Early medieval
MLI51109	Possible Medieval Building Foundations, Chapel Road, Fillingham	Remains of stonework have been found in this location, apparently from a demolished building or earlier church.	SK 9446 8592		Medieval
MLI51115	Flint And Stone Artefacts Found North-West Of Manor Farm	Find spot of prehistoric artefacts. Finds included 19 flint scrapes and blades; a Mesolithic orange-coloured flint axe; a Mesolithic flint scraper; a Neolithic polished white-coloured flint axe; a small Neolithic polished greenstone axe; a white-coloured flint dagger; and 3 leaf-shaped flint arrowheads (one with shouldering).	SK 946 863		Prehistoric
MLI51116	Roman Coins found northwest of Manor Farm	Find spot of a bronze Antoninianus, probably of Gallienus (AD 260-268) and three further Roman coins.	SK 946 863		Roman
MLI51120	Site of a Possible Medieval Grange, Fillingham	Site of a monastic grange at Fillingham belonging to Revesby Abbey as shown on historic mapping. Earthworks of probable former crofts and a pond were identified at Fillingham Grange.	SK 9308 8586		Medieval
MLI51121	The settlement of Fillingham	The name Fillingham is first recorded in Domesday and means 'the homestead or estate of fyglingas'. Domesday records a population of approximately 55.	SK 9464 8586		Medieval
MLI51122	Saxon Pottery, Chapel Road, Fillingham	Find spot of Saxon pottery, found close to the double-cist burials excavated though not associated with the graves. A possible very small mid-Anglo-Saxon knife was also found, but this is not certainly of Anglo-Saxon date.	SK 9452 8592		Early medieval
MLI51132	Fillingham Castle Park and Gardens, Fillingham	The construction after c.1760 of the Gothic Fillingham Castle on the scarp edge including the emparking of the limestone upland to its east and landscaping of the view west, with an ornamental lake, tree screens and gothicising of the church and farm buildings. There is woodland surrounding the castle on the northern and southern sides, with a wooded belt of 1.5km extending along an eastern avenue to the Ermine Lodge along on Ermine Street/A15.	SK 9554 8565	RPG II 100097	Post-medieval - Modern
MLI52046	Ridge and furrow	Probable unknown earthwork ridge and furrow and some evidence of a field system.	SK 8750 8420		Medieval

Ref.	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
MLI52099	Roman finds, Cammeringham	Find spot of a mortar with a stamp of Figobateos (Antonine) and 2nd century sherds. There are also signs of a building in the centre of the field including a concentration of stones, mostly burned, indicating a kiln.	SK 9416 8230		Roman
MLI52103	A possible brick kiln, Cammeringham	Possible location of a brick kiln indicated on the tithe award of 1848.	SK 9310 8260		Undated
MLI52107	Ridge and furrow, Cammeringham	Site of earthwork ridge and furrow which is probably of late medieval date.	SK 9264 8238		Medieval
MLI52108	Ridge and furrow, Cammeringham	Site of earthwork ridge and furrow which is probably of late medieval date.	SK 9092 8192		Medieval
MLI52109	Cropmark feature, Cammeringham	Cropmark enclosures shown on aerial photography. There are other possible (possibly natural) cropmarks at the same location, which are of a different period, but also undated.	SK 9137 8225		Undated
MLI52120	Ridge and furrow	Probable late medieval earthwork of ridge and furrow.	SK 9267 8082		Medieval
MLI52123	Doubtful cropmark of small square enclosure	Possible cropmark of small square enclosure.	SK 9301 8117		Undated
MLI52169	Hollow way and ridge and furrow on land off Till Bridge Lane	Earthworks of ridge and furrow and a hollow way.	SK 9099 7975		Medieval
MLI52170	Bridge over River Till	Location of Till Bridge Road from at least the 14th century, indicated by documentary sources.	SK 9078 7976		Medieval
MLI52171	Settlement at bridge over River Till	Site of a post-medieval settlement, dating from at least the 17th century.	SK 9080 7974		Post-medieval
MLI52426	Romano-British pottery, Cammeringham	Find spot of Romano-British sherds.	SK 9093 8170		Roman
MLI52427	Roman pottery and quernstone	Find spot of Roman pottery and a quernstone.	SK 9133 8264		Roman
MLI52429	St Edith's Church, Coates by Stow	Mid-12th century church with 13th, 15th and 19th century additions and restorations. It is of coursed limestone rubble with limestone ashlar. It has a plain tiled roof with a west bell turret.	SK 9080 8309	LB I 1146742	Medieval to Modern

Ref.	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
MLI52430	Ridge and furrow, Stow	Probable late medieval earthwork of ridge and furrow.	SK 9005 8244		Medieval
MLI52431	Ridge and furrow	Probable late medieval earthwork of ridge and furrow.	SK 9163 8336		Medieval
MLI52432	Ridge and furrow	Probable late medieval earthwork of ridge and furrow.	SK 9146 8418		Medieval
MLI52433	Possible hut circles	Location of circular marks in the plough. Deep ploughing revealed several hut circles 5-6m in diameter.	SK 9030 8330		Undated
MLI52434	Church of St Mary the Virgin, Stow	The Church of St Mary the Virgin was part of the Benedictine Abbey of Stow and is still the parish church. The church was built in c.1034 to 1049 and has 12th, 13th and 19th century restorations. It is of uncoursed and coursed limestone rubble with limestone ashlar and lead roofs with stone coped gables and cross finials.	SK 88190 82000	LB I 1146624	Early medieval - Medieval
MLI52436	Romano-British Pottery Sherds, Stow	Find spot of sherds of 2nd century Romano-British pottery.	SK 8817 8201		Roman
MLI52438	Silver Penny	Find spot of silver penny of Cnut (1016-35).	SK 8838 8288		Early medieval
MLI52439	Settlement remains, Stow	Settlement at Stow which was focused on the Church of St Mary. In 1086 the settlement bore many of the marks of an administrative and economic centre, or core of a large episcopal estate. The importance of the village as the centre of a late Saxon estate, as well as the existence of the Saxon minster church, would perhaps suggest an early marketing function as well. A formal market certainly existed by the later 12th century and may have been an old established feature by then.	SK 8820 8200		Medieval
MLI52440	Post-medieval settlement remains	Earlier foundations were exposed following demolition of a cottage, including a small possible soakway surrounded by slabs associated with 19th century pottery.	SK 8824 8194		Post-medieval
MLI52445	Normanby by Stow Shrunken Medieval Village	Township of Normanby extends in a narrow strip along the north boundary of Stow. The earthworks are fragmentary but sufficient survives to suggest that Normanby in Stow was a planned village consisting of a rectangular block divided axially by a central north to south street. Associated remains include probable shrunken medieval earthwork crofts, hollow ways, field system and boundaries and medieval ridge and furrow.	SK 8828 8313		Medieval

Ref.	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
MLI52446	Whipping Post, Stow	A whipping post constructed in 1789 and is a six foot wooden post with hinged whipping irons which are attached on the north and south sides, each with two wrist holds of different sizes and a lower clasp to secure the wrists in place.	SK 8822 8196	LB II 1064062	Post-medieval
MLI52448	Boundary and enclosure	Probable unknown medieval cropmark boundary and enclosure.	SK 8921 8197		Medieval
MLI52504	Settlement of Sturton by Stow	Sturton by Stow is first mentioned in the Domesday Book. The name is thought to derive from the Old English words 'straet' and 'tun', meaning 'the farmstead or village, near or on the Roman road'.	SK 8895 8078		Medieval
MLI52506	Ridge and Furrow, Sturton by Stow	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow.	SK 8826 8101		Medieval
MLI52507	Former School, School Lane, Sturton by Stow	The former school at Sturton by Stow was built in 1878 and closed in 1989 and subsequently converted into a private house.	SK 89034 80926		19th century
MLI52516	Stone ford	There is a stone ford across the River Till at this point.	SK 9070 8120		Undated
MLI52517	Roman bead	Find spot of a Roman 'melon' bead.	SK 9050 8060		Roman
MLI52519	Site of the church of St Mary Magdalen, Thorpe	The site of the Church of St Mary Magdalen which went into decay after the Reformation. It was demolished in the early 17th century.	SK 9122 8072	SM 1016978	Medieval to Post-Medieval
MLI52520	Ridge and furrow	Probable late medieval ridge and furrow earthwork.	SK 9169 8100		Medieval
MLI52521	Bronze spearhead from River Till on border of Stow and Cammeringham	A middle Bronze Age basal looped spearhead type III (currently in Scunthorpe museum) was found during dredging operations in 1937 at a natural ford across the River Till.	SK 9060 8207		Prehistoric
MLI52522	Human jaw and antler tine	Find spot of a human jaw and a red deer antler tine.	SK 9088 8186		Undated
MLI52523	The Grange' placename	The Grange' placename.	SK 9150 8110		Undated
MLI52524	Roman pottery and building debris	Find spot of large quantities of Roman sherds and building debris.	SK 9160 8060		Roman

Ref.	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
MLI52525	Searchlight battery	Location of an earthwork enclosure, gun emplacements and building that make up a searchlight battery.	SK 9108 8060		Modern
MLI52526	Ridge and furrow	Site of ridge and furrow earthwork.	SK 9198 8071		Medieval
MLI52527	Ridge and furrow	Probable late medieval ridge and furrow earthwork.	SK 9213 8102		Medieval
MLI54000	Soilmark linear boundary	Possible soilmark of linear boundary, although it could be a natural feature.	SK 931 875		Undated
MLI54002	Medieval park pale	Potential medieval cropmark park pale.	SK 9260 8781		Medieval
MLI54007	Prehistoric ring ditch enclosure	Possible cropmark ring ditch enclosure.	SK 9432 8685		Prehistoric
MLI54008	Prehistoric boundary	Prehistoric cropmark boundary.	SK 9447 8674		Prehistoric
MLI54013	Settlement of Willingham	The settlement of Willingham. A map of 1780 shows the possible location of elements of the medieval settlement.	SK 8750 8450		Medieval
MLI54014	Ridge and furrow	Part of the remains of a ridge and furrow field system.	SK 8873 8462		Medieval
MLI54252	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Kexby	Medieval ridge and furrow, surviving as earthworks.	SK 88255 85341		Medieval
MLI54262	Late Saxon remains north of Stow Minster	A large deep feature, possibly a ditch, was observed during underpinning works. There was a possible second ditch to the north. 10th century pottery was recovered from the lower fills of the large feature and mid 12th century pottery from the upper fills.	SK 8818 8205		Early medieval
MLI54263	Roman Coin, Stow	Find spot of a Roman coin.	SK 8812 8242		Roman
MLI54270	Medieval Earthworks and Ridge and Furrow, Stow	Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks and potential unknown medieval earthwork hollow way, croft, boundaries and ridge and furrow.	SK 8841 8166		Medieval

Ref.	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
MLI80326	Probable medieval ridge and furrow and earthworks, Stow	Probable unknown medieval earthwork ridge and furrow field system, crofts and hollow way.	SK 8841 8234		Medieval
MLI81921	Scatter of worked flint, Chapel Road	During an excavation a scatter of Neolithic worked flint was recovered, including flakes, blades, scrapers and cores. A chisel/wedge and an unknown implement are thought to have been made from stone axes.	SK 9453 8592		Prehistoric
MLI81922	Undated postholes, Chapel Road	During an excavation, several undated postholes were recorded. Although undated, Anglo-Saxon finds in the overlying deposit suggest that the postholes must be Anglo-Saxon or earlier in date.	SK 9453 8592		Undated
MLI81923	Roman pottery, Chapel Road	Nine sherds of Roman pottery were recovered during an excavation.	SK 9453 8592		Roman
MLI81924	A late 18th century quarry, Chapel Road	An excavation recorded a late 18th century quarry for the extraction of a crumbly sandstone/mudstone.	SK 9453 8592		Post-medieval
MLI81925	A late 18th century farmstead, Chapel Road	An excavation recorded features relating to a probable late 18th century farm building of unknown form and function, belonging to a range of farm buildings, some of which are still extant.	SK 9449 8591		Post-medieval
MLI81927	Early to mid-Anglo-Saxon settlement activity, Chapel Road, Fillingham	An excavation recorded an elongated pit/ditch containing 7th-8th century pottery, a lead spindle whorl, a bone pin and a quantity of animal bone, suggesting the presence of an early to mid-Anglo-Saxon settlement, predating the late Anglo-Saxon cemetery close by.	SK 9453 8592		Early-medieval
MLI81928	Possible middens and a cist burial, Chapel Road	A geophysical survey detected a high resistance anomaly thought to represent a large cist burial, and several smaller anomalies which may represent middens.	SK 9448 8595		Undated
MLI82103	Post-medieval artefact scatter, north-west of Brattleby Hall	During fieldwalking, a scatter of pottery, glass and possible tile was recovered.	SK 9416 8119		Post-medieval
MLI82761	Silver Roman brooch, Manor Farm	A silver Roman 3D bird type brooch, probably of 2nd to 3rd century date, decorated with Niello inlay was found during metal detecting. A few bronze Roman coins have also been found in this field.	SK 873 827		Roman
MLI83948	Medieval Rubbish pits at the Old School House, Stow	During a watching brief two pits were identified, both containing charcoal, burnt earth, oyster shell and animal bone, one of the pits also contained 12th century pottery sherds. These have been interpreted as refuse pits.	SK 8831 8204		Medieval
MLI84314	Romano-British settlement, Marton Road, Stow	A Romano-British site was identified during a watching brief on the Blyborough to Cottam gas pipeline to the south of Marton Road, Stow. The site was subsequently excavated in the summer of 1997. Two phases of a small rural settlement or farmstead were identified, based on a mixed farming economy.	SK 8724 8294		Roman

Ref.	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
		The pottery assemblage suggests more similarities with 'native' Iron Age, rather than Roman traditions. The first phase dated from about 50AD-200AD, and was delimited by two roughly parallel ditch complexes, each of which consisted of a main ditch which had silted up, and had then been recut. These are believed to represent the boundaries of a settlement, and may form an enclosure. Ditches within the enclosure were recorded, which probably represent internal divisions. One ditch produced first century pottery. Pits were revealed which yielded mid second century pottery. The earlier occupation and boundary system appears to have been abandoned in the late second and early third century in favour of a more agricultural and crop processing activities, probably peripheral to a settlement. An area of cobbling may represent a threshing floor. Two pits were identified which contained charred plant remains, which are thought to be the result of cereal processing.			
MLI86950	Former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Sturton Road, Stow	Former Wesleyan Chapel built in 1824, with a 20th century schoolroom extension. Constructed in red brick in English Garden bond, with a pantile roof with a coped eastern gable end.	SK 88238 81885	LB II 1146761	19th century
MLI87247	Former Primitive Methodist Chapel, High Street, Willingham	A Primitive Methodist Chapel was built in Willingham in 1876 of red brick with yellow brick dressings. It has a small gabled porch, and a modern porch to the side. It is currently a house.	SK 87702 84613		19th century - Modern
MLI87248	High Street Methodist Church (former Wesleyan), High Street, Willingham	The High Street Methodist Chapel was formerly a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, built in 1885 of red brick. It is a replacement for one built around 1801. The building has decorative ridge tiles, and polychrome brick dressings, and pointed arch windows with stained glass.	SK 87510 84555		Post- medieval/19th century
MLI87253	Former Sunday School, School Lane, Stow	The former Sunday School on School Lane was built in the second half of the nineteenth century, and is currently used as garage/storeroom.	SK 88337 82050		19th century
MLI87256	Friends Burial Ground, Sturton by Stow	Location of a burial ground of the Society of Friends. The chapel dates to 1861, and the burial ground is believed to have been created at the same time.	SK 89066 80873		19th century
MLI89097	Early Medieval pottery scatter on land north of East Farm, Normanby by Stow	Find spot of a small assemblage of fourteen sherds of primarily Middle Saxon to Saxo-Norman pottery.	SK 88280 83240		Early medieval
MLI89098	Two sherds of Romano-British pottery found at East Farm, Normanby by Stow	Find spot of two sherds of Roman pottery.	SK 88280 83240		Roman
MLI96536	20 Fillingham Road, Willingham	A red brick cottage which was built in the late 18th century and underwent alterations in the 20th century. It has a pantile roof.	SK 8767 8458	LB II 1064029	Post-medieval

Ref.	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
MLI96537	1 and 3 Stow Road, Willingham	An early 19th century house which had undergone alterations in the 20th century. It was constructed of chequered red and cream brick and has a pantile roof.	SK 87460 84538	LB II 1064030	19th century
MLI96564	Threshing Barn at Church End Farm, Stow	A mid 18th century threshing barn built of red brick with steeply pitched hipped pantile roof with dentillated eaves.	SK 88124 81983	LB II 1064063	Post-medieval
MLI96565	21 Church Lane, Stow	An early 19th century house built of red brick with tiled roof with gable stacks.	SK 88174 82113	LB II 1064064	19th century
MLI96566	Monument to the Maltby family in St Edith's churchyard, Coates (Stow parish)	Monument of ashlar, red brick and slate. It has a square red brick and ashlar base with four corner fluted ashlar columns. There are slate plaques set between the columns inscribed with names and dates of William Maltby and family.	SK 9080 8308	LB II 1064065	Post-medieval
MLI96574	Till Bridge Farm Cottages, Scampton	Two, late 17th century cottages, which underwent 19th and 20th century alterations. The buildings were constructed of coursed limestone rubble and each have a pantile roof, a red brick axial and gable stacks. Till Bridge Farm, Scampton. Partially extant 17th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all our sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	SK 9090 7966	LB II 1064075	Post-medieval
MLI96794	Stables and Pigeoncote, Churchend Farm, Stow	Late 18th century stables and pigeoncote built of red brick with pantile roofs with dentillated eaves. The brick nesting boxes are intact inside.	SK 88138 82007	LB II 1146735	Post-medieval
MLI96795	9 Ingham Road, Stow	A 17th century cottage built of brown brick, which was altered in the 20th century. It has a steeply pitched corrugated iron roof, with tile coped gables, a large central stack and two raking dormers with sliding sashes.	SK 88374 81978	LB II 1146755	Post-medieval
MLI96796	Brickyard Cottages, Sturton by Stow	Two early 19th century cottages which underwent alterations in the 20th century. They were constructed of red brick with pantile roofs with a single gable stack and a single ridge stack.	SK 9005 8020	LB II 1146766	19th century
MLI96882	Thorpe in the Fallows Farmhouse, Thorpe in the Fallows	A cream brick farmhouse built in c.1830 with a hipped concrete tiled roof with two ridge stacks.	SK 9120 8059	LB II 1308921	19th century
MLI96990	Manor Farmhouse, Stow	A manor house, now farmhouse, built in c.1636 which underwent alteration in c.1870 and reduced and adapted in the 19th century. It was constructed of red brick with a hipped slate roof and three stacks to rear. The house stands on moated site and part of the moat is intact.	SK 88056 81951	LB II 1359486	Post-medieval/19th century

Ref.	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
MLI96992	Old Rectory Home for the Elderly, Sturton by Stow	Former rectory, now a home for the elderly. Built c.1870, of stock brick, red brick and some ashlar. It has a slate roof with stone coped gables, decorative eaves and two ridge stacks. There is also a single stack to the rear and a single projecting stack on the front.	SK 8891 8126	LB II 1359488	19th century
MLI97376	Thorpe Lane Farm, Brattleby	Range of planned farm buildings including 2 storey barn and cart sheds, stables and cattle shelter arranged around a central south-facing crewyard, with attached farmhouse. The buildings are constructed of coursed limestone rubble with red brick dressings and pantiled roofs, and retain some of their original wooden doors with latches and strap hinges and sash windows.	SK 92877 80819		19th century
MLI98349	Willingham House Parkland, Willingham	A park is recorded on the first edition Ordnance Survey map, which dates from around 1880, and the second edition Ordnance Survey map, which dates from around 1905, at Willingham House, Willingham.	SK 87398 84298		Post-medieval/19th century
MLI98427	19th century farm buildings, Normanby	Farm buildings including a piggery and animal shed. The buildings are red brick with pantile roofs and wooden eaves. The farm is recorded on the first edition Ordnance Survey map dating from about 1880.	SK 88256 83087		19th century
MLI99336	Late Saxon and medieval pottery from a garden on Normanby Road, Stow	Find spot of 10th - 12th century pottery sherds.	SK 8817 8219		Early medieval - Medieval
MLI99337	Late Saxon and medieval pottery found along a footpath to the south of Stow Park Road, Stow	Find spot of a scatter of Saxon and medieval pottery.	SK 8812 8187		Early medieval - Medieval
MLI99338	Earthworks to the north of Manor Farmhouse, Stow	The remains of a rectangular platform. Beyond the platform to the north-east is a broad low east to west bank which is possibly a headland for ridge-and-furrow.	SK 8806 8199		Medieval - Post-Medieval
MLI116094	Pottery Scatter, Stow Park Road, Stow	Large quantities of medieval pottery, dating from the 10th to the 14th century, and some tile and other stone building debris were identified as surface finds in this area.	SK 8799 8182		Medieval
MLI116303	No.6, Sturton Road, Stow	An early 19th century house built in red brick with concrete tile roof and gable stacks.	SK 88233 81899	LB II 1064066	19th century
MLI116468	Former Schoolhouse, Willingham, West Lindsey	Location of a building marked on the 1887 OS Map of Willingham but is not marked as a school but marked on the 1906 Ordnance Survey map as a school. It appears to be a purpose-built school dating to the late 19th century.	SK 876 846		19th century
MLI116504	Unnamed farmstead, Stow	Location of a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8821 8215		19th century

Ref.	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
MLI116505	Gothic House Farm, Stow	Location of Gothic House Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8815 8222		19th century
MLI116506	West Farm, Stow	Location of West Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8819 8300		19th century
MLI116507	Unnamed farmstead, Stow	Location of a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 9083 8315		19th century
MLI116508	Stow Pasture, Stow	Location of Stow Pasture, a 19th century farmstead.	SK 8981 8230		19th century
MLI116509	The Pastures, Stow	Location of The Pastures, an extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 9012 8234		19th century
MLI116510	Unnamed farmstead, Stow	Site of a demolished 19th century outfarm.	SK 8988 8179		19th century
MLI116511	Grange Farm, Stow	Location of Grange Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 9140 8350		19th century
MLI116512	Low Farm, Ingham	Location of Low Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 9318 8332		19th century
MLI118037	(Westlands Farm), Glentworth	Location of Westlands Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 9171 8725		19th century
MLI118038	Spitals Farm, Glentworth	Location of Spitals Farm, an extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 9199 8714		19th century
MLI118039	Low Farm, Glentworth	Location of Low Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 9203 8720		19th century
MLI118040	Glentworth Grange, Glentworth	Location of Glentworth Grange, an extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 9241 8719		19th century
MLI118044	Unnamed farmstead, Fillingham	Site of a demolished 19th century outfarm.	SK 9436 8622		19th century
MLI118045	Unnamed farmstead, Fillingham	Location of an extant 19th century outfarm.	SK 9222 8613		19th century

Ref.	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
MLI118046	Low Wood Farm, Fillingham	Location of Low Wood Farm, a redeveloped 19th century farmstead.	SK 9097 8589		19th century
MLI118047	Turpin Farm, Fillingham	Location of Turpin Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 9122 8510		19th century
MLI118048	Side Farm, Fillingham	Location of Side Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 9166 8506		19th century
MLI118049	North Farm, Fillingham	Location of North Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 9190 8565		19th century
MLI118050	Unnamed farmstead, Fillingham	Location of a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 9298 8519		19th century
MLI118051	Glebe Farm (Rectory Farm), Fillingham	Location of Glebe Farm (Rectory Farm), a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 9313 8531		19th century
MLI118052	Fillingham Grange, Fillingham	Location of Fillingham Grange, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 9312 8589		19th century
MLI118085	Unnamed farmstead (Parish Farm), Kexby	Location of a redeveloped 19th century farmstead.	SK 9014 8622		19th century
MLI118101	Poplar Farm, Willingham	Location of Poplar Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8984 8508		19th century
MLI118102	Magin Moor Farm, Willingham	Location of Magin Moor Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8981 8507		19th century
MLI118103	Cow Pastures, Willingham	Location of Cow Pastures, an extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8935 8521		19th century
MLI118104	Unnamed farmstead, Willingham	Location of a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8934 8531		19th century
MLI118109	Green Farm (The Green), Willingham	Location of Green Farm (The Green), a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8773 8480		19th century
MLI118110	Unnamed farmstead, Willingham	Location of a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8758 8458		19th century

Ref.	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
MLI118112	Unnamed farmstead, Willingham	Location of a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8750 8454		19th century
MLI118113	Unnamed farmstead, Willingham	Location of a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8749 8450		19th century
MLI118114	Manor Farm, Willingham	Location of Manor Farm, an extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8754 8428		19th century
MLI118115	Grange Farm, Willingham	Location of Grange Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8794 8436		19th century
MLI118116	Carsbrooke, Willingham	Location of Carsbrooke, an extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8864 8469		19th century
MLI118117	Unnamed farmstead, Willingham	Location of an extant 19th century farmstead. L-plan.	SK 8871 8476		19th century
MLI118118	Lowfield Farm, Willingham	Location of Lowfield Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8987 8444		19th century
MLI118119	Slate House Farm, Willingham	Location of Slate House Farm, an extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8929 8492		19th century
MLI118120	Chestnut Manor (Davidson's Farm), Willingham	Location of Chestnut Manor (Davidson's Farm), a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8999 8484		19th century
MLI118121	(Bottom Farm), Willingham	Site of (Bottom Farm), a demolished 19th century farmstead.	SK 8982 8360		19th century
MLI118122	Unnamed farmstead, Willingham	Site of a demolished 19th century outfarm.	SK 8864 8385		19th century
MLI118738	(Red Buildings), Cammeringham	Site of (Red Buildings), Cammeringham, a demolished 19th century outfarm.	SK 9379 8210		19th century
MLI118739	Blackthorn Hill, Cammeringham	Location of Blackthorn Hill, a redeveloped 19th century farmstead.	SK 92833 82365		19th century
MLI118740	Furze Hill, Cammeringham	Location of Furze Hill, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 9084 8242		19th century

Ref.	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
MLI118741	Lower Furze Hill, Cammeringham	Location of Lower Furze Hill, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 9097 8198		19th century
MLI118742	Cold Harbour, Cammeringham	Location of Cold Harbour, a redeveloped 19th century farmstead.	SK 9223 8195		19th century
MLI118748	The Grange, Thorpe in the Fallows	Location of The Grange, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 9150 8112		19th century
MLI118749	Thorpe le Fallows Farm, Thorpe in the Fallows	Location of Thorpe le Fallows Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 9128 8061		19th century
MLI118750	Clandon House, Thorpe in the Fallows	Location of Clandon House, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 9134 8067		19th century
MLI118751	(Randy Lea), Thorpe in the Fallows	Site of Randy Lea, a demolished 19th century outfarm.	SK 9275 8027		19th century
MLI118752	River Cottage (Till Bridge Farm), Scampton	Location of River Cottage (Till Bridge Farm), a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 9096 7972		19th century
MLI118759	Unnamed farmstead, Sturton By Stow	Site of a demolished 19th century farmstead.	SK 9025 8162		19th century
MLI118760	Jebel Farm, Sturton by Stow	Location of Jebel Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8873 8122		19th century
MLI118766	Manor Farm, Sturton by Stow	Location of Manor Farm, a 19th century farmstead.	SK 8921 8067		19th century
MLI118767	White House Farm, Sturton by Stow	Location of White House Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8928 8065		19th century
MLI118769	Unnamed farmstead, Sturton By Stow	Location of a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8990 8008		19th century
MLI118770	Lancaster Farm, Sturton By Stow	Location of Lancaster Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8993 8003		19th century
MLI118771	Moor Farm, Sturton By Stow	Location of Moor Farm, a 19th century farmstead.	SK 9035 7999		19th century

Ref.	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
MLI125313	Sturton by Stow War Memorial	Sturton by Stow war memorial, a 4m high red Aberdeen granite Runic cross which commemorates the fallen from the First World War and the Second World War.	SK 88845 81090		Modern
MLI125324	Thorpe in the Fallows War Memorial	Thorpe in the Fallows war memorial was erected and unveiled in 1919. The memorial consists of a 5m high octagonal shaft incorporated with a plinth of blue pennant stone and Celtic cross. The memorial honours those who fell in the First World War and Second World War.	SK 91223 80727		Modern
MLI125499	Outbuilding, 6 Sturton Road, Stow	Site of an outbuilding of probable 19th century date.	SK 88218 81882		19th century
MLI125598	Ridge and Furrow, Sturton by Stow	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow.	SK 8870 8144		Medieval
MLI125599	Ridge and Furrow, Sturton by Stow	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow.	SK 8914 8097		Medieval
HER 'event' records:					
ELI605	Excavation at St Mary's Church, Stow	Excavations were carried out on the north side of the nave in advance of building work.	SK 8819 8200		Unknown
ELI955	Site visit to Thorpe medieval settlement	A site visit was made to the remains of Thorpe medieval settlement.	SK 9116 8070		N/A
ELI957	Site visit to Coates settlement	A site visit was made to Coates medieval settlement and moated site.	SK 9116 8337		N/A
ELI2190	The Fillingham Project: Excavations at Chapel Road	An excavation was undertaken to investigate the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Fillingham and five trenches were excavated. Nine sherds of Roman pottery were recovered during an excavation. The excavation recorded an elongated pit/ditch containing 7th-8th century pottery, a lead spindle whorl, a bone pin and a quantity of animal bone, suggesting the presence of an early to mid-Anglo-Saxon settlement, predating the late Anglo-Saxon cemetery close by.	SK 945 859		Roman / Early medieval
ELI2197	Blyborough to Cottam pipeline	Watching brief along the route of a gas pipeline from Blyborough to Cottam, Nottinghamshire. Two sites produced a significant number of Roman archaeological features and deposits. One was located on the Lincoln Edge limestone ridge to the south east of Willoughton, and the other, site C46, was situated on the Trent Vale claylands, south of Willingham by Stow. Both sites	SK 9001 8626		Roman / Medieval

Ref.	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
		could be dated mainly to the 2nd century on the pottery evidence. Few medieval finds and features were recorded from the fieldwork along the pipeline route.			
ELI2304	The Fillingham Project: Excavations at Chapel Road	A geophysical survey was undertaken to determine the existence of a church. It detected a high resistance anomaly thought to represent a large cist burial, and several smaller anomalies which may represent middens.	SK 9446 8595		Undated
ELI2305	The Fillingham Project: Excavations at Chapel Road	Field observations of small finds were made during the commission of a resistivity survey.	SK 9446 8595		Unknown
ELI2307	The Fillingham Project: Excavations at Chapel Road	A geophysical survey was carried out to determine the existence of a church. No clear anomalies were recorded.	SK 9446 8591		None
ELI2422	Land at Brattleby House, Brattleby	A fieldwalking survey was undertaken on circa 21ha of land prior to planting short rotation coppice and woodland. A scatter of post-medieval pottery, glass and possible tile was recovered.	SK 9400 8150		Post-medieval
ELI2423	Land adjacent to Brattleby Hall, Brattleby	A site visit was undertaken to check recorded information and identify previously unrecorded archaeology. No archaeological remains were noted.	SK 9413 8133		None
ELI2940	Land at Manor Farm	Metal detecting was undertaken by an amateur enthusiast on a field at this farm. A silver Roman 3D bird type brooch, probably of 2nd to 3rd century date, decorated with Niello inlay was found during metal detecting. A few bronze Roman coins have also been found in this field.	SK 873 827		Roman
ELI3937	The Old School House	A watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a two storey extension at the property. two pits were identified, both containing charcoal, burnt earth, oyster shell and animal bone, one of the pits also contained 12th century pottery sherds. These have been interpreted as refuse pits.	SK 8831 8204		Medieval
ELI4091	Excavation at Marton Road, Stow	An area 7m by 124m was stripped of topsoil and excavated on an area of archaeological remains identified during a watching brief on a gas pipeline trench. Two phases of a small rural settlement or farmstead were identified. The pottery assemblage suggests more similarities with 'native' Iron Age, rather than Roman traditions.	SK 8723 8294		Prehistoric / Roman
ELI4621	Church End Farm, Stow	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of foundation trenches for an extension to farm buildings at Church End Farm, Stow. No archaeological remains were observed during the watching brief.	SK 88119 82000		None

Ref.	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
ELI5512	Willowcroft, Chapel Road, Fillingham	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks for an extension at Willowcroft, Chapel Road, Fillingham. No significant archaeological deposits or artefacts were encountered, although it would appear that the site has been subjected to considerable truncation/disturbance during the early modern period.	SK 94490 85878		None
ELI5549	Building Recording of former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Sturton Road, Stow	Historic building recording was undertaken on the former Methodist Chapel, Sturton Road, Stow, prior to its conversion to a residential dwelling.	SK 88238 81885		19th century
ELI5798	Site visit to former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Willingham	A site visit was carried out to the former Primitive Methodist Chapel as part of a survey of nonconformist chapels.	SK 87702 84613		N/A
ELI5807	Site visit to the High Street Methodist Chapel, Willingham	A site visit was carried out to the Methodist Chapel (former Wesleyan) on High Street as part of a survey of nonconformist chapels.	SK 87510 84555		N/A
ELI5808	Site visit to former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Stow	A site visit was carried out to the former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in Stow as part of a survey of nonconformist chapels.	SK 88238 81885		N/A
ELI5809	Site visit to former Sunday School, School Lane, Stow	A site visit was carried out to the former Sunday School on School Lane.	SK 88337 82050		N/A
ELI5860	Site visit to Wesleyan Chapel, Sturton Road, Stow	A site visit was made to the Wesleyan chapel as part of the compilation of the list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest.	SK 8823 8188		N/A
ELI6746	Casual finds on land at East Farm, Normanby by Stow	Small assemblage of early medieval pottery found to the east of East Farm, Normanby by Stow.	SK 88280 83240		Early medieval
ELI7396	Geophysical survey at land off Till Bridge Lane, Sturton by Stow	A fluxgate gradiometer survey was carried out as part of a desk based assessment prior to possible development of the site. No evidence of significant archaeological remains was seen.	SK 91100 79801		None
ELI7397	Walkover survey at land off Till Bridge Lane, Sturton by Stow	A walkover survey was carried out as part of a desk based assessment prior to possible development of the site. No evidence of significant archaeological remains was seen.	SK 91058 79760		None
ELI7582	St Mary's Church, Stow	An archaeological watching brief was conducted during groundworks associated with repairs to a blocked drain at St Mary's Church, Stow. The service trenches were contained within ground previously disturbed by the	SK 8816 8200		None

Ref.	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
		installation of existing services, and no archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered.			
ELI9321	Thorpe Lane Farm, Brattleby	A photographic building survey was conducted prior to the conversion of the first floor of the barn into bedrooms, and the cart shed into a gym with conservatory, at Thorpe Lane Farm, Brattleby.	SK 9288 8082		N/A
ELI11023	Historic Building Survey of Willingham Methodist Church, Willingham by Stow	A Historic Building Survey of Willingham Methodist Church, Willingham by Stow was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeological Services in January 2012.	SK 87510 84557		N/A
ELI11112	Site visit to East Farm, Normanby by Stow	A site visit to East Farm, Normanby by Stow was undertaken by the Archaeology department at Lincolnshire County Council.	SK 88238 83089		N/A
ELI13043	9B Ingham Road, Stow	A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was conducted during groundworks for the construction of a new dwelling on land at 9B Ingham Road, Stow. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered.	SK 8862 8209		None
ELI13206	Land at Stow Park Road, Stow	A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was conducted during groundworks for new residential development on land south of Stow Park Road, Stow. No features of archaeological interest were uncovered, although three redeposited sherds of 13th century pottery were recovered from the plough soil.	SK 8801 8186		None
ELI13210	Outbuilding Behind 6 Sturton Road, Stow	Photographic recording was conducted prior to the demolition of an outbuilding to the rear of 6 Sturton Road, Stow.	SK 88218 81882		N/A
ELI13303	Charolands Camp Site, Ingham Road, Stow	A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was conducted during groundworks for the construction of a new residential dwelling on land at the Charolands Camp Site, Ingham Road, Stow. No archaeologically significant features, deposits or finds were encountered, although an extra layer was noted in the stratigraphy on the southern part of the site.	SK 8854 8206		None
ELI13347	Land at 9A Ingham Road, Stow	A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was conducted during groundworks for the construction of three new residential dwellings on land at 9A Ingham Road, Stow. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered.	SK 8840 8201		None
NHLE records:					

Ref.	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
1012976	Site of a college and Benedictine Abbey, St Mary's Church	The buried remains of an earlier Anglo-Saxon church overlain by those of the 11th century collegiate and abbey church with associated monastic buildings, in turn overlain by a medieval and later parish church.	SK 88205 82014	SM	Early medieval - Medieval
1016978	Thorpe medieval settlement	The earthwork remains of the medieval village of Thorpe, established before the late 11th century. The village was linear in form along a slight ridge in low-lying land on the eastern side of the Trent valley. Remains of the settlement are visible as a series of raised rectangular enclosures separated by shallow drainage ditches. Most of the enclosures represent house plots, although some represent water control features.	SK 91168 80706	SM	Medieval
1016979	Coates medieval settlement and moated site	The earthwork remains of the medieval village of Coates, recorded in the 11th century as a small settlement of approximately six households, which had doubled in size by the early 14th century but was de-populated as a result of the Black Death. The monument is separated over two areas; the remains of a moated manorial complex and the main area of medieval settlement which takes the form of substantial earthworks and ridge and furrow remains.	SK 90788 83064	SM	Medieval
1064029	20, Fillingham Road	A red brick cottage which was built in the late 18th century and underwent alterations in the 20th century. It has a pantile roof.	SK 87674 84580	LB II	Post-Medieval
1064030	1 And 3, Stow Road	An early 19th century house which had undergone alterations in the 20th century. It was constructed of chequered red and cream brick and has a pantile roof.	SK 87462 84533	LB II	19th century
1064062	Whipping Post	A whipping post constructed in 1789 and is a six foot wooden post with hinged whipping irons which are attached on the north and south sides, each with two wrist holds of different sizes and a lower clasp to secure the wrists in place.	SK 88210 81966	LB II	Post-medieval
1064063	Threshing Barn at Church End Farm	A mid-18th century threshing barn built of red brick with steeply pitched hipped pantile roof with dentillated eaves	SK 88126 81983	LB II	Post-medieval
1064064	21, Church Lane	An early 19th century house built of red brick with tiled roof with gable stacks.	SK 88175 82116	LB II	19th century
1064065	Monument 3 Yards South of Church of St Edith	Monument of ashlar, red brick and slate. It has a square red brick and ashlar base with four corner fluted ashlar columns. There are slate plaques set between the columns inscribed with names and dates of William Maltby and family.	SK 90809 83087	LB II	Post-medieval

Ref.	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
1064066	6, Sturton Road	An early 19th century house built in red brick with concrete tile roof and gable stacks.	SK 88233 81898	LB II	19th century
1146624	Church of St Mary	The Church of St Mary the Virgin was part of the Benedictine Abbey of Stow and is still the parish church. The church was built in c.1034 to 1049 and has 12th, 13th and 19th century restorations. It is of uncoursed and coursed limestone rubble with limestone ashlar and lead roofs with stone coped gables and cross finials.	SK 88190 81999	LB I	Medieval to 19th century
1146735	Stables and Pigeoncote at Church End Farm	Late 18th century stables and pigeon cote built of red brick with pantile roofs with dentillated eaves. The brick nesting boxes are intact inside.	SK 88133 82006	LB II	Post-medieval
1146742	Church of St Edith	Mid-12th century church with 13th, 15th and 19th century additions and restorations. It is of coursed limestone rubble with limestone ashlar. It has a plain tiled roof with a west bell turret.	SK 90806 83096	LB I	Medieval to 19th century
1146755	9, Ingham Road	A 17th century cottage built of brown brick, which was altered in the 20th century. It has a steeply pitched corrugated iron roof, with tile coped gables, a large central stack and two raking dormers with sliding sashes.	SK 88371 81978	LB II	Post-medieval - Modern
1146761	Wesleyan Chapel	Former Wesleyan Chapel built in 1824, with a 20th century schoolroom extension. Constructed in red brick in English Garden bond, with a pantile roof with a coped eastern gable end.	SK 88241 81888	LB II	19th century - Modern
1146766	Brickyard Cottages	Two early 19th century cottages which underwent alterations in the 20th century. They were constructed of red brick with pantile roofs with a single gable stack and a single ridge stack.	SK 90060 80209	LB II	19th century - Modern
1308921	Thorpe in the Fallows Farmhouse	A cream brick farmhouse built in c.1830 with a hipped concrete tiled roof with two ridge stacks.	SK 91206 80595	LB II	19th century
1359486	Manor Farmhouse	A manor house, now farmhouse, built in c.1636 which underwent alteration in c.1870 and reduced and adapted in the 19th century. It was constructed of red brick with a hipped slate roof and three stacks to rear. The house stands on moated site and part of the moat is intact.	SK 88053 81951	LB II	Post-medieval/19th century
1359488	Old Rectory Home for the Elderly	Former rectory, now a home for the elderly. Built c.1870, of stock brick, red brick and some ashlar. It has a slate roof with stone coped gables, decorative eaves and two ridge stacks. There is also a single stack to the rear and a single projecting stack on the front.	SK 88913 81257	LB II	19th century

Appendix 2: Tithe Apportionment

The following table provides a transcription of the tithable plots within the Study site, as depicted on Figure 11.

Parcel	Tithe Map	Owner	Occupier	Plot No.	Name and Description of Lands and Premises	State of Cultivation
C	Coates	Sir John William Ramsden Baronet	George Motley	44	Nook Close Or Horse Close	Grass
C	Coates	Sir John William Ramsden Baronet	George Motley	42	First Word	Grass
C	Coates	Sir John William Ramsden Baronet	George Motley	43	Far Word	Grass
C	Coates	Sir John William Ramsden Baronet	George Motley	38	Great Far Close Or Long Seeds	Arable
C	Coates	Sir John William Ramsden Baronet	George Motley	37	Waterfield Close	Arable
C	Coates	Sir John William Ramsden Baronet	George Motley	33	Old Close On Great Horse Close	Arable
C	Coates	Sir John William Ramsden Baronet	George Motley	32	Nook Close Or Lyon Close	Arable
C	Coates	Sir John William Ramsden Baronet	George Motley	31	Far Walk	Arable
C	Coates	Sir John William Ramsden Baronet	George Motley	30	Great Walk	Arable
C	Coates	Right Honorable Lord Monson	William Grantham & William Wilkinson	50	Bottom Swan Hills	Arable
C	Coates	Right Honorable Lord Monson	William Grantham & William Wilkinson	52	Second Home Close	Arable
C	Coates	Right Honorable Lord Monson	William Grantham & William Wilkinson	53	First Home Close	Arable
C	Coates	Right Honorable Lord Monson	William Grantham & William Wilkinson	58	Top Swan Hills	Arable

Parcel	Tithe Map	Owner	Occupier	Plot No.	Name and Description of Lands and Premises	State of Cultivation
D	Cammeringham	D Eyncourt Tenyson Esquires & William Hurdiss Esquires	Job Gamble	29	Fur Hills, Wood Close	Arable
D	Cammeringham	D Eyncourt Tenyson Esquires & William Hurdiss Esquires	Job Gamble	30	Fur Hills, Drain Nine Acre	Arable
D	Cammeringham	Right Honorable Lord Monson	William Bullivant	31	Far Wood Close	Arable
D	Cammeringham	Right Honorable Lord Monson	William Bullivant	32	First Wood Close	Arable
D	Cammeringham	Right Honorable Lord Monson	William Bullivant	33	Home Close	Arable
D	Cammeringham	Right Honorable Lord Monson	William Bullivant	34	Part of South Close	Arable
D	Cammeringham	Right Honorable Lord Monson	William Bullivant	38	Part of North Close	Arable
D	Cammeringham	Right Honorable Lord Monson	William Bullivant	39	Road Adjoining	Arable
D	Cammeringham	Right Honorable Lord Monson	William Bullivant	40	Part of South Close	Arable
D	Cammeringham	Right Honorable Lord Monson	William Bullivant	41	Little Bath	Arable
D	Cammeringham	Right Honorable Lord Monson	William Bullivant	42	Great Bath	Arable
D	Cammeringham	Right Honorable Lord Monson	William Bullivant	43	Road Adjoining	Arable
D	Cammeringham	Right Honorable Lord Monson	William Bullivant	44	Long Close	Arable
D	Cammeringham	Right Honorable Lord Monson	William Grantham & William Wilkinson	51	Eight Acres	Arable
D	Cammeringham	Right Honorable Lord Monson	William Grantham & William Wilkinson	52	Second Home Close	Arable
D	Cammeringham	Right Honorable Lord Monson	William Grantham & William Wilkinson	53	First Home Close	Arable

Parcel	Tithe Map	Owner	Occupier	Plot No.	Name and Description of Lands and Premises	State of Cultivation
D	Cammeringham	Right Honorable Lord Monson	William Grantham & William Wilkinson	54	Far Hill, South Pingle	Arable
D	Cammeringham	Right Honorable Lord Monson	William Grantham & William Wilkinson	57	North Pingle	Arable
D	Cammeringham	Right Honorable Lord Monson	William Grantham & William Wilkinson	62	Near North Moor	Arable
D	Cammeringham	Right Honorable Lord Monson	William Grantham & William Wilkinson	63	Far North Noor	Arable
D	Cammeringham	Right Honorable Lord Monson	William Grantham & William Wilkinson	73	Road Adjoining	Arable
D	Cammeringham	Right Honorable Lord Monson	William Grantham & William Wilkinson	75	Part of Third Pasture	Arable
D	Cammeringham	Right Honorable Lord Monson	William Grantham & William Wilkinson	76	Road Adjoining	Arable
D	Cammeringham	Right Honorable Lord Monson	William Grantham & William Wilkinson	77	Far North Noor	Arable
D	Cammeringham	Right Honorable Lord Monson	William Grantham & William Wilkinson	78	Road Adjoining	Arable
D	Cammeringham	Right Honorable Lord Monson	William Grantham & William Wilkinson	79	Fourth Pasture	Arable
D	Cammeringham	Right Honorable Lord Monson	William Grantham & William Wilkinson	80a	Peat Red Mould	Arable
D	Cammeringham	Right Honorable Lord Monson	William Grantham & William Wilkinson	80	Pingle	Arable
D	Cammeringham	Right Honorable Lord Monson	William Bullivant	82	Between Covers	Arable
D	Cammeringham	Right Honorable Lord Monson	William Bullivant	83	Brattleby Close	Arable
D	Cammeringham	Right Honorable Lord Monson	William Bullivant	84	Corn Close	Arable
D	Cammeringham	Right Honorable Lord Monson	William Bullivant	36	Stack Yard & Orchard	Cold Harbour

Parcel	Tithe Map	Owner	Occupier	Plot No.	Name and Description of Lands and Premises	State of Cultivation
D	Cammeringham	Right Honorable Lord Monson	William Grantham & William Wilkinson	55	Homestead	Blackthorn Hill
D	Thorpe in the Fallows	Reverend George Roberts	Robert Swift	43	Little Till Close	Grass
D	Thorpe in the Fallows	Reverend George Roberts	Robert Swift	44	Part of Great Till Close	Grass
D	Thorpe in the Fallows	Reverend George Roberts	Robert Swift	45	Great Till Close	Arable
D	Thorpe in the Fallows	Reverend George Roberts	Robert Swift	46	Middle Field	Arable
D	Thorpe in the Fallows	Reverend George Roberts	Robert Swift	51	Orchard	Orchard
D	Thorpe in the Fallows	Reverend George Roberts	Robert Swift	55	Cow Close	Grass
D	Thorpe in the Fallows	Reverend George Roberts	Robert Grant	56	Pound Close	Grass
D	Thorpe in the Fallows	Reverend George Roberts	Robert Swift	57	Little Field	Arable
D	Thorpe in the Fallows	Reverend George Roberts	Robert Swift	58	Little Long Close	Grass
D	Thorpe in the Fallows	Reverend George Roberts	Robert Swift	59	Great Long Close	Grass
D	Thorpe in the Fallows	Reverend George Roberts	Robert Swift	60	Far Field	Arable
D	Thorpe in the Fallows	Reverend George Roberts	Robert Swift	61	Part of Far Field	Grass
D	Thorpe in the Fallows	Reverend George Roberts	Robert Swift	64	Paddock	Arable
D	Thorpe in the Fallows	Reverend George Roberts	Robert Grant	66	Barn Close	Grass
D	Thorpe in the Fallows	Reverend George Roberts	Robert Grant	75	Keel Close	Arable

Parcel	Tithe Map	Owner	Occupier	Plot No.	Name and Description of Lands and Premises	State of Cultivation
D	Thorpe in the Fallows	Reverend George Roberts	Robert Grant	76	Eight Acres	Arable
D	Thorpe in the Fallows	Reverend George Roberts	Robert Grant	77	Far Whin Hill	Arable
D	Thorpe in the Fallows	Reverend George Roberts	Robert Grant	78	First Whin Hill	Arable
D	Thorpe in the Fallows	Reverend George Roberts	Robert Grant	79	Worman Riggs	Arable
D	Thorpe in the Fallows	Reverend George Roberts	Robert Grant	84	Home Close	Grass
D	Thorpe in the Fallows	Reverend George Roberts	Robert Grant	85	Five Acres	Arable
D	Thorpe in the Fallows	Reverend George Roberts	Robert Grant	86	Boxer Paddock	Arable
D	Thorpe in the Fallows	Reverend George Roberts	Robert Grant	87	Watson Close	The Grange
D	Thorpe in the Fallows	Reverend George Roberts	Robert Grant	88	Brattleby Whin Hill	Arable
D	Thorpe in the Fallows	Reverend George Roberts	Robert Grant	89	Ten Acres	Arable
D	Thorpe in the Fallows	Reverend George Roberts	Robert Grant	90	Clark Whin Hill	Arable
D	Thorpe in the Fallows	Reverend George Roberts	Robert Grant	91	Bottom Field	Arable
D	Thorpe in the Fallows	Reverend George Roberts	Robert Grant	92	Top Field	Arable
D	Thorpe in the Fallows	Reverend George Roberts	Robert Grant	94	Bridge Close	Arable
D	Stowe (Stow)	Hannah Billiald	Francis Willson	117	Stowe, Long Furlong	Grass
D	Stowe (Stow)	Hannah Billiald	Francis Willson	118	Stowe, Long Furlong	Grass

Parcel	Tithe Map	Owner	Occupier	Plot No.	Name and Description of Lands and Premises	State of Cultivation
D	Stowe (Stow)	Hannah Billiald	Francis Willson	120	Stowe, Long Furlong	Grass
D	Stowe (Stow)	Hannah Billiald	Francis Willson	121	Stowe, Long Furlong	Grass
D	Stowe (Stow)	William Sargeant	William Sargeant	125	Stowe, Home Close	Grass
D	Stowe (Stow)	William Sargeant	William Sargeant	126	Stowe, Garden	Garden
D	Stowe (Stow)	William Sargeant	William Sargeant	127	Stowe, House and Premises and Stock Yard	Premises
D	Stowe (Stow)	William Sargeant	William Sargeant	128	Stowe, North Fleets Gate	Arable
D	Stowe (Stow)	William Sargeant	William Sargeant	130	Stowe, South Pasture	Grass
D	Stowe (Stow)	William Sargeant	William Sargeant	131	Stowe, North Pasture	Arable
D	Stowe (Stow)	William Sargeant	William Sargeant	132	Second Pasture	Arable
D	Stowe (Stow)	William Sargeant	William Sargeant	133	Stowe, North Third Pasture	Arable
D	Stowe (Stow)	William Sargeant	William Sargeant	134	Stowe, South Third Pasture	Arable
D	Stowe (Stow)	William Sargeant	William Sargeant	135	Stowe, Pinching Nooking	Grass
D	Stowe (Stow)	Reverend Charles Raby	Eleanor Credland	137	Fox Cover	Furze
D	Stowe (Stow)	Reverend Charles Raby	Eleanor Credland	138	Stowe, South Pasture	Arable
D	Stowe (Stow)	Reverend Charles Raby	Eleanor Credland	139	Stowe, South Hompwell Bottom	Grass
D	Stowe (Stow)	Reverend Charles Raby	Eleanor Credland	140	Stowe, North Hompwell Bottom	Arable

Parcel	Tithe Map	Owner	Occupier	Plot No.	Name and Description of Lands and Premises	State of Cultivation
D	Stowe (Stow)	Reverend Charles Raby	Eleanor Credland	141	Stowe, North Pasture	Arable
D	Stowe (Stow)	Reverend Charles Raby	Eleanor Credland	142	Stowe, Yard and Premises	Premises
D	Stowe (Stow)	Reverend Charles Raby	Eleanor Credland	143	Stowe, Old Hompswell Bottom	Grass
D	Stowe (Stow)	Sir John Bockett	Thomas Spink	145	Stowe, the Pasture	Arable
D	Stowe (Stow)	Sir John Bockett	Thomas Spink	146	Stowe, the Pasture	Grass
D	Stowe (Sturton and Bransby)	Thomas Spink	Thomas Spink	248	East Bull Fleet	Grass
D	Stowe (Sturton and Bransby)	Thomas Spink	Thomas Spink	249	West Bull Fleet	Arable
D	Stowe (Sturton and Bransby)	George Sikes	George Sikes	251	Fleets	Arable
D	Stowe (Sturton and Bransby)	Thomas Spencer	Ann Winn	253	Fleets	Grass
D	Stowe (Sturton and Bransby)	Thomas Spencer	Ann Winn	254	Fleets	Grass
D	Stowe (Sturton and Bransby)	Thomas Spink	Thomas Spink	255	West Clayton Field	Arable
D	Stowe (Sturton and Bransby)	Thomas Spink	Thomas Spink	256	East Clayton Field	Grass
D	Stowe (Sturton and Bransby)	Thomas Spink	Thomas Spink	257	Fleets Bottom	Grass
D	Stowe (Sturton and Bransby)	Thomas Spink	Thomas Spink	258	Top Fleets	Arable
D	Stowe (Sturton and Bransby)	Thomas Spink	Thomas Spink	259	Fleets	Arable
D	Stowe (Sturton and Bransby)	Thomas Spink	Thomas Spink	260	Brumlys Fleet	Grass

Parcel	Tithe Map	Owner	Occupier	Plot No.	Name and Description of Lands and Premises	State of Cultivation
D	Stowe (Sturton and Bransby)	William Hicks Watson	Samuel Blow	261	Fleers	Grass
D	Stowe (Sturton and Bransby)	William Hicks Watson	Samuel Blow	262	Top Fleets	Grass
D	Stowe (Sturton and Bransby)	Thomas Spink	Thomas Spink	263	Far Fleets	Grass
D	Stowe (Sturton and Bransby)	William Homer	Robert Taylor	264	Far Fleets	Grass
D	Stowe (Sturton and Bransby)	William Homer	Robert Taylor	265	Near Fleets	Grass and Arable
D	Stowe (Sturton and Bransby)	William Homer	Robert Taylor	266	House and Garden	Dwelling
D	Stowe (Sturton and Bransby)	William Homer	Robert Taylor	267	Home Close	Grass
D	Stowe (Sturton and Bransby)	William Homer	Robert Taylor	268	Little Fleet	Arable
D	Stowe (Sturton and Bransby)	William Homer	Robert Taylor	269	Fleets Road Field	Arable
E	Stowe (Stow)	George Marshall	John Butler	148	Stowe, Pasture Bottom	Grass
E	Stowe (Stow)	George Marshall	John Butler	149	Stowe, Middle Pasture	Arable
E	Stowe (Stow)	George Marshall	John Butler	155	Stowe, West Pasture	Arable
E	Stowe (Stow)	George Sikes	George Sikes	168	Garden	Grass
E	Stowe (Stow)	Reverend Richard Proctor	John Skill	171	Stowe, Field Bottom	Arable
E	Stowe (Stow)	Reverend Richard Proctor	John Skill	173	Stowe, Cow and Ox Pasture	Grass
E	Stowe (Stow)	Thomas Foster	Gervase Harrison	179	Stowe, Far Nooking	Arable

Parcel	Tithe Map	Owner	Occupier	Plot No.	Name and Description of Lands and Premises	State of Cultivation
E	Stowe (Stow)	Thomas Foster	Gervase Harrison	180	Stowe, First Plough Pasture	Arable
E	Stowe (Stow)	Thomas Foster	Gervase Harrison	181	Stowe, South Pasture	Grass
E	Stowe (Stow)	Thomas Foster	Gervase Harrison	182	Stowe, North Pasture	Grass
E	Stowe (Stow)	Reverend Richard Proctor	John Skill	188	Stowe, Syke Close	Arable
F	Stowe (Normanby)	Sir John Charles Thorold	John Skill	24	Normanby, Kings Ings	Grass
F	Stowe (Normanby)	Sir John Charles Thorold	John Skill	27	Normanby, Occupation Lane	Road
F	Stowe (Normanby)	Sir John Charles Thorold	John Skill	28	Normanby, Little Field	Grass
F	Stowe (Normanby)	Sir John Charles Thorold	John Skill	29	Normanby, Occupation Road	Grass
F	Stowe (Normanby)	Sir John Charles Thorold	John Skill	30	Normanby, Near Leys	Grass
F	Stowe (Normanby)	Sir John Charles Thorold	John Skill	31	Normanby, Cow Close	Grass
F	Stowe (Normanby)	Sir John Charles Thorold	John Skill	32	Normanby, North Marsh	Grass
F	Stowe (Normanby)	Sir John Charles Thorold	John Skill	33	Normanby, New Close	Arable
F	Stowe (Normanby)	Sir John Charles Thorold	John Skill	34	Normanby, West Bart	Arable
F	Stowe (Normanby)	Sir John Charles Thorold	John Skill	35	Normanby, Meadow Furlong	Arable
F	Stowe (Normanby)	Sir John Charles Thorold	John Skill	36	Normanby, Part of Furlong	Grass
F	Stowe (Normanby)	Sir John Charles Thorold	John Skill	37	Normanby, Middle Meadow	Grass

Parcel	Tithe Map	Owner	Occupier	Plot No.	Name and Description of Lands and Premises	State of Cultivation
F	Stowe (Normanby)	Sir John Charles Thorold	John Skill	40	Normanby, East Bart	Arable

Norwich:

Brettingham House
98 Pottergate
Norwich
Norfolk
NR2 1EQ

01603 631 319

Chelmsford:

The Aquarium
101 Lower Anchor Street
Chelmsford
Essex
CM2 0AU

01245 929074

London:

70 Cowcross Street
London
EC1M 6EL

020 3011 0820

York:

Stanley Harrison House
The Chocolate Works
Bishophorpe Road
York

YO23 1DE
01904 803 800

Manchester:

One St Peter's Square
Manchester
M2 3DE

0161 711 1740

Cambridge:

50 – 60 Station Road
Cambridge
Cambridgeshire
CB1 2JH

01223 776740



ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

**COTTAM 2
COTTAM SOLAR PROJECT
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**PREPARED BY LANPRO SERVICES
ON BEHALF OF
COTTAM SOLAR PROJECT LIMITED**

September 2022



Lanpro»

Project Reference: 2892H/02
 Document Prepared by: Alice James MCIfA and Rebecca Ryan MCIfA
 Document Reviewed by: Mitchell Pollington MCIfA

Revision	Reason for Update	Document Updated

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Non-Technical Summary

Lanpro was commissioned by Cottam Solar Project Limited to produce an archaeological desk-based assessment for the proposed Cottam Solar Project, within the West Lindsey District of Lincolnshire. The proposed Cottam Solar Project is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), and this assessment has been undertaken to inform a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS).

The Cottam 2 study site comprises approximately 132ha situated to the north-east of Corringham in the West Lindsey District of Lincolnshire. The study site consists of fields under arable cultivation, divided by hedgerows and drainage channels.

This historic environment desk-based assessment 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 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. Any potential impacts caused by access routes associated with the proposed Cottam 2 Solar Site will be discussed in the ES chapter.

This assessment has established there are no designated heritage assets in the study site and there will be no impact on the setting and significance of any designated heritage assets within the surrounding area.

The available archaeological records, the results of previous archaeological investigations in the surrounding area, and an archaeological geophysical survey, suggest that there is some potential for the survival of prehistoric or Roman period remains within the study site. The geophysical survey has identified possible concentrations of anomalies that may represent features dating to these periods.

The study site is likely to have remained in agricultural use since at least the medieval period. It is possible that buried remains relating to medieval and post-medieval agriculture, such as ploughing or drainage features, could survive, but these would be considered to be of negligible significance. Slight earthwork remains identified within the study site from LiDAR data also appear to at least partially align with post-medieval field boundaries recorded on the 1842 tithe and 1850 enclosure maps.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment of land forming the Cottam 2 study site of the proposed Cottam Solar Project, situated within the West Lindsey District of Lincolnshire, has been prepared by Lanpro Services Limited on behalf of Cottam Solar Project Limited. The proposed Cottam Solar Project is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP). This assessment has been undertaken to inform a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS).
- 1.2 This document provides an assessment 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 designated heritage assets in is presented in a separate Heritage Statement.
- 1.3 The assessment 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 Cottam Solar Project 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), 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 1km search area is provided in Appendix 1, and their locations marked on plans in Figures 2, 3 and 4.

Historical Documentary and Cartographic Sources

3.3 The holdings of the Lincolnshire 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, including the regional research framework, *East Midlands Heritage. An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight et al. 2012).

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.

LiDAR Data

- 3.6 LiDAR data produced by the Environment Agency and published on the DEFRA Data Service Platform (DEFRA 2022) were consulted in order to identify any previously unrecorded earthworks within the study site (Figure 5). Features have been identified that appear to represent low banks and these follow the alignment of post-medieval field boundaries depicted on the Corringham tithe map of 1842 and enclosure map of 1850 (see Figures 8 and 9), and are likely to be of a post-medieval origin. The line of a modern service trench is also visible on the LiDAR data and the geophysical survey plots (ASWYAS 2022) crossing the study site's south-eastern side.

NMP Data

- 3.7 National Mapping Project (NMP) data was consulted in order to identify any cropmarks associated with buried archaeological remains within the study site (Figure 6).
- 3.8 The only features identified within the Cottam 2 study site by the NMP represented two former areas of ridge and furrow, which is no longer extant.

Air Photo and LiDAR Mapping Interpretation

- 3.9 An air Photo and LiDAR mapping interpretation was undertaken to identify any cropmarks or earthworks associated with buried archaeological remains within the study site (Figure 7). Features identified within the Cottam 2 study site largely relate to medieval and post medieval agricultural activity, including ridge and furrow, headlands and field boundaries. A series of indistinct cropmarks were identified in the east of Cottam 2 that possibly indicate curvilinear enclosures of unknown date. Conversely their form resulted in a tentative interpretation and a natural origin was considered equally plausible (Deegan 2022).

Geophysical Survey

- 3.10 An archaeological geophysical (magnetometer) survey was undertaken across all areas within the study site between 2021 and 2022 (ASWYAS 2022). The results of the survey largely identified agricultural activity including field drains, ridge and furrow cultivation, modern ploughing and former field boundaries. Two concentrations of archaeological anomalies have been identified in the south and east of the study site that could be indicative of archaeological features dating to the late prehistoric and/or Roman periods,

as well as several anomalies of an unknown origin that could represent infilled features in the south-west, east and north of the site (Figure 8).

Regional Research Agenda

- 3.11 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 2022).

Assessment Criteria

- 3.12 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.
- 3.13 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 Cottam 2 study site comprises approximately 132ha of agricultural land located c. 456m to the east of Corringham, approximately 5km to the east/north-east of Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire (centred at SK 8847 9207; see Figure 1). Other nearby settlements include the village of Aisby, which is c.894m to the north-west, and the hamlet of Yawthorpe, which lies c.460m to the east.
- 4.2 The study site is bounded by Corringham Beck to the north-west, and Yawthorpe Beck to the east. Corringham Beck appears to be canalised, with wide banks with only low vegetation. Yawthorpe Beck is a meandering river with established vegetation and trees lining its banks. The land is relatively flat and is predominantly well screened from its immediate surroundings by tall hedges around the boundaries of the sites. The fields within the site are generally large and divided by hedgerows.

- 4.3 The majority the study site is used for arable cultivation, with the exception of a small field of pasture on the study site's south-western side. The ground within the study site is relatively flat, situated at a height of approximately 15m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

Geology

- 4.4 The recorded bedrock geology across the Cottam 2 study site consists of interbedded mudstone and limestone of the Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation overlain by superficial deposits of diamicton (BGS 2022).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

- 5.1 This section reviews existing archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological and historical background of the surrounding area, based on a consideration of evidence in the Lincolnshire HER, the NHLE, the NHRE and the PAS, as well as the results of the 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 assessment 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 Cottam 2 study site does not contain any designated heritage assets.
- 5.4 There is one Scheduled Monument situated within the wider search area, the site of the 'Deserted medieval village of Dunstall' (NHLE 1004996), which is situated c.730m to the north-east of the Cottam 2 study site.
- 5.5 There are five Listed Buildings within the search area, all of which are situated to the south-west of the Cottam 2 study site and are associated with the settlement at Corringham. The Grade I Listed medieval Church of St Lawrence (NHLE 1064162) and its associated Grade II Listed lychgate (NHLE 1165563) are located within the northern end of Corringham, around 600m to the west of the study site, while a Grade II Listed 19th century tower mill is located on Corringham's north-western side (NHLE 1064163). To the north-east of Corringham, the Grade II Listed 'Old Hall', a house with 14th century origins (NHLE 1165535) is located about 400m to the west of the study site. The Grade II Corringham Windmill is situated to the east of Corringham, to the north of the A631, around 630m to the south of the Cottam 2 study site.
- 5.6 There are no other designated heritage assets (i.e. Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites) within the search area. The locations of all designated heritage assets within the search area are shown on Figure 2.

- 5.7 A detailed assessment of the potential impacts on the setting and significance of all designated heritage assets in the search area, is presented in a separate Heritage Statement.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.8 The Cottam 2 study site contains wholly or partially two ‘monument’ records held on the HER, consisting of two areas of former ridge and furrow in the south of the study area to the immediate south-east of Corringham Grange Farm (MLI54038) and west of Brow’s Holt (MLI98190). These were identified by the NMP (see Figures 2 and 6).
- 5.9 The HER contains a further 38 ‘monument’ records for within the wider search area, including designated heritage assets also recorded on the NHLE, and ten ‘event’ records relating to previous archaeological investigations. Details of all HER records are listed in a gazetteer in Appendix 1 and their positions marked on Figure 2.
- 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	2
Roman	0	1
Early medieval	0	3
Medieval	2	13
Post-medieval/19 th century	0	26
Modern	0	0
Unknown / Undated / None	0	3

- 5.11 The NRHE contains three further ‘monument’ records within the 1km search area. Details of all NRHE records are listed in a gazetteer in Appendix 1 and their positions marked on Figure 3.
- 5.12 The PAS database contains 418 records within the 1km search area, one of which is recorded as being located within the study site; a Roman copper alloy coin (10937). Details of all PAS records are listed in a gazetteer in Appendix 1 and their positions marked on Figure 4.

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

- 5.13 The HER does not contain any records relating to prehistoric or Roman period activity within the Cottam 2 study site.
- 5.14 Recorded evidence in the HER for prehistoric activity across the wider search area comprises the chance discovery of two Neolithic stone axes. The first was found in a field to the north-

west of Magin Moor Cottages, over 940m to the south of the Cottam 2 study site (MLI51341) and the second was unearthed in fields to the south of the A631, over 950m from the study site's southern edge (MLI51358).

- 5.15 A Neolithic stone axe is recorded in the NHRE as being found in the topsoil of an agricultural field in the mid-20th century c.746m to the south of the study site.
- 5.16 The PAS database holds eight records dated to the prehistoric period within the wider search area. A flint thumb nail scraper of late-Neolithic to early-Bronze Age date (5576) was found c.625m to the west of the study site. A group of Bronze Age and Iron Age finds were found to the north of Corringham between c.580 and 620m to the west of the study site, these include fragments of Bronze Age spears (5278 and 5813), a Bronze Age sword (5281), an unidentifiable cast copper alloy and iron object (5420) postulated as being of an Iron Age date and an Iron Age copper alloy ring headed pin (5814). To the south of Corringham, a second Bronze Age sword fragment (5544) was found c.998m to the south-west of the study site and an incomplete strip of gold (5913), suggested also to be of a Bronze Age date, was found c.925m to the north-west of the study site.
- 5.17 The only evidence of Roman activity within the study site is a copper alloy coin of an indeterminate Roman ruler possibly dated to between AD 43 and 200, which is recorded in the PAS database as being found on the north-eastern side of the site (Figure 4; 10937).
- 5.18 Evidence of Roman period activity within the HER is limited to a find spot of Roman pottery and a top-stone of a quern (MLI51340) found close to Magin Moor Cottages, c.762m to the south-east of the study site. Subsequent fieldwalking found no further material at this location.
- 5.19 The PAS database holds 36 records of a Roman date within the 1km search area (Figure 4). The majority of these are located in fields adjacent to Corringham. The closest spot find was situated c.248m to the south-east of the study site, where an incomplete cast copper-alloy Roman brooch was discovered, dating between AD 43-70 (4968).
- 5.20 A series of indistinct cropmarks were identified through the air photo and LiDAR mapping and interpretation in the west of the Cottam 2 site (Figure 7). Their weak form resulted in a tentative interpretation, and so it is not known if they are of an archaeological or natural origin. If they are archaeological, it is possible that they are caused by curvilinear enclosures (Deegan 2022). If so, although it is not possible to suggest a period based on their morphology, a prehistoric or Roman date cannot be dismissed.
- 5.21 The archaeological geophysical survey undertaken within the study site has identified two concentrations of anomalies that may represent late prehistoric and/or Roman period enclosures, boundaries and possibly trackways in fields to the east of Corringham Grange Farm (Figure 8: Fields H5 and H8). Rectilinear trends occur in the south-west corner of Field H2, and curvilinear anomalies were identified in the northern and eastern sides of the study site (Fields H6 and H10). The weak increases in magnetic value resulted in a very tentative

interpretation of anomalies in H2, H6 and H10, consequently their origin is unknown (ASWYAS 2022).

- 5.22 Although the previously recorded evidence for prehistoric activity within the 1km search area is limited, and generally has been identified at some distance from the boundary of the study site, the results of the geophysical survey have demonstrated that there is potential for the survival of previously unrecorded prehistoric and Roman archaeological remains within the study site. Where such possible remains have been identified, these have been shown clearly within the geophysical survey data. This may also, conversely, suggest that where fields have been subject to geophysical survey that do not contain similar anomalies these fields are unlikely to contain the remains of any extensive prehistoric and/or Roman period features.

Early Medieval Period (c. AD 410– c. 1066)

- 5.23 There is no recorded evidence for early medieval activity within the Cottam 2 study site.
- 5.24 The etymology of Corringham is suggested to be old English meaning Homestead of the family or followers of Cora' (Mills 2011, 131). The villages of Corringham, Aisby and Yawthorpe, as well as the deserted settlement at Dunstall (NHLE 1004996) situated c.740m to the north-east of the study site, are recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 (Williams and Martin 1992), indicating their origins in at least the Late Anglo-Saxon period. Corringham is documented as comprising 34 households in 1086 and so would have formed a relatively substantial settlement, whereas Aisby (8 households), Yawthorpe (6 households) and Dunstall (17 households) had smaller populations indicating that they formed smaller village units (Powell-Smith 2022).
- 5.25 The Church of St Lawrence in Corringham, and its churchyard, has its origins in the 11th century (NHLE 1064162; MLI 51343; MLI 98196). A hoard of a hundred late Anglo-Saxon coins (MLI51477), including those of Edward the Confessor and Harold Godwinson have also been found at a farm on the south-western side of Corringham, almost 1km from the Cottam 2 study site.
- 5.26 The PAS database contains 37 records dated to the early medieval period. The majority of which are spot finds found in fields adjacent to Corringham. The nearest of which include a gilded silver early Anglo-Saxon pyramidal mount from a scabbard (5734), which was found along with several other finds dated to other periods in fields to the north of Corringham, c. 540m to the west of the study site, and an incomplete cast copper-alloy stirrup-strap mount of late early medieval date (4970), which was identified c. 550m to the south-east of the site.
- 5.27 The documentary and archaeological evidence for the area around the Cottam 2 study site suggests that the present pattern of villages and hamlets broadly represents the pattern of Late Anglo-Saxon period settlement. It is considered that although there may be some limited potential for the survival of previously unrecorded remains relating to Early Anglo-Saxon period activity away from the pattern of settlements that may have emerged in the

Middle to Late Anglo-Saxon periods, it is likely that the Cottam 2 study site remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the early medieval period.

Medieval Period (c. 1066 – c. 1540)

- 5.28 The HER contains two records of a medieval date located within the study site, both associated with former ridge and furrow which is no longer extant. The first is located to the immediate south-east of Corringham Grange Farm (MLI54038) and the second is at the southern end of the study site (MLI98190).
- 5.29 The villages within the search area appear to have prospered until the mid-14th century. After which some villages saw a decline in the population caused by the impact of the Black Death in the mid-14th century and longer term economic and agricultural recessions in the late 15th or early 16th centuries.
- 5.30 The deserted medieval settlement of Dunstall is situated c.730m to the north-east of the Cottam 2 study site (NHLE 1004996; MLI54223). Vestiges of the village include earthwork remains of sunken road, crofts and surrounding ridge and furrow. A chapel is recorded at Dunstall in 1277. In 1334 the settlement was assessed as a separate village, with twenty people paying poll tax in 1377. The principal period of desertion of the village is likely to have been between the late 15th or early 16th centuries. In 1543/44 only two taxpayers are recorded as living at Dunstall, and the surrounding fields had been converted to pasture.
- 5.31 Yawthorpe had a chapel by 1277, and the earthwork remains surrounding the present settlement attest to its larger size during the medieval period (MLI51344). The village of Aisby may never have been particularly large; no substantial earthwork remains have been recorded in the hinterland of the village that suggest a shrunken settlement has occurred (MLI51345). Trial trenching in the north of Aisby unearthed the remains of the medieval village including ponds, ditches and post holes, together with a find of a silver brooch (MLI88701; ELI6586). Similarly, there appears to be little evidence of a shrunken settlement at Corringham during the medieval period (MLI51346). Corringham was originally divided into two settlements, Great and Little Corringham (MLI51346; MLI51347), with a gate across what is now Middle Street, and this division lasted until the early 19th century. The 'Old Hall' situated to the north-east of Corringham represents the earliest surviving domestic building within the search area, and dates to the 14th century (MLI50287; MLI96710).
- 5.32 The PAS database holds 215 records of a medieval date within the wider 1km search area. The majority relate to metal objects of a domestic function found in fields adjacent to Corringham. The nearest spot finds are two cast lead tokens (4979 and 4981) found c.501m to the west of the study site and a seal matrix (5950) which was recovered c.521m to the west of the site. It is considered that the majority of these finds will represent accidental loss or will have been redeposited across the fields during manuring.
- 5.33 The Cottam 2 study site appears to have been outside the focus of any medieval settlement and is likely to have remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the medieval period,

attested by evidence of former ridge and furrow within the study site and the results of the air photo and LiDAR mapping and geophysical survey. Therefore, any potential buried archaeological features dating to the medieval period are likely to relate to agricultural activity, such as ploughing or drainage features, and would be considered to be of negligible significance.

Post-medieval and Modern Periods (c.1540 – Present)

- 5.34 The Cottam 2 study site was in agricultural use throughout the post-medieval period.
- 5.35 The curvature of land plots depicted on the 1753 Manor of Great Corringham map (Figure 9) resembles elongated reverse 'S' shapes. This curvature was caused by ridge and furrow cultivation technique utilised during the medieval and early post-medieval periods, and so provides an indication to the character of the landscape during these periods (Eyre 1955 85 – 90).
- 5.36 The 1824 Old Series One-inch map (Figure 10) shows the study site lying within agricultural land, which is labelled as belonging to Corringham and Aisby Field, to the west of Great Corringham and Little Corringham. Great Corringham is shown as a small hamlet comprising four dwellings; Little Corringham appears to the south as a fairly substantial settlement. A track runs between Little Corringham and a wooded area in the south of the study site (later annotated as Brown's Holt). Corringham Beck and Yawthorpe Beck are shown to meander from the north of the study site to Great Corringham and Yawthorpe, and a third possible water course is depicted running through the centre of the site.
- 5.37 Land plots depicted on the 1842 Corringham tithe map (Figure 11) continue to resemble the elongated reverse 'S' shapes recorded on the 1753 Manor of Great Corringham map. The current field pattern within the Cottam 2 study site is the result of enclosure following an Act of Parliament of 1851. This saw the transformation of the landscape from one of open fields as depicted on the 1842 Corringham tithe map (Figure 11), which had existed since at least the medieval period, through to a pattern of large fields defined by straight, surveyed, field boundaries, together with a new system of roads and lanes also following regular, generally straight alignments as shown on the Corringham Enclosure map of 1850 (Figure 12). The enclosure map depicts the study site comprising 22 fields of largely rectangular shape with two access roads entering the study site from the south and one from the north. Corringham Beck to the west of the study site appears to have been canalised and a small pond is recorded in the site's south-western field
- 5.38 The First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 6-inch map of 1885 (Figure 13) depicts the post-enclosure landscape, with the majority of the site having been divided across large fields with straight boundaries. The re-organisation of field patterns also saw the establishment of new farmsteads during the 19th century. Corringham Grange (MLI117364), which is located on the western side of the Cottam 2 study site albeit excluded from the proposed development area, is first shown on the 1885 OS map and is recorded as a substantial courtyard farm. Courtyard farm types are commonly found across Lincolnshire as they are well suited to arable farming

techniques, which require space for stacking, storing and processing harvested grains (Historic England 2015, 16). Yewthorpe Beck is depicted as having a relatively straight course on the 1885 OS map, suggesting it was canalised during the second half of the 19th century. The possible water course previously recorded as running through the centre of the study site is no longer extant, nor is the pond recorded on the enclosure map in the south-west corner of the study site. The small parcel of woodland located to the south-east of the study site is titled Brown's Holt.

- 5.39 The field pattern established in the mid-19th century saw little change throughout the 20th century (Figures 14 to 16). There was some limited boundary loss in the fields to the south-east of Corringham Grange by the 1980s and new drainage channels appear to have been constructed by this time (Figure 17), but the field pattern has otherwise remained largely unchanged into the 21st century (Figure 18). Former field boundaries and water courses are visible within LiDAR survey data (Figure 5) and have been mapped as isolated linear anomalies within geophysical survey data (ASWYAS 2022).
- 5.40 Any potential buried archaeological features dating to the post-medieval period that may be present within the Cottam 2 study site are likely to relate to agricultural activity, such as ploughing, field boundaries and drainage, and would be considered to be of negligible significance.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 5.41 The study site comprises four Historic Landscape Categorisation types (Figure 19).

Site	HLC type	Period	Ref
Cottam 2	Modern Fields	1945 - 2010	HLI19281
Cottam 2	Modern Fields	1945 - 2010	HLI19282
Cottam 2	Modern Fields	1945 - 2010	HLI19283
Cottam 2	Parliamentary Planned Enclosure	1852 - 2009	HLI19276
Cottam 2	Parliamentary Planned Enclosure	1852 - 2009	HLI19277
Cottam 2	Ancient Enclosure	1540 - 2009	HLI19285
Cottam 2	Isolated Farmstead	1852 - 2009	HLI19319

6 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Designated Heritage Assets

- 6.1 The Cottam 2 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

- 6.3 Despite the lack or limited nature of previously recorded evidence for prehistoric and Roman period activity within the Cottam 2 study site, the results of the geophysical survey have identified two concentrations of anomalies in fields to the east of Corringham Grange Farm (Fields H5 and H8), which could represent activity of a late prehistoric or Roman period date based on their morphology. 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.
- 6.4 It is considered that the Cottam 2 study site remained primarily in agricultural use since at least the medieval period. This is supported by the results of the geophysical survey, LiDAR and NMP data which identified extensive agricultural features such as ridge and furrow, field boundaries, land drains etc. Therefore the majority of any potential buried archaeological features dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods within the Cottam 2 study site are likely to relate to agricultural activity 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 Cottam Solar Project. The Scheme consists of three electricity generating stations (Cottam 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.

Previous Impacts

- 7.2 The majority of the Cottam 2 study site has been subject to modern ploughing and drainage schemes, which may have impacted any previously unrecorded sub-surface archaeological remains.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 7.3 The proposed development will have no direct impacts upon any designated heritage assets.
- 7.4 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

- 7.5 The assessment has established that there is a potential for the survival of buried remains of a prehistoric and/or Roman period date within specific areas of the Cottam 2 study site that

could be impacted by the proposed development. For example, in Fields H5 and H8, as identified through geophysical survey and from previous archaeological records.

- 7.6 There is some limited potential for the survival of sub-surface features relating to early medieval, medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity within the Cottam 2 study site, such as ploughing, drainage or former field boundaries, which could be impacted by the proposed development, but any such remains would be considered to be of negligible significance.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the significance and archaeological potential of the Cottam 2 site, which forms part of the overall Cottam 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.
- 8.3 This assessment has established there are no designated heritage assets in the study site and there will be no impact on the setting and significance of any designated heritage assets within the surroundings.
- 8.4 The available archaeological records, the results of previous archaeological investigations in the surrounding area, and an archaeological geophysical survey, suggest that there is some potential for the survival of prehistoric or Roman period remains within the study site. The geophysical survey has identified two possible concentrations of anomalies that may represent features dating to these periods.
- 8.5 The study site is likely to have remained in agricultural use since at least the medieval period. It is possible that buried remains relating to medieval and post-medieval agriculture, such as ploughing or drainage features, could survive, but these would be considered to be of negligible significance. Slight earthwork remains identified within the study site from LiDAR data also appear to at least partially align with post-medieval field boundaries and possible water courses recorded on the 1848 tithe map and 1850 enclosure map.

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Historical Mapping

- Manor of Great Corringham map, 1753
- Old Series one-inch map, 1824
- Corringham Old Series 1-inch map, 1824
- Corringham Tithe Map, 1842

Corringham Enclosure Map, 1850

Ordnance Survey 1885-1886, First Edition County Series inch map

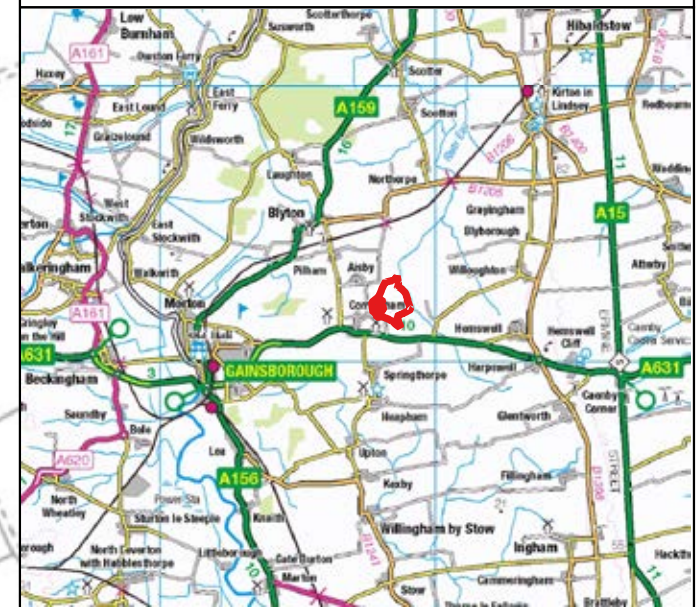
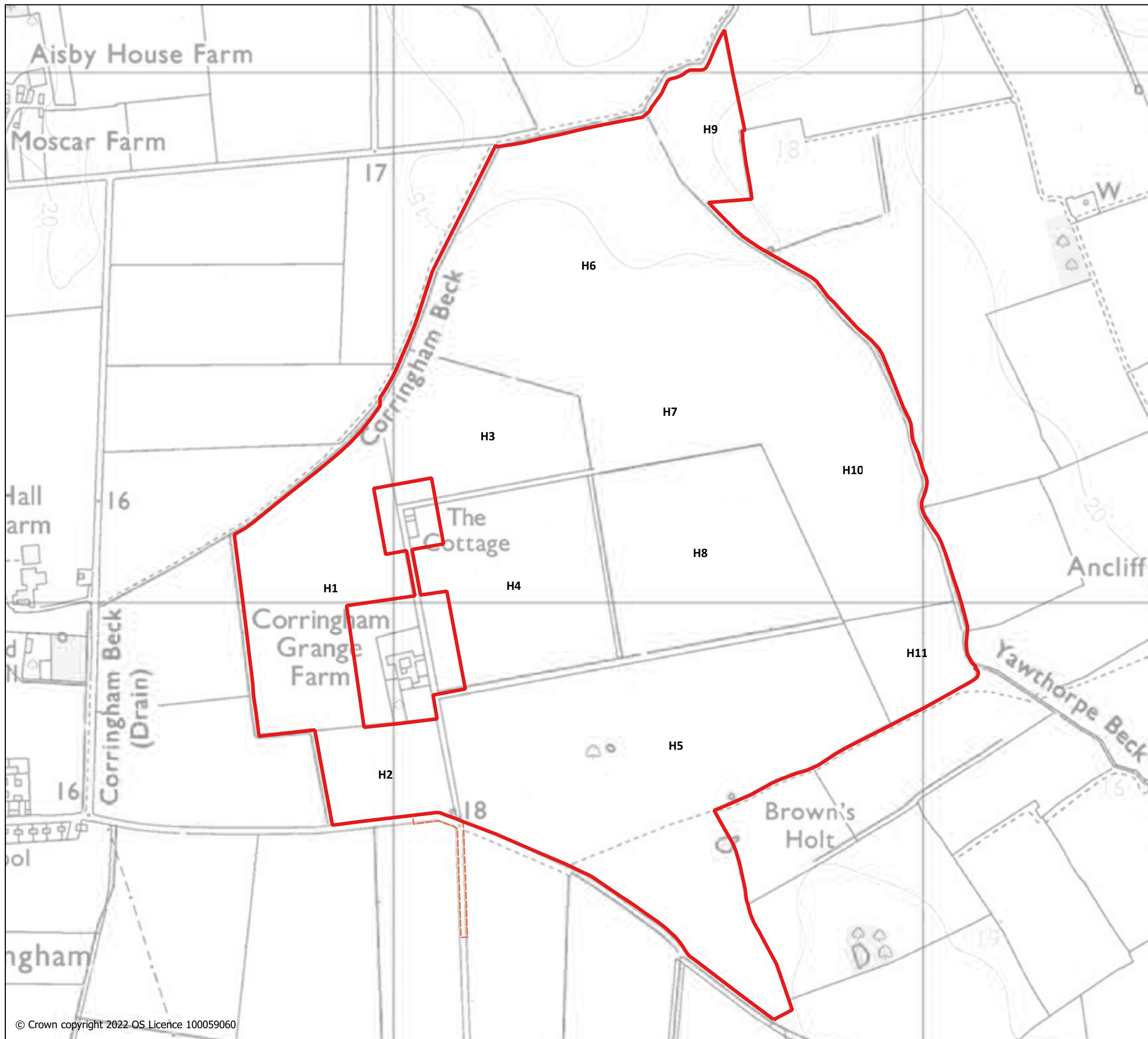
Ordnance Survey 1905, County Series 6-inch map



Ordnance Survey 1948, County Series 6-inch map

Ordnance Survey 1951, County Series 6-inch map

Ordnance Survey 1982, National Grid Series 1:10,000 scale map

Figures



-  Study Site
-  Access routes

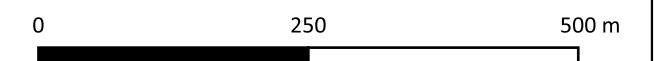
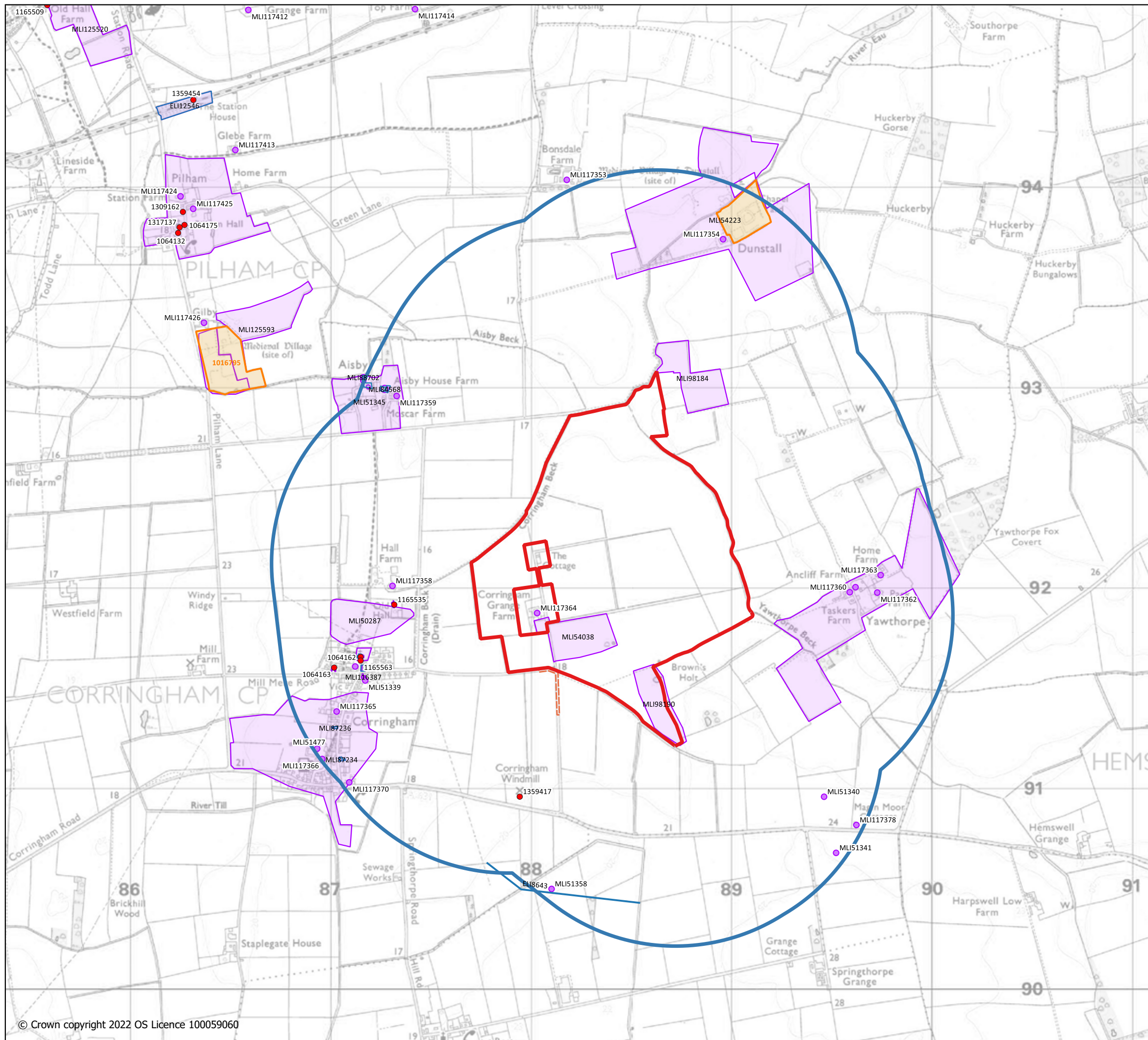


Figure 1. The location of fields within the Cottam 2 study site



- Study Site
- Access Routes
- Search Area (1km)
- Scheduled Monuments
- Listed Buildings
- HER 'monument' point
- HER 'monument' area
- HER 'monument' line
- HER 'event' point
- HER 'event' area
- HER 'event' line

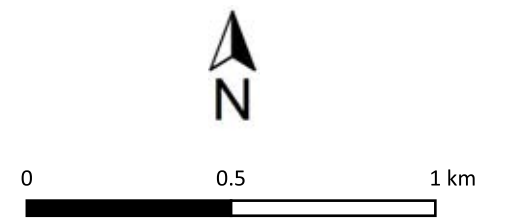
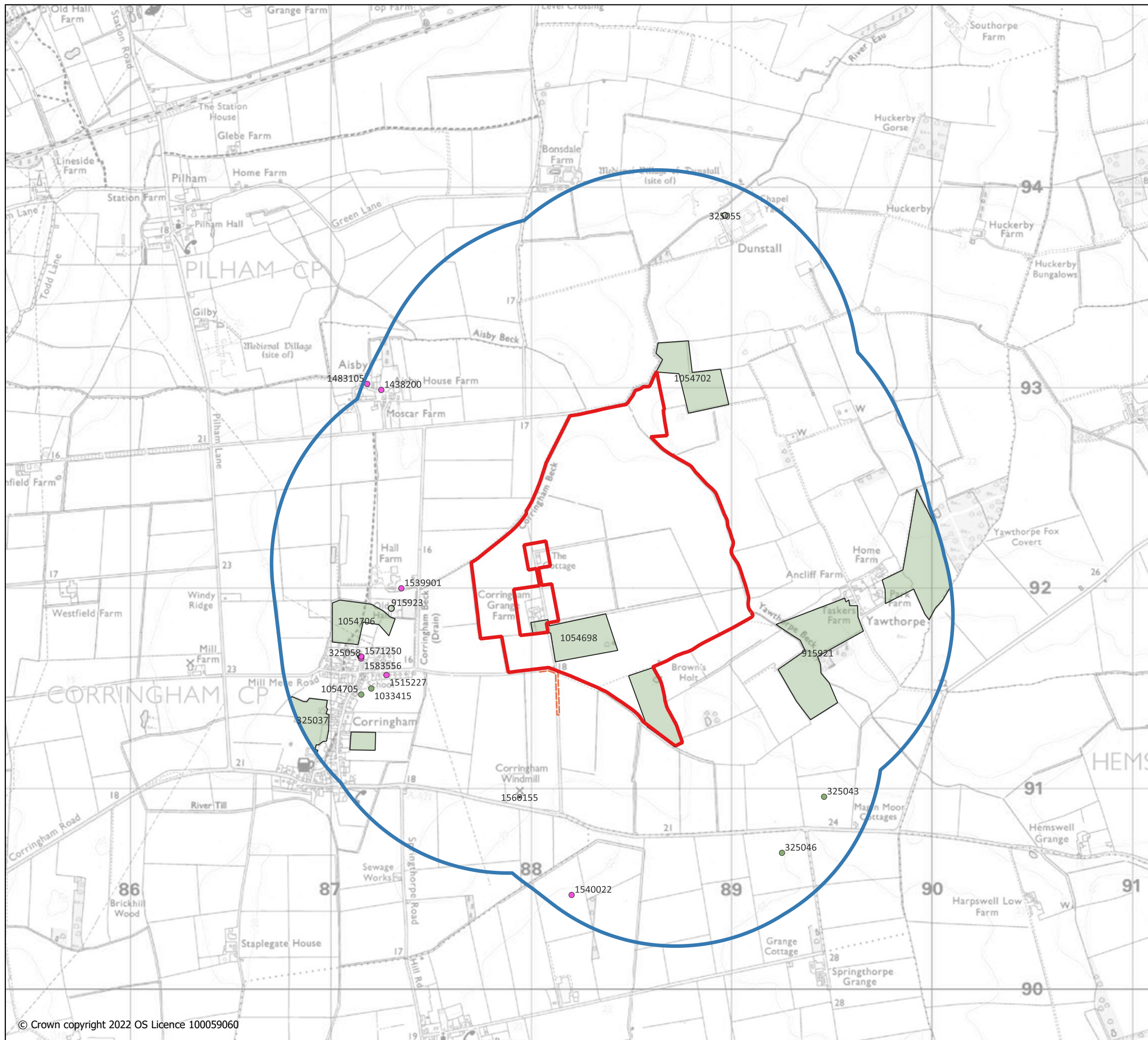


Figure 2. The Cottam 2 study site and search area with the location of HER and NHLE records



- Study Site
- Access Routes
- Search Area (1km)
- NRHE 'event' point
- NRHE 'monument' line
- NRHE 'monument' point
- NRHE 'monument' polygon

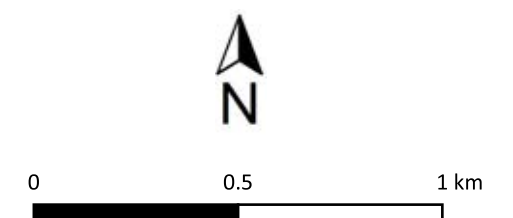
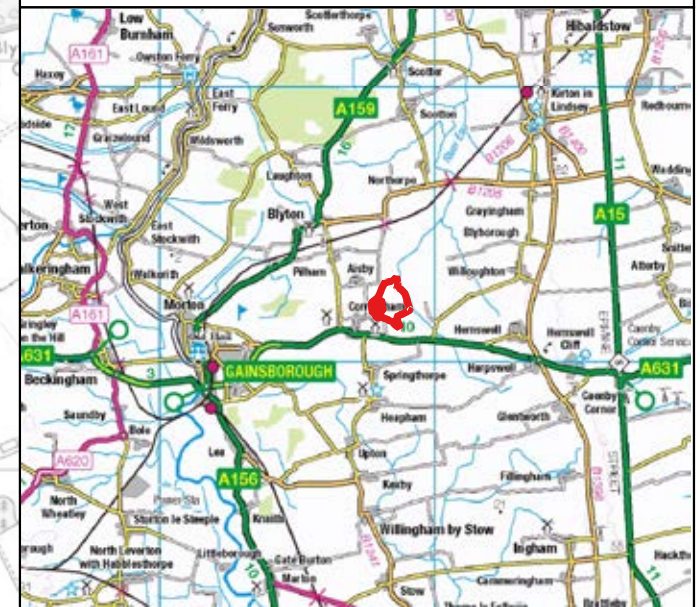
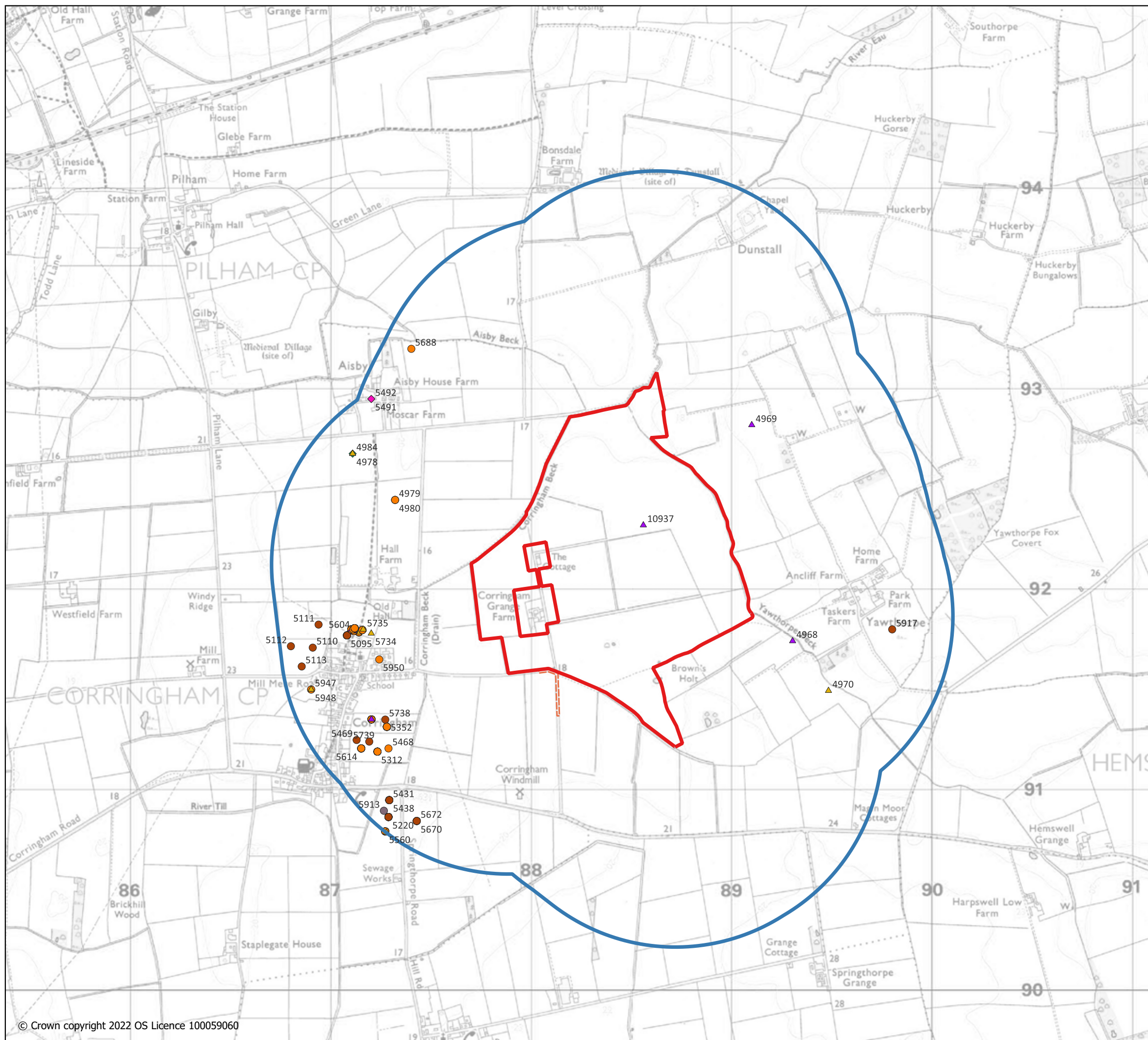


Figure 3. The Cottam 2 study site and search area with the location of NRHE records



- Study Site
- Access Routes
- Search Area (1km)
- Neolithic
- Bronze Age
- ▲ Early Medieval
- ▲ Iron Age
- ▲ Roman
- Medieval
- Post Medieval
- ◆ Modern
- ◆ Unknown

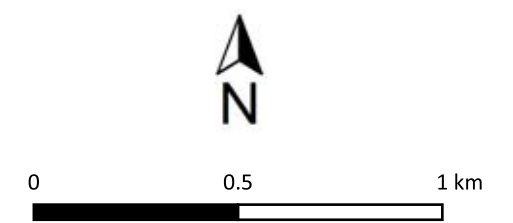
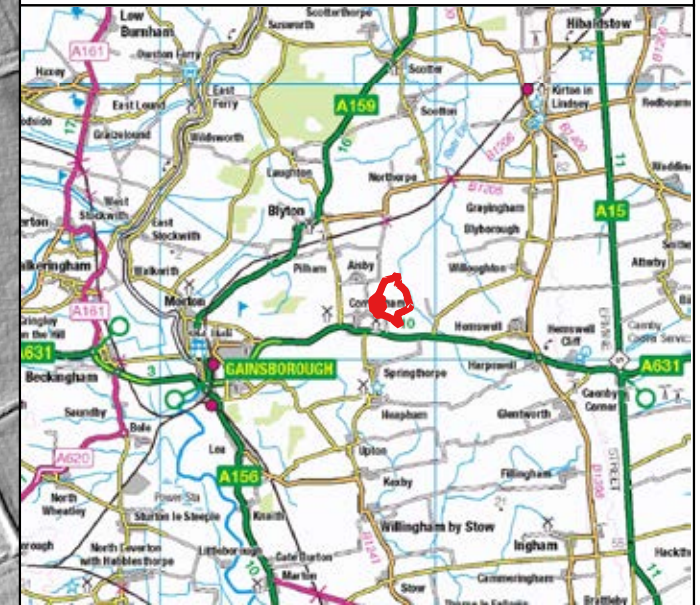




Figure 4. The Cottam 3 study site and search area with the location of PAS records



-  Study Site
-  Access Routes

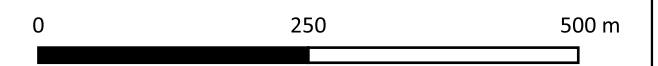
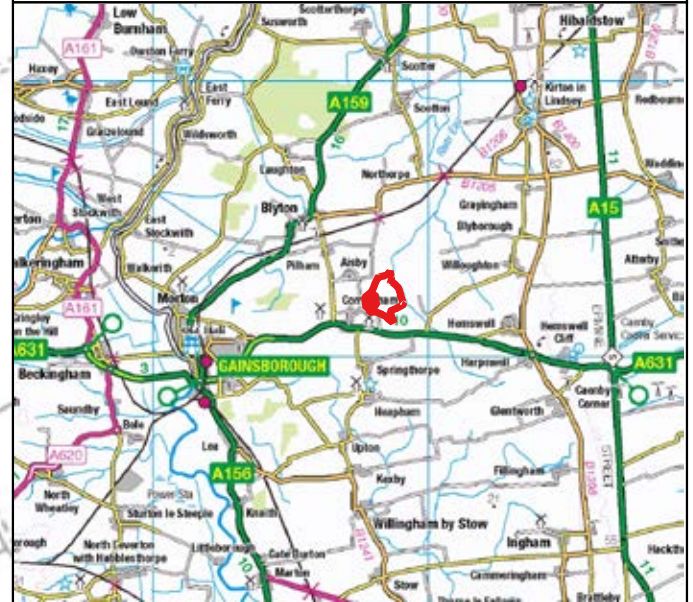
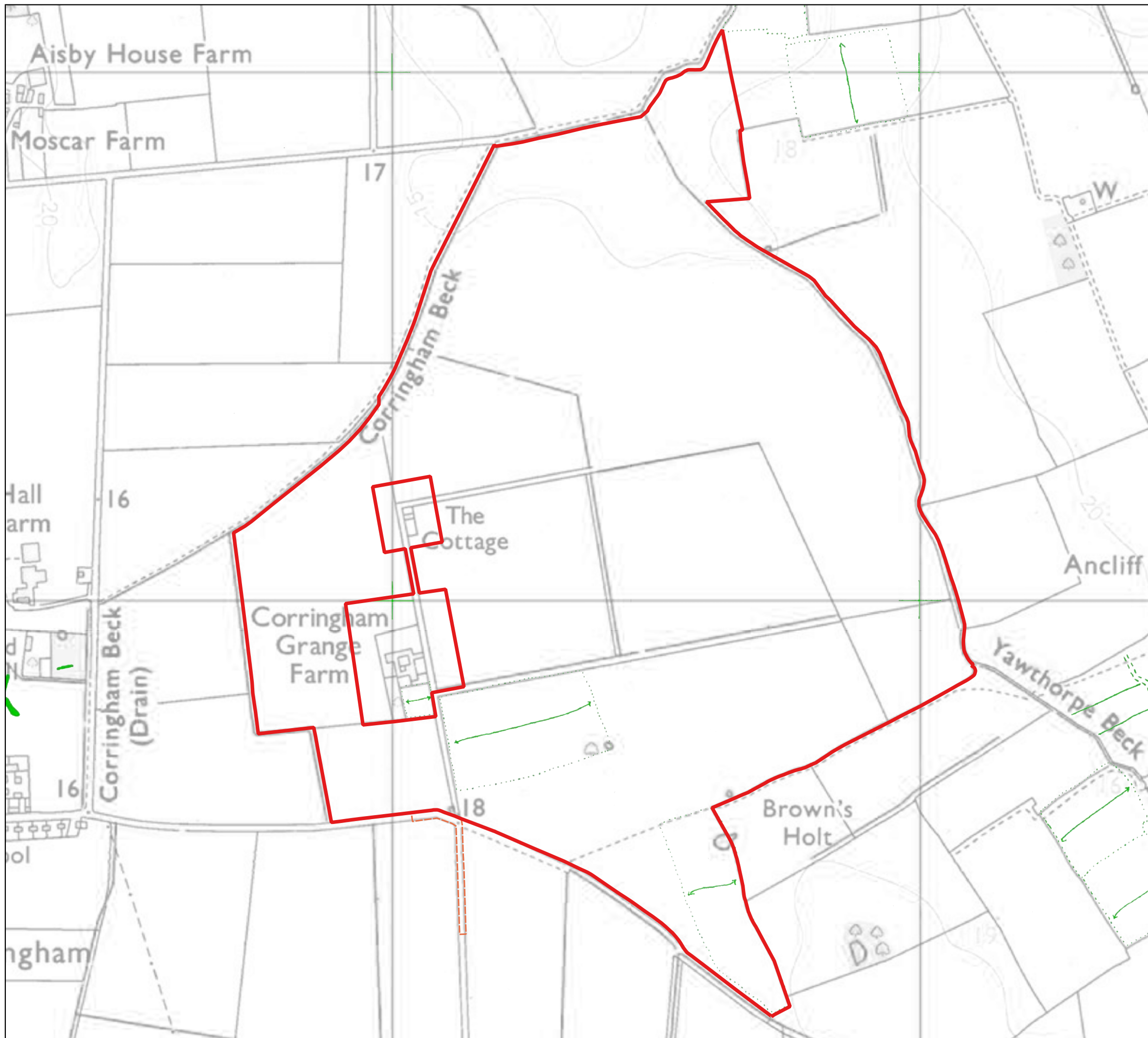


Figure 5. Plot of 1m resolution LiDAR DTM (2020)



- Study Site
- Access Routes
- Cropmarks mapped by the NMP

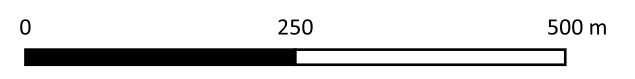
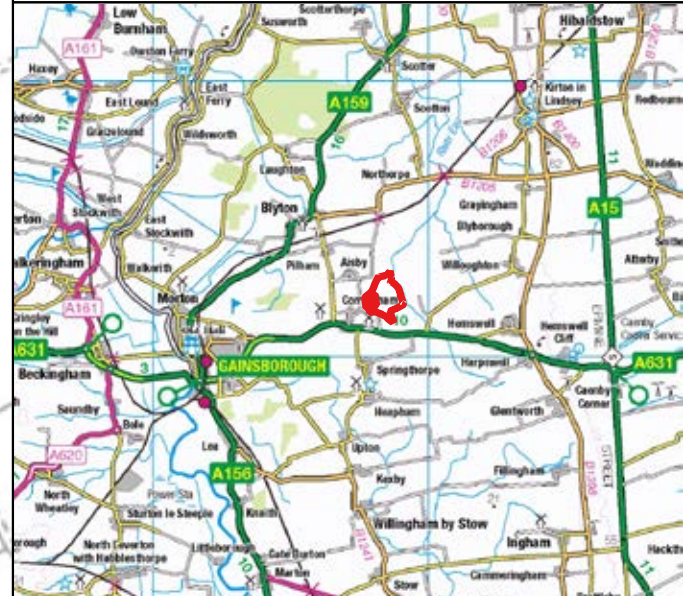
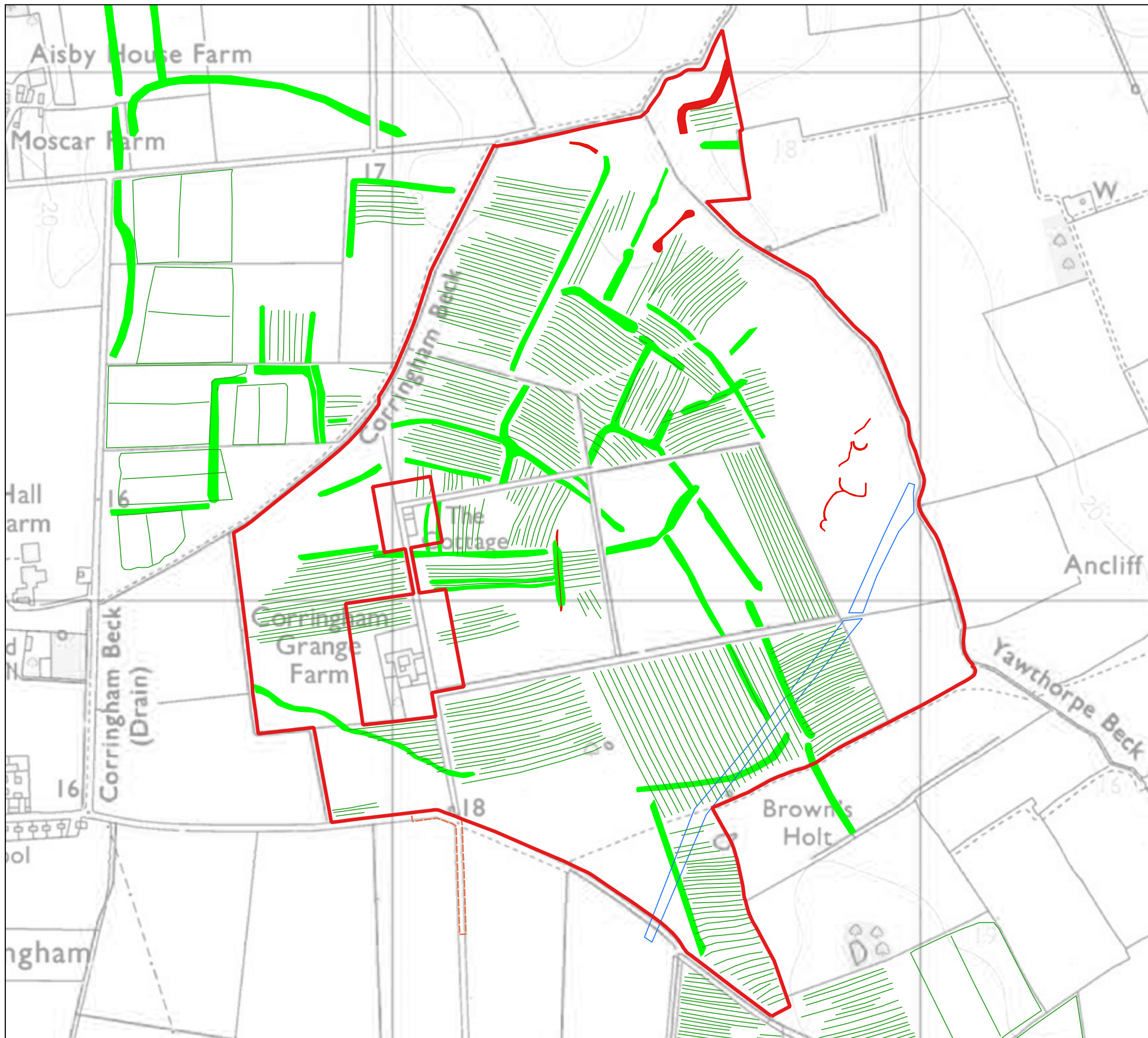


Figure 6. The study site with the location of NMP data



- Study Site
- Access Routes
- Ditch
- Bank
- Modern feature
- Ridge and furrow
- Area of ridge and furrow
- Ridge and furrow
- Direction of ridge and furrow

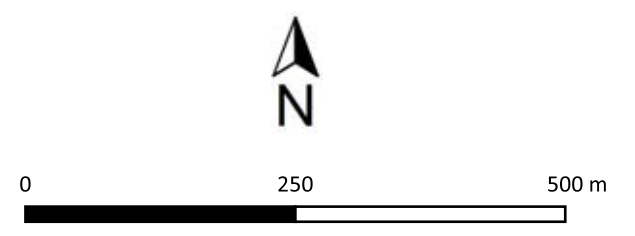
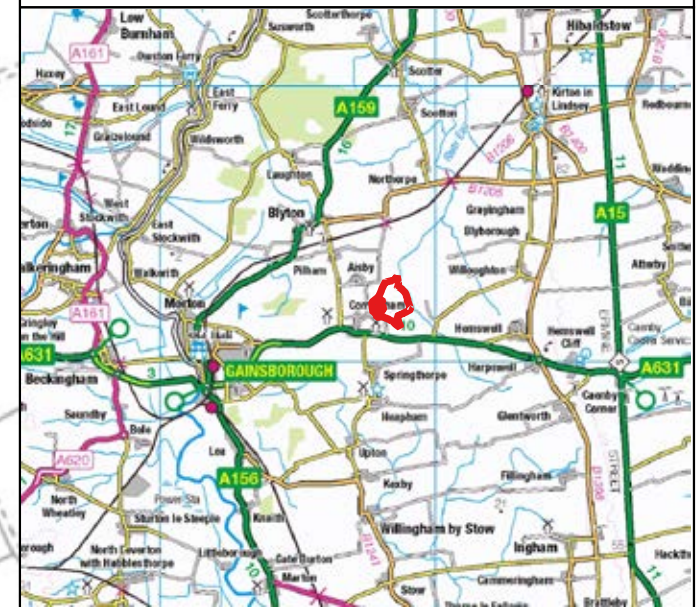
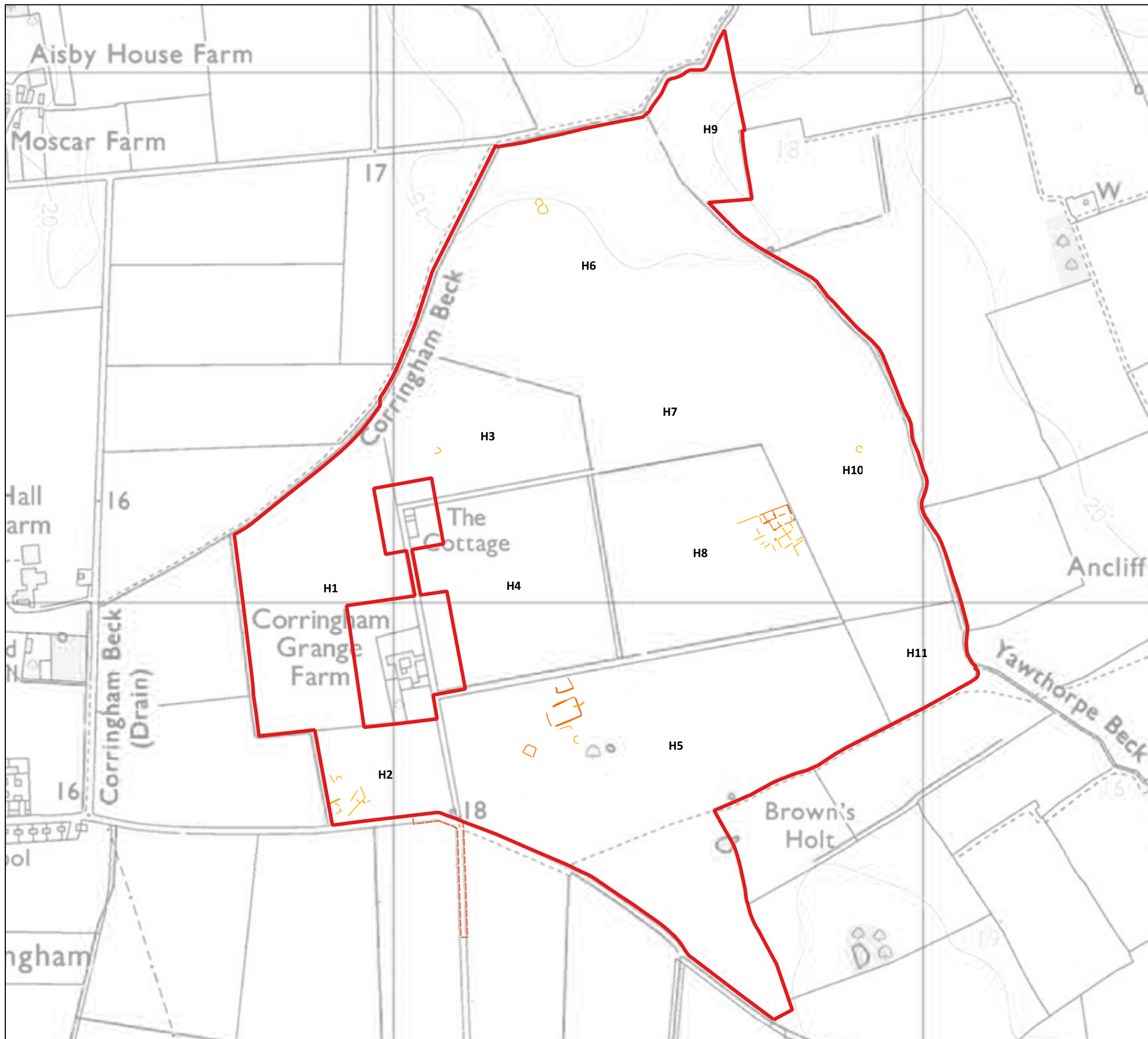






Figure 7. The study site with the location of air photo and LiDAR mapping and interpretation



-  Study Site
-  Access Routes
-  Geophysics anomalies: 'archaeology'
-  Geophysics anomalies: 'possible archaeology'

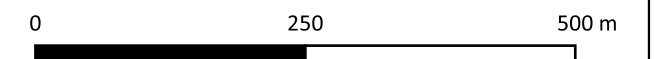


Figure 8. Location of geophysics anomalies considered to have an archaeological origin



Figure 9. Extract from the Manor of Great Corringham map of 1753

	Study site	<p>0 100 200 300 400 m</p>	
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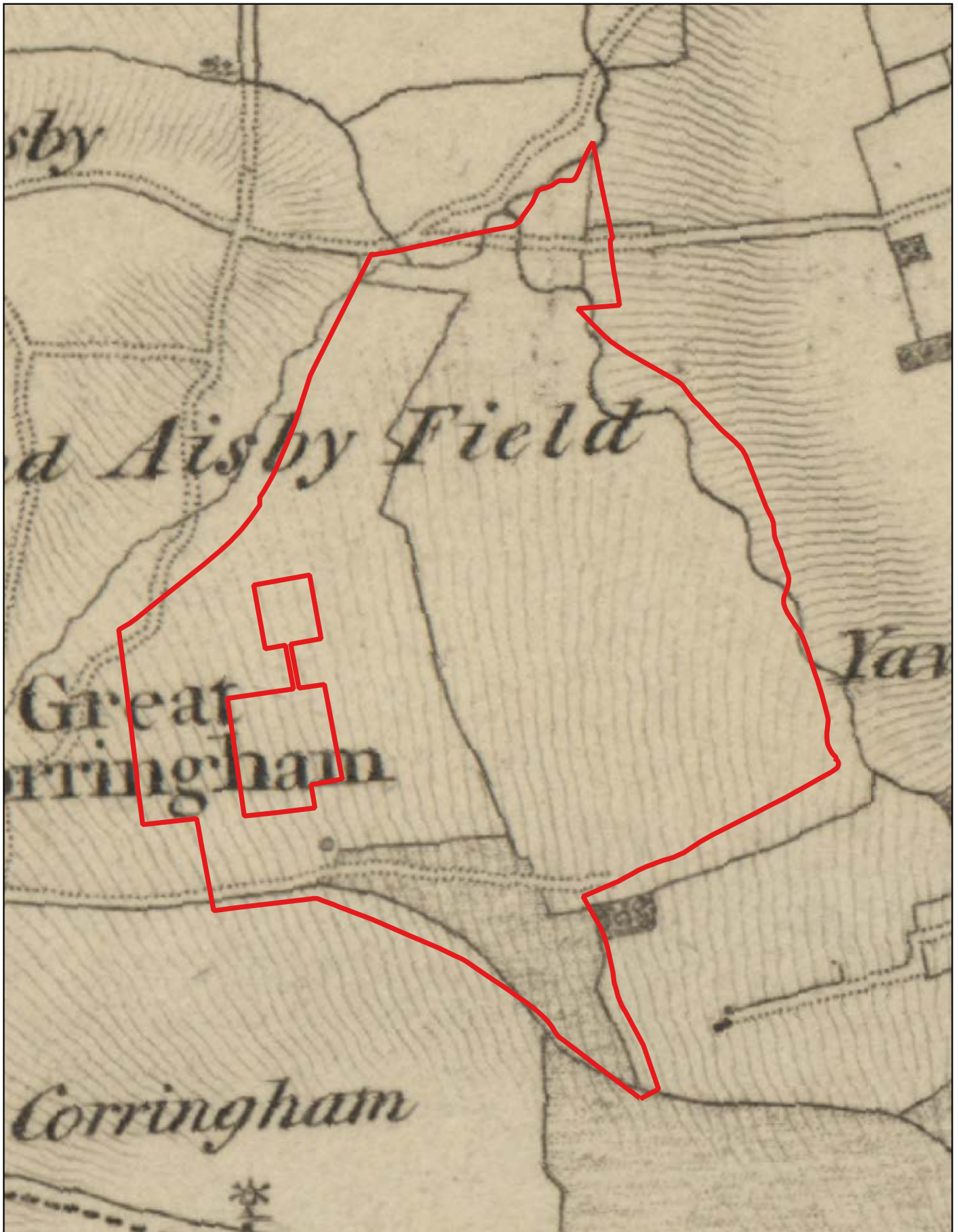


Figure 10. Extract from the Corringham Old Series one-inch map of



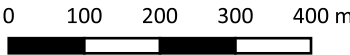
	 Study site		
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Figure 11. Extract from the Corringham pre-enclosure tithe map of 1842

	Study site	<p>0 100 200 300 400 m</p>	
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Figure 12. Extract from the Corringham Enclosure Map of 1850

		<p>0 100 200 300 400 m</p>	
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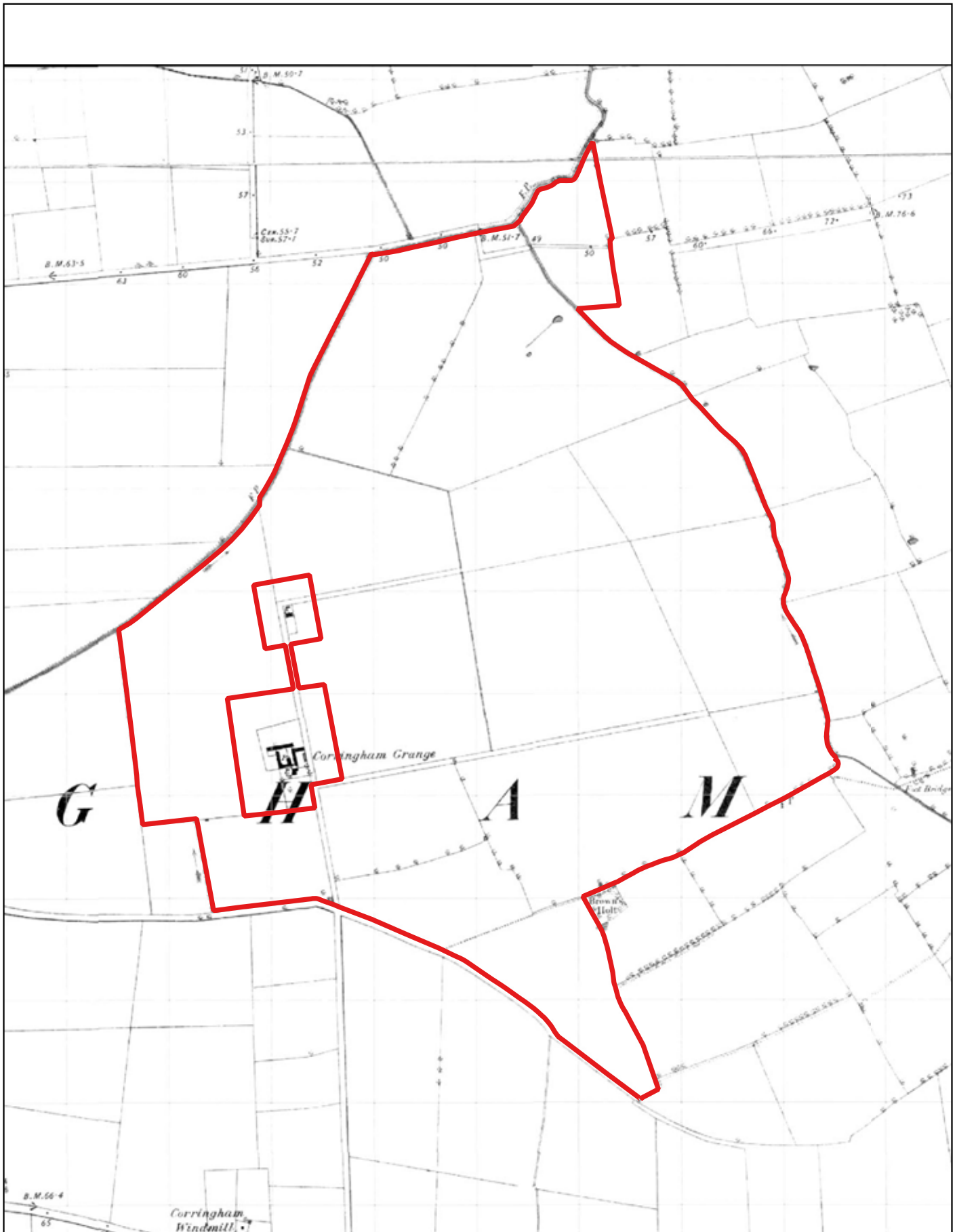


Figure 13. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6-inch scale map of 1885-1886

	Study site		
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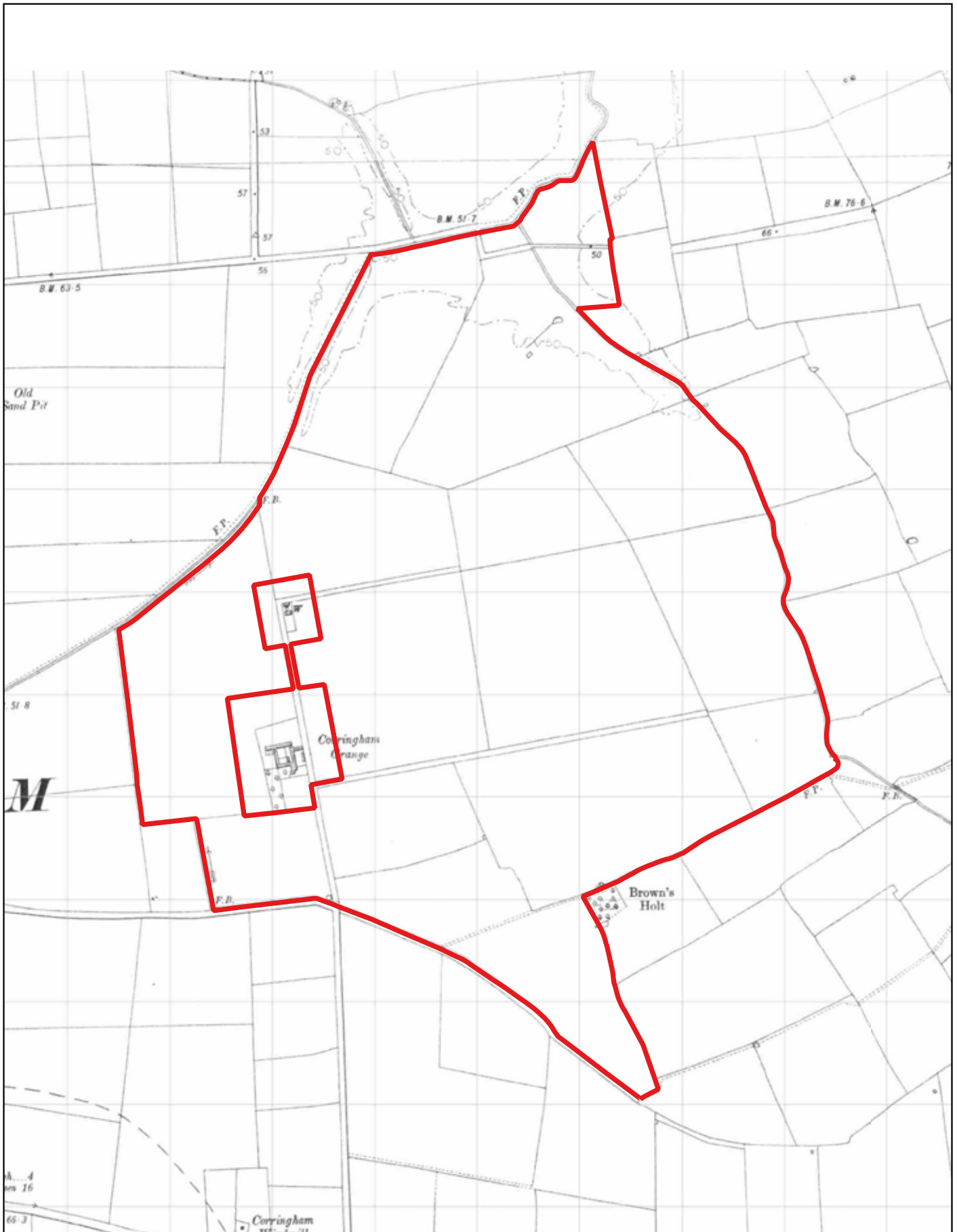



Figure 14. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6-inch scale map of 1905

	 Study site	<p>0 100 200 300 400 m</p>	
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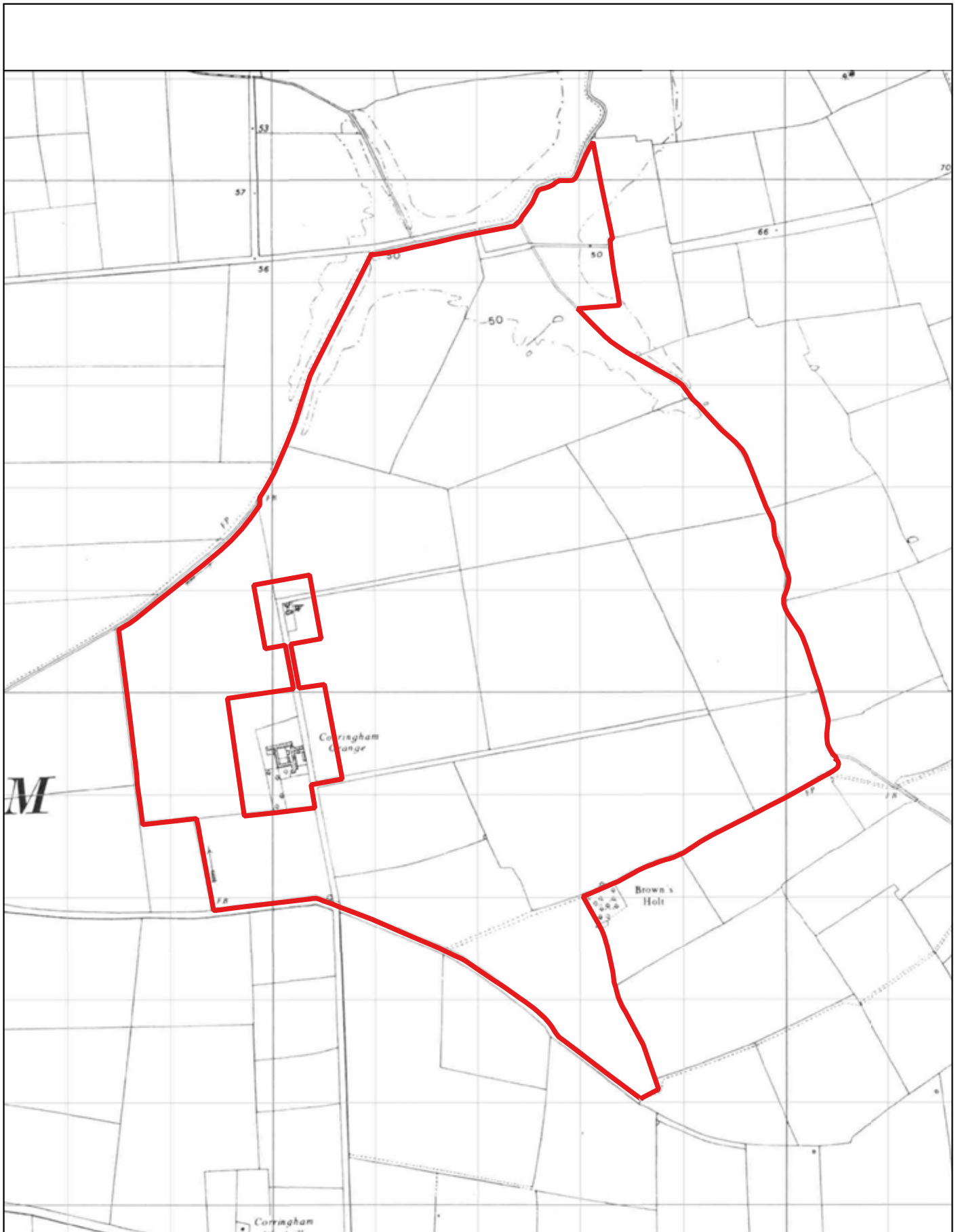




Figure 15. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6-inch scale map of 1948



 Study site

0 100 200 300 400 m


Lanpro»

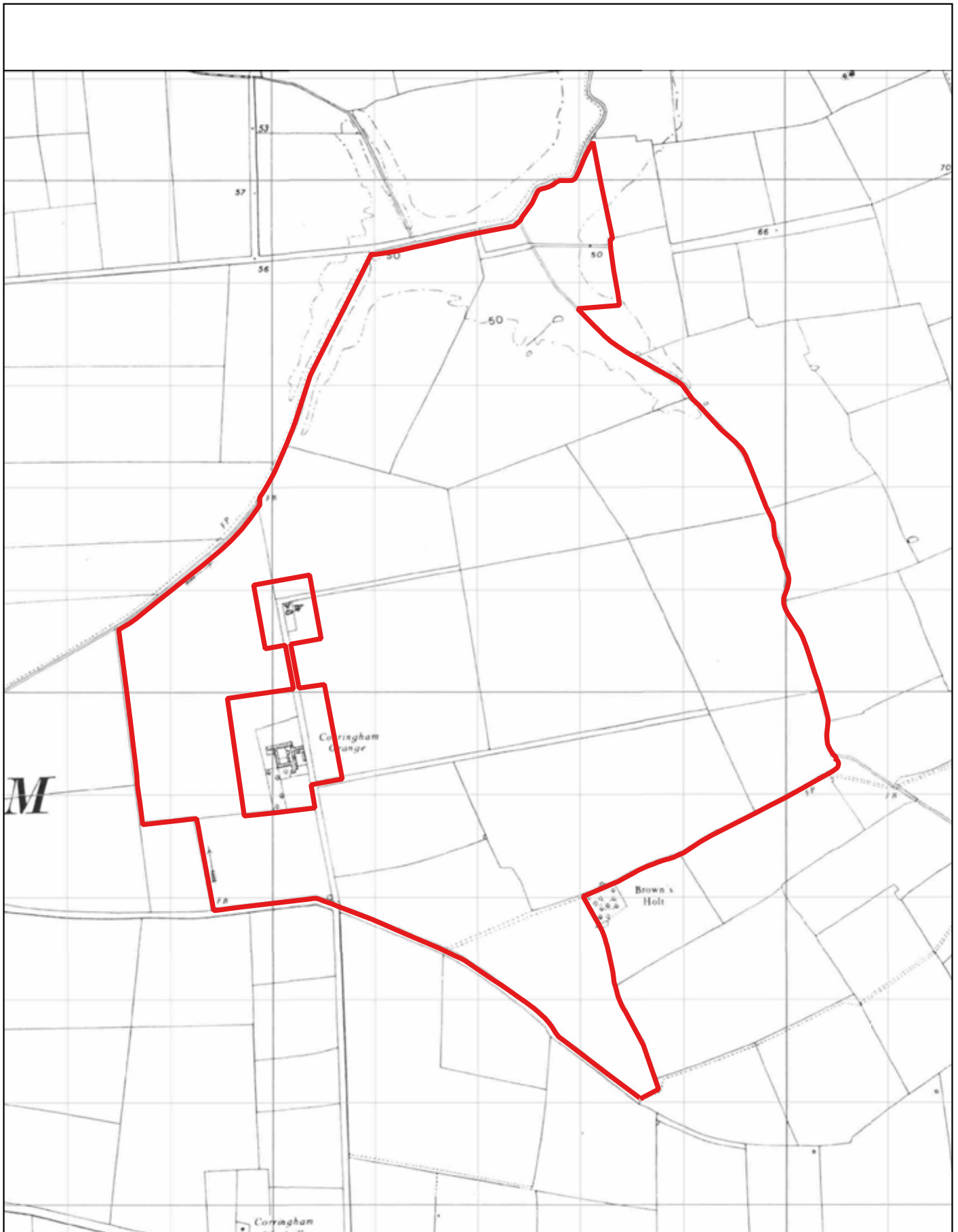




Figure 16. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6-inch scale map of 1951



 Study site

0 100 200 300 400 m


Lanpro»

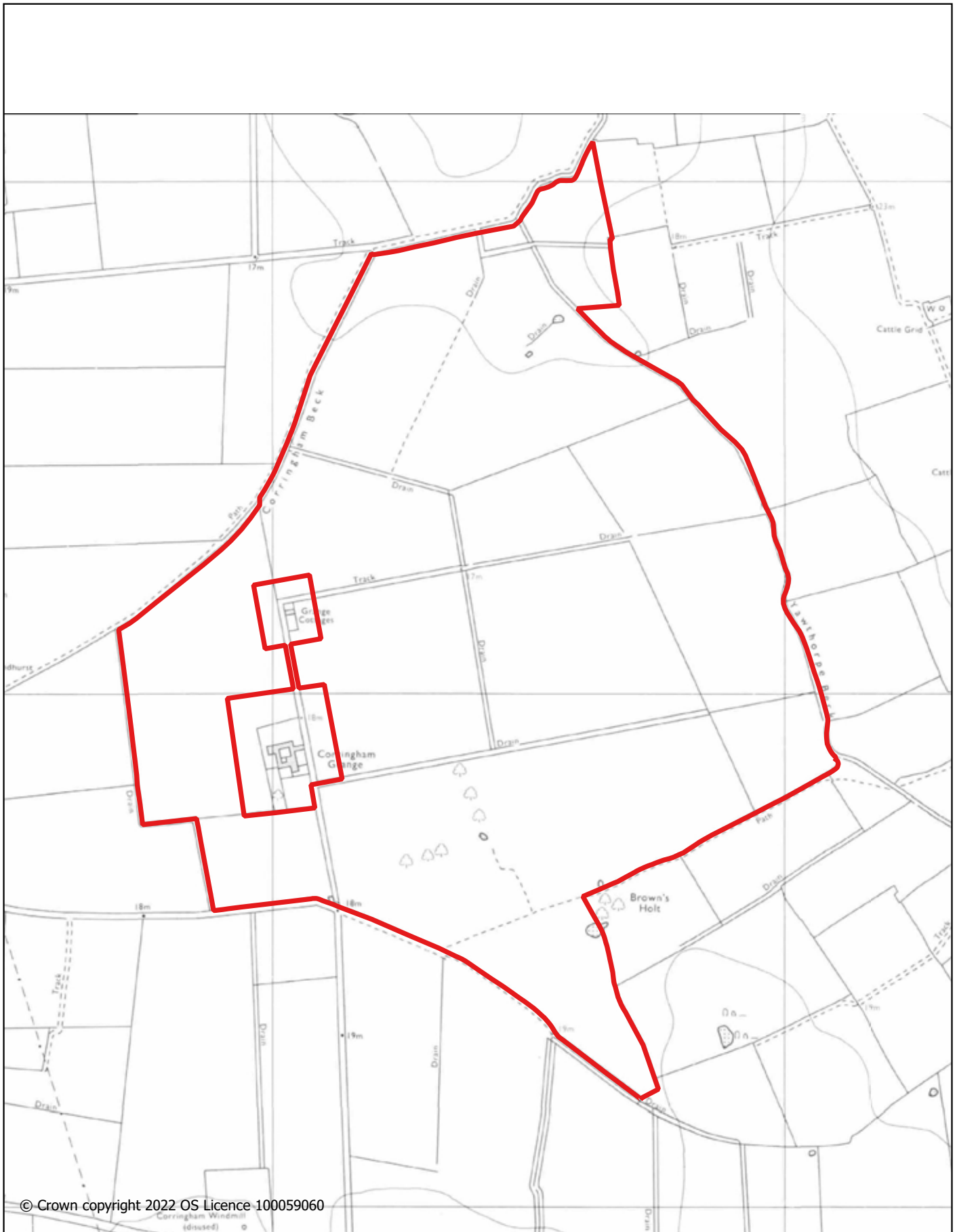
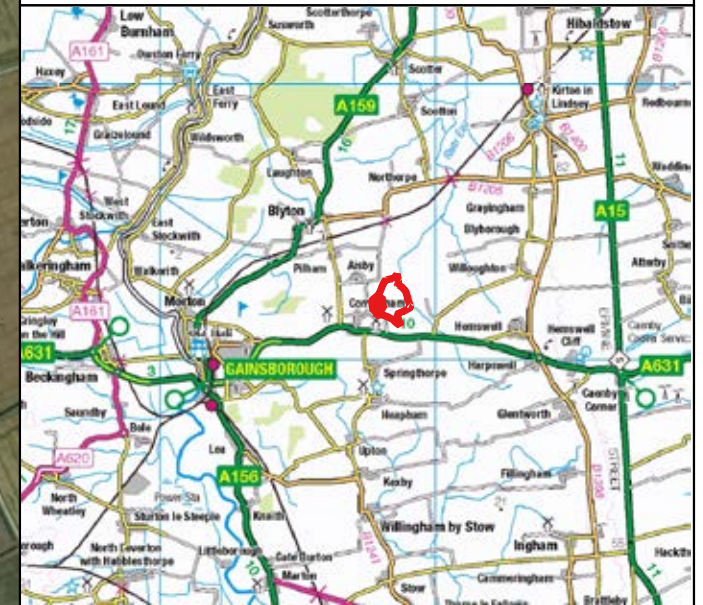




Figure 17. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale map of 1982

	Study site		
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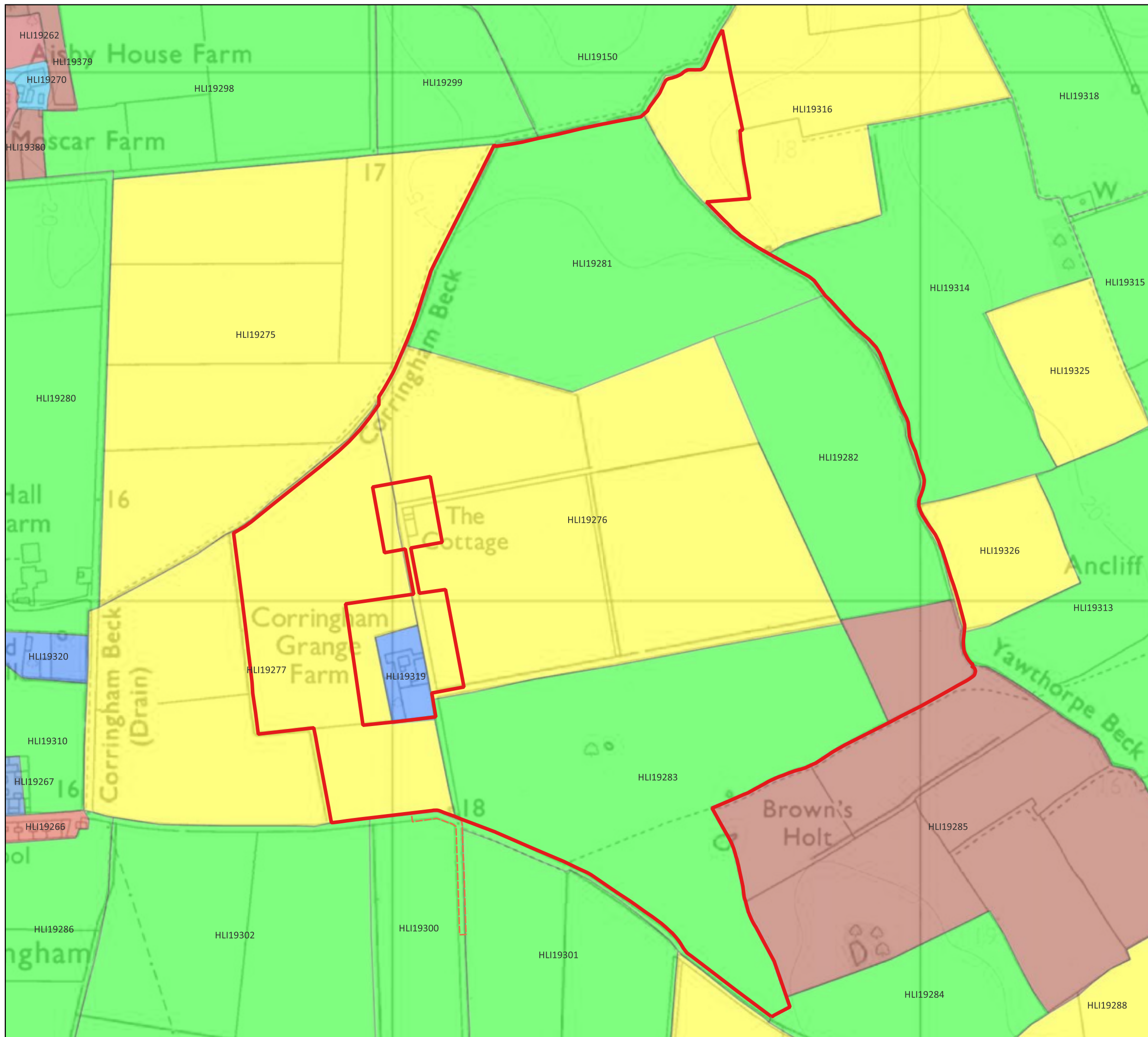


-  Study Site
-  Access Routes



0 250 500 m

Figure 18. Aerial photograph of study site (Google 2020)



- Study Site
- Access Routes
- Ancient Enclosure
- Detached Housing (C20th)
- Historic Settlement Core
- Isolated Farmstead
- Modern Fields
- Parliamentary Planned Enclosure
- Plantation Woodland
- Pre 1960s Semi Detached Housing
- Village Farmstead

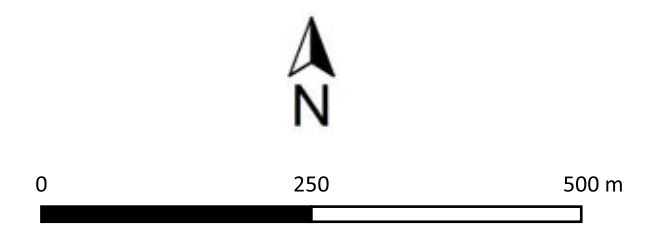


Figure 19. Historic Landscape Characterisation of study site

Appendix 1: Gazetteer

The following table provides details of heritage assets recorded on the Lincolnshire HER, NHLE, NRHE and 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 2, 3 and 4.

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
HER 'monument' records:						
MLI50287	Old Hall moated manor house northeast of Corringham Church	The moated manor known as Old Hall may a manor known as 'le Northall' mentioned in 14th century documentary sources.	SK 8720 9183		Medieval	1054706
MLI51339	Groat of Henry VII found in Corringham school playground	Find spot of a silver groat of Henry VII.	SK 8717 9154		Medieval	
MLI51340	Roman pottery and part of a quern found northwest of Magin Moor Cottages	Find spot of Roman pottery and the top stone of a quern. The area was apparently field walked in the 1960s but no finds were made.	SK 8946 9096		Roman	325043
MLI51341	Part of a polished stone axe found south-west of Magin Moor Cottages	Find spot of part of a polished Neolithic stone axe.	SK 8952 9068		Prehistoric	
MLI51343	Church of St Lawrence, Corringham	Church of St. Lawrence, the tower of which dates to the late Saxon period and the main body of the church dating to the Norman and later periods. It is of coursed limestone rubble with ashlar dressings with lead roofs. The tower is of two stages which are separated by a pronounced off-set.	SK 87147 91658	LB I 1064162	Early medieval - 19th century	
MLI51344	The settlement of Yawthorpe	Location of settlement of Yawthorpe which was recorded in the Domesday Book.	SK 8967 9191		Medieval	915921
MLI51345	Medieval settlement of Aisby	Location of settlement of Aisby.	SK 8718 9294		Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
MLI51346	Medieval settlement of Little Corringham	Location of settlement of Little Corringham.	SK 8686 9109		Medieval	325037
MLI51347	Medieval settlement of Great Corringham	Location of settlement of Great Corringham.	SK 8712 9161		Medieval	
MLI51358	Stone Axehead, Springthorpe	Find spot of a Neolithic stone axe.	SK 881 905		Prehistoric	
MLI51477	Coin hoard, Corringham	Find spot of a coin hoard of 100 late Saxon coins.	SK 8693 9120		Early medieval	
MLI53704	Corringham Windmill	Early 19th century tower mill of red brick. It is a short tapering tower of three storeys.	SK 8794 9095	LB II 1359417	19th century	1560155
MLI54038	Ridge and furrow	Probable late medieval earthwork of ridge and furrow.	SK 8822 9175		Medieval	1054698
MLI54223	Dunstall Deserted Medieval Settlement	Site of deserted medieval village of Dunstall. Remains include a network of sunken road and rectangular crofts with ridge and furrow.	SK 8890 9386	SM 1004966	Medieval	325055
MLI84568	Undated clay pits and ?dewpond east of Aisby House Farm, Aisby	Location of several pits, thought to be clay extraction pits, and a possible dewpond.	SK 8726 9299		Undated	
MLI86921	Post-medieval pit on land at The Cottage, Aisby, Corringham	Location of a pit.	SK 87185 93005		Post-medieval	
MLI87234	Former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Middle Street, Corringham	Location of a former Wesleyan Methodist chapel of red brick with a slate roof and stone dressings.	SK 87046 91148		19th century	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
MLI87236	Former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Middle Street, Corringham	Location of a former Primitive Methodist chapel.	SK 87018 91305		19th century	
MLI88571	Barns on East Lane, Corringham	Location of 19th century brick and stone and brick built barns.	SK 87162 91602		19th century	
MLI88701	Medieval agricultural features, Aisby	Location of a number of ponds, pits, ditches and post holes, as well as the find spot of a silver brooch.	SK 87160 93037		Medieval	
MLI88702	Possible brick manufacture site, Aisby	Site of a possible brick manufacture site indicated by the identification of overfired brick.	SK 87160 93054		Post-medieval	
MLI96710	Old Hall, Corringham	Old Hall, of 14th century date with 17th century alterations and extensive 19th and 20th century alterations and additions. It has a timber frame with colour washed brick and a pantile roof and three brick ridge stacks.	SK 8731 9192	LB II 1165535	Medieval / Post-medieval	915923
MLI96711	Lych Gate, Church of St Lawrence, Corringham	19th century lychgate with an ashlar and timber frame with slate roof.	SK 87146 91638	LB II 1165563	19th century	
MLI96712	Mill House Farmhouse, Stables and Barn, Corringham	18th century farmhouse and stables with 20th century alterations. It is of colourwashed limestone with brick dressings and has a pantiled roof with two brick gable stacks.	SK 8700 9159	LB II 1165585	Post-medieval to Modern	
MLI98184	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Corringham	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow.	SK 8880 9305		Medieval	1054702
MLI98190	Ridge and furrow, Corringham	Probable late medieval earthwork of ridge and furrow.	SK 8864 9141		Medieval	1054698
MLI98196	Churchyard, Church of St Lawrence, Corringham	The churchyard at the Church of St. Lawrence which may have late Saxon origins.	SK 8716 9167		Early medieval / Medieval	325058

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
MLI116387	Corringham School, Middle Street, Corringham	Location of a 19th century school of dark red brick.	SK 871 915		19th century	
MLI117354	Dunstall, Corringham	Dunstall, a redeveloped 19th century farmstead.	SK 8895 9374		19th century	
MLI117358	Hall Farm (Field House), Corringham	Hall Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8730 9201		19th century	
MLI117359	Aisby House, Corringham	Aisby House, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8732 9296		19th century	
MLI117360	Taskers Farm, Corringham	Taskers Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8958 9198		19th century	
MLI117361	Ancliff Farm, Corringham	Ancliff Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8961 9200		19th century	
MLI117362	Park Farm, Corringham	Park Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8972 9197		19th century	
MLI117363	Home Farm, Corringham	Home Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8974 9206		19th century	
MLI117364	Corringham Grange (Corringham Grange Farm), Corringham	Corringham Grange, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8802 9187		19th century	
MLI117365	Unnamed farmstead, Corringham	Location of a redeveloped 19th century farmstead.	SK 8702 9138		19th century	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
MLI117366	Unnamed farmstead, Corringham	Location of a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8695 9114		19th century	
MLI117370	Unnamed farmstead, Corringham	Location of a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8709 9103		19th century	
MLI117378	Moorlands Magin Moor (Magin Moor Farm), Corringham	Moorlands Magin Moor, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8962 9081		19th century	
HER 'event' records:						
ELI4163	Watching brief on land west of Middlefield Farm, Aisby	A watching brief was carried out during groundworks for a single dwelling, garage and soakaway. This identified a series of pits excavated within an area of natural clay. Little dating evidence was found but backfilling of the pits was probably almost complete by about the eighteenth century. The features may have been the source for local building materials.	SK 8725 9299		Post-medieval	1438200
ELI5518	The Cottage, Aisby, Corringham	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at The Cottage, Aisby, Corringham. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new dwelling and detached garage. The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil layers and a post-medieval pit was also identified	SK 87183 93010		Post-medieval	1483105
ELI5787	Site visit to former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Middle Street, Corringham	A site visit was carried out to the former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel as part of a survey of nonconformist chapels.	SK 87046 91148		N/A	
ELI5788	Site visit to former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Corringham	A site visit was carried out to the former Primitive Methodist Chapel as part of a survey of nonconformist chapels.	SK 87018 91305		N/A	
ELI6517	Photographic Building Survey of Barns on East Lane, Corringham	A photographic building survey was undertaken on a range of mid-19th century barns and agricultural building on East Lane, Corringham.	SK 87171 91603		19th century	1515227

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
ELI6586	Archaeological investigation on land adjacent to Aisby Cottage, Aisby	Trial trenching carried out on land adjacent to Aisby Cottage. The evaluation found a number of ponds, pits, ditches and post holes. They probably represent small-scale agricultural activity on the fringes of Aisby in the 10th to 13th centuries. A silver brooch found on the site indicates a person of moderately high status in the area during the later medieval period. The site appears to have been abandoned by the 13th-14th century and reoccupied in the later post-medieval period. Although a map of 1753 shows buildings on the site no evidence of these was encountered.	SK 87159 93034		Early medieval / medieval	
ELI8643	Electricity Cable Replacement Works at Springthorpe	A watching brief was undertaken during the installation of new pylons on the Blyton to Harpswell electricity line. A sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil deposits were revealed, and no archaeological finds or features were encountered.	SK 8794 9049		None	1540022
ELI8801	Watching brief at The Spinney, Aisby, Corringham	Watching brief undertaken prior to the construction of a dwelling at The Spinney, Aisby, Corringham. An undated sub-circular feature was revealed which may have been a dew pond.	SK 87284 92994		Post-medieval	1539901
ELI10868	Parish Church of St Laurence, Corringham	A programme of archaeological monitoring was conducted during the excavation of trenches for a new drain and soakaway at the Church of St Laurence, Corringham. Human remains of uncertain date, in the form of three articulated burials and fragments of disarticulated bone, were recorded during the monitoring. Three sherds of medieval pottery were also recovered from the graveyard soil.	SK 8713 9167		Medieval / Undated	1571250
ELI11370	St Laurence Church, Corringham	A programme of archaeological monitoring was conducted during the excavation of service trenches for new drainage at St Laurence Church, Corringham. No archaeological features were recorded, although redeposited, disarticulated human remains were revealed.	SK 8713 9165		None	1583556
NHLE records:						
1004996	Deserted village of Dunstall	Site of deserted medieval village of Dunstall. Remains include a network of sunken road and rectangular crofts with ridge and furrow.	SK 89059 93863	SM	Medieval	
1064162	Church of St Lawrence	Church of St. Lawrence, the tower of which dates to the late Saxon period and the main body of the church dating to the Norman and later periods. It is of coursed limestone rubble with ashlar dressings with lead roofs. The tower is of two stages which are separated by a pronounced off-set.	SK 87147 91657	LB I	Early medieval - 19th century	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
1064163	Mill at Mill House Farm	An early 19th century tower mill of red brick. It has a three storey tapering tower with a dog tooth top.	SK 87015 91604	LB II	19th century	
1165535	Old Hall	Old Hall, of 14th century date with 17th century alterations and extensive 19th and 20th century alterations and additions. It has a timber frame with colour washed brick and a pantile roof and three brick ridge stacks.	SK 87315 91918	LB II	Medieval to Modern	
1165563	Lychgate at Church of St Lawrence	19th century lychgate with an ashlar and timber frame with slate roof.	SK 87147 91639	LB II	19th century	
1359417	Corringham Windmill	Early 19th century tower mill of red brick. It is a short tapering tower of three storeys.	SK 87941 90960	LB II	19th century	
NHRE records not on the HER:						
1054705	Post Medieval or Modern spoil heap	Post Medieval or Modern spoil heap seen as an earthwork.	SK8715091470		Post-medieval	
325046	Neolithic stone axe	Part of a Neolithic polished stone axe found. The indicated area of the find was perambulated, but no significant finds were made. The axe was retained by Mrs. Rudkin, who was handed it by a field labourer in 1947. She cannot give a precise siting.	SK8925090680		Prehistoric	
1033415	Great Corringham SMV	Shrunken Medieval Village remains	SK8720091500		Medieval	
PAS records:						
4968	Brooch	An incomplete cast copper-alloy Roman Colchester derivative, rear brooch dating to c.AD 43-70. The brooch is missing its spring, hook, pin and catch plate due to hooked breaks. The wings are partially missing, the surviving portion is rectangular.	SK8930391742		Roman	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
4969	Coin	Silver Roman siliqua of Gratian (AD 367-383), dating to the period c.AD 374-377 (Reece period 19). VRBS ROMA reverse type depicting Roma seated on throne left, holding sceptre and Victory. Mint of Trier. As Hoxne no. 278; RIC IX no. 27/45.	SK8909992820		Roman	
4970	Stirrup	An incomplete cast copper-alloy stirrup-strap mount of late early medieval date (c. 11th century AD) of Williams Class A, Type 10. The mount is sub-triangular with a broken tapered terminal at one end.	SK8948291494		Early Medieval	
4978	Toy	A cast lead bird figurine/toy of an unknown date. Cast lead three-dimensional figurine of a bird in flight with a flat base. Similar objects are recorded on the database as medieval to post-medieval 'shy-cocks or weights CORN-0669B0, SUSS-4E9687).	SK8710792677		Unknown	
4979	Token	A post-medieval cast lead circular token dating to c.AD 1250-1800The token is biface. One face shows a sun (Powell Type 26) or a flower with pointed-petals (Powell Type 1), with a pellet at the centre and pellets punctuating the petals/sun rays.	SK8731992446		Medieval	
4980	Token	A post-medieval cast lead circular token dating to c.AD 1500-1800Broadly circular lead token with an opposed symmetrical curvilinear spiralling form. The reverse is illegible Diameter: 16.05 mm; Thickness: 2.18 ; Weight: 2.08g	SK8731992446		Medieval	
4981	Token	A post-medieval cast lead circular token dating to c.AD 1500-1800Broadly circular with six facets. One side is decorated with a six-point star. Powell Class 3. The other is illegible. Diameter: 14.27mm; Thickness: 2.51; Weight: 3.26g	SK8731992446		Medieval	
4984	Ingot	A small, silver rectangular ingot, probably early-medieval in date. Rectangular with curved and slightly faceted sides and broken ends.	SK8710792677		Early Medieval	
4994	Brooch	An Early Medieval silver-gilt small square-headed brooch dating to the 5th-6th century AD. Only the footplate lobe and a small portion of the footplate has survived.	SK8710792677		Early Medieval	
5072	Unidentified Object	Copper alloy unidentified object. Cast bar of [now] rounded section, tapering very slightly from a wider broken end to a collared end with [now] lunate terminal with a point protruding between the arms of the crescentic part.	SK8707991770		Medieval	
5073	Coin	Silver coin. Long cross round farthing, possibly of Edward I (1272-1307), Withers type 28f-g, issue of 1300-1307, London mint Obverse description: Facing bust with broad crown, drapery of angled wedges; inner circle.	SK8707991770		Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5074	Finger Ring	Copper alloy finger ring fragment. Rectangular bezel with sunken oval setting, with short rectangular tabs at either shoulder, beyond which the band narrows sharply.	SK8707991770		Post-Medieval	
5075	Hooked Tag	Copper alloy possible hooked tag. Triangular sheet metal plate [thickness 0.7mm] with a collar and knob at its narrower end. Closely juxtaposed stamped conical pits follow the edges as a border.	SK8707991770		Early Medieval	
5076	Mount	Copper alloy mount. Concavo-convex discoid sheet metal mount with a central fixing hole of diameter 3.9mm. Traces of a crudely incised radial design appear on the convex display face. Fiercely abraded. Suggested date: Medieval, 1270-1450. Diameter: 18.4mm	SK8707991770		Medieval	
5077	Coin	Silver coin fragment. Part of a short or voided long cross penny of an indeterminate medieval ruler, issue of 1180-1278. Folded. Obverse description: facing bust; possibly with hair of neat curls.	SK8707991770		Medieval	
5078	Coin	Silver coin. Penny of Edward II (1307-1327), class 10cf4 issue of 1309, London mint. Bent into a S-profile. Obverse description: Facing bust with broad bifoliate crown, probably crown cf4; drapery of angled wedges indented at the broader ends.	SK8707991770		Medieval	
5079	Pin	Copper alloy pin fragment. Cast biconvex or globular head, collar, and the stub of a shank of diameter 1.9mm and of indeterminate form and length, cf. Flixborough types 110 or 350. The simple form might also admit a Roman date.	SK8707991770		Early Medieval	
5080	Weight	Lead possible weight. Cast plano-convex conical weight. Patinated. A tiny [diameter 1.5mm] hole appears off centre on base and near the apex of the cone, and might suggest use as a line weight.	SK8707991770		Medieval	
5081	Coin	Silver coin. Long cross penny of an indeterminate medieval ruler, issue of 1279-1485, possibly Canterbury mint. Very worn and split.	SK8707991770		Medieval	
5082	Weight	Lead weight. A small cast four-sided pyramidal weight. Patinated overall, and with its pointed end bent. The mass might suggest this to have represented one [slightly overweight] drachma of 3.41gms, a unit used in Roman times.	SK8707991770		Roman	
5083	Seal	Lead bag seal. Disc, comprising two conjoined discs clamped together forming a drawstring bag closure with a slot in one edge and a bifurcated slot in the opposite edge. A legend is stamped on either side: [OHL]ENDORFF MANUFACTURER / LONDON	SK8707991770		Post-Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5084	Furniture Fitting	Copper alloy possible furniture fitting. A biconvex bead-shaped object with a central aperture of diameter 8mm, from which a filling of compacted copper-stained dust was removed.	SK8707991770		Post-Medieval	
5085	Clasp	Copper alloy clasp. A tiny folding clasp comprising a trapezoid frame with bowed sides and straight ends and with a sheet metal closure [thickness 0.8mm] wrapped around one end.	SK8707991770		Medieval	
5086	Metal Working Debris	Lead metalworking debris. A small lump of congealed lead which has set as a thin fine stream of metal was poured, setting in compact coils. Patinated. Suggested date: Unknown, 43-1800. Weight: 6.25gms	SK8707991770		Roman	
5087	Ring	Copper alloy ring. Cast ring of rectangular section; lighter in construction than a harness ring, which has contributed to its distortion, thinned by wear at one point on its circumference. Suggested date: Unknown, Medieval to Post-Medieval, 1200-1700.	SK8707991770		Medieval	
5088	Coin	Silver coin. Voided long cross cut halfpenny of Henry III (1216-1272), issue of 1248-1250, possibly Canterbury mint, probably class 3. Obverse description: Facing bust; hair [right] of two neat curls and pellets; legend stars at 12 O'clock.	SK8707991770		Medieval	
5089	Key (Locking)	Copper alloy key. Small cast rotary key, probably for a casket. A round bow is largely lost to wear which leaves a crescentic pair of spurs; at the end of an oval section stem a rectangular stepped bit appears below the end of the stem which has a centra	SK8707991770		Medieval	
5090	Coin	Silver coin. Penny of Edward I (1272-1307), London mint class 8c issue of 1294-1299. Obverse description: Facing bust with trifoliate crown with curved band, possibly mis-struck as two spearheads appear between outer fleur and central lis to the right.	SK8707991770		Medieval	
5091	Coin	Silver coin. Cut voided long cross halfpenny of Henry III (1216-1272), moneyer Willem, class 5a issue of 1250-1256. Flan slightly curved. Obverse description: Facing bust with sceptre left; hair [left] of two neat curls and pellets.	SK8707991770		Medieval	
5092	Coin	Silver coin fragment. Part of a long cross penny or halfpenny, probably issue of York mint, probably issue of 1279-1485. About half the flan is lost and what remains is very worn. A tiny [0.03gms] fragment broke away under examination.	SK8707991770		Medieval	
5093	Coin	Silver coin. Penny of Edward I (1272-1307), class 3cd issue of 1280, London mint. Obverse description: Facing bust with probably trifoliate crown and with a long triangular face above a tubular neck above curved drapery. Probably initial cross potent.	SK8707991770		Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5094	Gaming Piece	Lead probable playing piece. Lead probable playing piece. Cast concavo-convex hollow conical object; patinated, lightly squashed. This may be a playing piece for a board game such as Tafl.	SK8707991770		Early Medieval	
5095	Gaming Piece	Lead probable playing piece. Cast concavo-convex hollow conical object; patinated. This may be a playing piece for a board game such as Tafl and was presented along with a further two hollow and one solid lead objects of the same form.	SK8707991770		Early Medieval	
5096	Gaming Piece	Lead probable playing piece. Cast concavo-convex hollow conical object; patinated. This may be a playing piece for a board game such as Tafl and was presented along with a further two hollow and one solid lead objects of the same form.	SK8707991770		Early Medieval	
5097	Gaming Piece	Lead possible gaming piece. Solid cast plano-convex object with a flat base and a rounded top; patinated. Possibly for a board game such as Tafl.	SK8707991770		Early Medieval	
5098	Buckle	Copper alloy buckle. Cast sub-annular double looped buckle with an asymmetrically expanded and indented outer edge: one end is straight, and the opposite end indented while the upper and lower edges are straight.	SK8707991770		Medieval	
5099	Buckle	Copper alloy buckle. Cast single looped or D shaped buckle with a pointed and grooved lip and a narrowed strap bar. The back bears vertical file marks. Suggested date: Late Medieval, 1350-1450. Length: 16.7mm, Height: 21.3mm, Thickness: 2.5mm, Weight: 1.8g	SK8707991770		Medieval	
5100	Buckle	Copper alloy buckle. Cast double looped or spectacle buckle with a small knob at either end of the central strap bar. Possibly darkened by treatment with linseed oil in antiquity. The frame is bent slightly outwards from the strap bar.	SK8707991770		Post-Medieval	
5101	Buckle	Copper alloy and steel buckle. Cast oval buckle frame with a separate spindle mounted chape of Whitehead type I (1996, page 96) with a single spike and a rounded end. The frame is markedly curved in profile.	SK8707991770		Post-Medieval	
5110	Thimble	Copper alloy thimble. Pressed metal domed or conical thimble with a foot ring with plain zone above; the remainder of the wall is occupied by small [diameter c.0.5mm] oval machine stamped pits.	SK8690891709		Post-Medieval	
5111	Button	Copper alloy button. Die stamped composite discoid button comprising a stamped sheet metal front with a floral motif comprising three rhomboid leaves and flowers and stems against a diagonally lined [in various directions] field.	SK8693791824		Post-Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5112	Buckle	Copper alloy buckle. Cast rectangular buckle frame with a separate steel spindle [lost]. Moulded rectangular panels along the upper and lower edges are decorated with a series of vertically incised nicks. Now twisted. Suggested date: Post-Medieval.	SK8679991716		Post-Medieval	
5113	Shot	Lead shot. Cast ball with minor dents and surface abrasions, patinated. The mass, at over half an ounce, may suggest this may have been for use with a pistol or carbine of military specification. Suggested date: Post-Medieval, 1600-1800. Diameter: 16.7mm.	SK8685391615		Post-Medieval	
5193	Ferrule	Copper alloy possible ferrule. A coiled straight-sided strip of sheet metal of thickness 1mm with alternating plain and vertically grooved zones, and with the edge of a ?fixing hole of diameter 2.5mm at one end.	SK8728690864		Early Medieval	
5194	Mount	Copper alloy mount fragment. The corner of a cast rectangular plate with either paired lugs or an ample fixing hole on one side; probably broken on the other. A relief motif occupying the corner may be a saltire or a trefoil feature.	SK8728690864		Early Medieval	
5195	Unidentified Object	Silver unidentified object fragments. Two fragments of beaten silver sheet of thickness 0.2mm with a plain zone at one end and a stamped or pressed pattern of close-set parallel wavy lines occupying the larger extent of the surface on one side only.	SK8728690864		Post-Medieval	
5196	Unidentified Object	Copper alloy unidentified object fragment. A corroded, encrusted and probably burnt object fragment comprising a plate which is cast or bent to achieve a right-angle, with a pair of long rivets which appear to pass through the plate.	SK8728690864		Roman	
5197	Brooch	Copper alloy possible brooch fragment. Cast conical terminal with a round section basal lug, a bevelled base and a conical end with traces of a circumferentially incised groove. A grey tint may indicate lead or tin in the metal mix.	SK8728690864		Early Medieval	
5198	Coin	Silver coin fragment. A fragment clipped from a sixpence of Elizabeth I (1558-1603), third coinage of 1561-1577.	SK8728690864		Post-Medieval	
5199	Medallion	Copper alloy medallion. Milled disc in the style of a coin, pierced at 12 O'clock; possibly associated with the position of the Prince of Wales, but depicting a member of a foreign royal family, possibly of Denmark.	SK8728690864		Post-Medieval	
5200	Spur	Copper alloy possible spur fragment. A cast curved triangular section bar, broken at both its ends; here envisaged as coming from near the heel of a light spur. Suggested date: Post-Medieval, 1500-1650. Length: 33.4mm, Width: 7.1mm, Thickness: 3.9mm.	SK8728690864		Post-Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5201	Medal	Medal. A milled disc resembling a coin in its form. A privately made commemorative or promotional piece associated with the reign of Queen Victoria (1837-1901); dated 1859. Pierced from the reverse.	SK8728690864		Post-Medieval	
5202	Mount	Copper alloy mount. Cast rectangular bar mount with bevelled sides and a rivet of diameter 1.4mm and length 2.9mm passing through either end. Encrusted with soil at the back. Suggested date: Medieval, 1270-1450.Length: 13.2mm, Width: 4.5mm.	SK8728690864		Medieval	
5203	Mount	White metal possible mount fragment. A flat cast fragment with the edge of a lightly countersunk fixing hole of aperture diameter c.2.5mm at each of its broken ends, with a straight lower edge (as illustrated).	SK8728690864		Medieval	
5204	Unidentified Object	Silver and copper alloy unidentified object. A disc of cast silver sheet of thickness 0.2-0.6mm and diameter [originally probably greater than] 15mm and in its form resembling a worn coin flan.	SK8728690864		Medieval	
5205	Medallion	Copper alloy medallion fragment. Stamped oval or vesica-shaped plate with six spurs along its edges suggesting the loss of an openwork frame, and with the stub of an apical suspension loop.	SK8728690864		Post-Medieval	
5206	Button	Lead alloy button. Cast plain biconvex button front with a scar on the back where a separate loop has been lost. Suggested date: Post-Medieval, 1500-1600.Diameter: 9.5mm, Thickness: 6.3mm, Weight: 2.45gms.	SK8728690864		Post-Medieval	
5207	Strap End	Copper alloy possible strap end fragment. Cast circular loop with a tapered straight-sided point projecting from one side and a longer rectangular section waisted arm opposite it; the object might have served as a spacer plate for a round strap end.	SK8728690864		Medieval	
5208	Coin	Copper alloy coin. Barbarous radiate, issue of 275-285, Reece period 14.Obverse description: Radiate head right. Reverse description: indeterminate curved feature. Diameter: 9mm, Weight: 0.51gms	SK8728690864		Roman	
5209	Coin	Silver coin. Short cross cut farthing of an indeterminate ruler, issue of 1180-1247Obverse description: Facing bust with sceptre left. Crown band of five pellets. Obverse inscription: hEN(---)Reverse description: Voided short cross, quatrefoil in angle.	SK8728690864		Medieval	
5210	Hooked Tag	Copper alloy hooked tag. Cast openwork plate of straight-sided form, with a short sharp backward pointing hook below it; the upper part of the plate is lost, cf. Read early medieval Class E Type 2. Suggested date: Post-Medieval, 1500-1600.Length: 20.7mm.	SK8728690864		Post-Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5211	Ferrule	Copper alloy ferrule fragment. Straight-sided curved concavo-convex strip which would have been of diameter c.15mm when/if forming a complete ring. A saltire is crudely incised on the convex display face. Suggested date: Medieval, 1200-1300.	SK8728690864		Medieval	
5212	Toy	Lead alloy toy fragment. Cast or stamped fragment with bilateral figurative moulded detail apparently portraying a calf-length robe or tunic with vertical folds from which one tapering leg projects; lightly patinated.	SK8728690864		Post-Medieval	
5213	Jetton	Copper alloy jetton. Milled Nuremburg jetton of an indeterminate issuer, probably c.1586-1630. Obverse description: Central rosette surrounded by three crowns alternating with three lis.O	SK8728690864		Post-Medieval	
5214	Coin	Silver coin. Halfgroat of Elizabeth I (1558-1603), fifth coinage of 1582-1600, possibly issue of 1582-1584.	SK8728690864		Post-Medieval	
5215	Mount	Copper alloy mount. Cast bar mount with a concavo-convex mid-part with narrowed flat-ended terminal lobes, each retaining a rivet, the more complete of diameter 1.6mm and length 4.5mm. T	SK8728690864		Medieval	
5216	Ring	Copper alloy ring. A small cast ring with oval section band which shows indications of heavy wear which has nearly removed traces of casting flash on its inner circumference.	SK8728690864		Medieval	
5217	Coin	Silver coin fragment. Probably a groat of an indeterminate English ruler, issue of c.1485-1625, torn and frayed. Obverse description: Inner circle; [bust]. Reverse description: Inner circle; shield of Arms of England and France [lis seen].	SK8728690864		Post-Medieval	
5218	Buckle	Copper alloy buckle. Cast single looped or D shaped buckle frame with a slightly pointed lip with a small nick serving as pin rest, and with a narrowed strap bar; the edges of the frame are lightly bevelled. Suggested date: Late Medieval, 1350-1450.	SK8728690864		Medieval	
5219	Buckle	Lead alloy and copper alloy buckle. Cast asymmetrical buckle comprising a rounded loop at the outer edge, a strap bar with ridges on the outside of the frame at either of its ends, and a trapezoid loop with an expanded inner edge with angular mouldings.	SK8728690864		Post-Medieval	
5220	Coin	Copper alloy coin. Nummus of House of Constantine (306-361), a small and possibly irregular copy of a fallen horseman issue of 355-361, Reece period 18.	SK8728690864		Roman	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5221	Tweezers	Copper alloy possible tweezers. An object resembling a sheet metal strap end of sheet metal of 0.8mm thickness folded lengthways, though distinct from that category because the fold lies where allowance would be expected for the entry of the strap.	SK8728690864		Medieval	
5222	Coin Weight	Copper alloy coin weight. Cast discoid weight with the stamped image of a double arched crown above the alphanumeric legend XI / S, all within a pelleted border, on one side. The other side, bears the image of an armoured angel thrusting a spear.	SK8728690864		Post-Medieval	
5246	Weight	Lead possible weight. A tiny cast conical or sub-pyramidal object with a rectangular base of length 9.6mm; patinated overall.	SK8713891786		Roman	
5247	Cloth Seal	Lead cloth seal fragment. A small cast disc with stamped motif comprising a thick bar with three smaller bars at right angles to it, possibly representing a crown, and an attached plain fragment of thinner [c. 0.8mm] lead sheet. Patinated. T	SK8713891786		Medieval	
5248	Clasp	Copper alloy clasp fragment. Outer edge from the frame of a cast 'king's head' clasp, comprising a bar masked by an anthropomorphic plate in the form of a crown with three triangular jewels [one lost] and a studded band over the long-haired mask of a king.	SK8713891786		Medieval	
5249	Coin	Silver coin. Probably a penny of an indeterminate medieval ruler, possibly issue of 1279-1485. Folded, torn, possibly partially unfolded after all that. That side now inside the fold bears an outer circle of joined lozenges. Diameter: 18.0mm, Weight: 0.90	SK8713891786		Medieval	
5250	Coin	Silver coin. Possibly a penny of an indeterminate medieval ruler; pierced near edge with a round hole of diameter c.3mm, and folded. Probably issue of 1279-1485.	SK8713891786		Medieval	
5251	Coin	Copper alloy coin. Alex Bliss kindly identifies the coin as follows; 'this is a Richmond farthing struck for Charles I (1625-1649), dating c. 1625-1642. Annulet mintmark.	SK8713891786		Post-Medieval	
5252	Unidentified Object	Copper alloy unidentified object. Cast cylindrical object with a drilled or worn off-centre longitudinal aperture of diameter 7.3mm and with a biconical middle and flared ends.	SK8713891786		Roman	
5253	Weight	Lead possible weight. A thin disc of sheet lead, folded with the suspicion of a raised boss or billet near its centre; patinated. The mass may suggest this to represent one drachma (of 3.41gms) in the Roman system of measurement.	SK8713891786		Roman	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5254	Bracelet	Copper alloy possible bracelet fragment. Cast straight-sided band with a medial longitudinal groove on one side, and with an incised chequered pattern of three rows of squares on the other. Broken or cut cleanly at either end.	SK8713891786		Roman	
5255	Mount	Copper alloy possible mount fragment. Leaf-shaped sheet metal plate with a slit possibly serving as a fixing point near its midpoint. The long edges are lightly engraved and a pair of longitudinally incised lines appear on the display face.	SK8713891786		Medieval	
5256	Coin	Silver coin. Groat of Mary (1553-1554). Chipped Obverse description: Bust left. Mintmark pomegranate. Obverse inscription: [MARI]A D'G' ANG' FRA' Z HIB' REG[NA] Reverse description: Shield of Arms of England and France, long cross.	SK8713891786		Post-Medieval	
5257	Strap End	Copper alloy strap end. Cast tapered leaf-shaped plate with a stepped end, and with six broad curls in two rows on its display face, Thomas Class A Type 2; heavily worn. If this ever has a beast head terminal it has presumably been lost to wear.	SK8713891786		Early Medieval	
5258	Figurine	Copper alloy possible figurine fragment. A bilaterally decorated fragment lost from a larger setting, possibly as one of the jewels on a crown, which might be apt to a Marian image as much as to secular royalty. One side bears the image of a fleur de lis.	SK8713891786		Medieval	
5259	Coin	Silver coin. Halfgroat of James I (1603-1625), first coinage issue of 1603-1604, possibly lightly clipped. Obverse description: Crowned bust, outer circle of pellets. Obverse inscription: [--?D][----] Reverse description: Shield of Arms of England, France.	SK8713891786		Post-Medieval	
5260	Pilgrim Badge	Lead alloy probable pilgrim badge fragment. A torn fragment from a cast badge. A border of pellets confining a looser arrangement of rimmed pellets might suggest the edge of a garment.	SK8713891786		Medieval	
5261	Toilet Article	Copper alloy toilet cistern fragment, as kindly identified by Rob Webley. Cast plate of possibly originally symmetrical form with a central countersunk aperture of diameter 4.8mm with a broad graduated rim.	SK8713891786		Modern	
5262	Jetton	Copper alloy jetton. Milled Nuremburg Jetton, probably of Hans Schultz II, pierced from the reverse near centre. Obverse description: Central rosette surrounded by three crowns alternating with three lis.	SK8713891786		Post-Medieval	
5263	Harness Fitting	Lead possible harness fitting. Cast disc, with four concentric ridges and a matching rim, folded roughly in half. Lightly patinated. This may relate to a series of 19th-century harness bosses which were cheaply cast in lead.	SK8713891786		Post-Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5264	Harness Fitting	Lead probable harness fitting. Semi-circular plate with a moulded outer rim and two circumferential ridges, the former bearing a continuous run of small [diameter c.1mm] pellets along its rim.	SK8713891786		Post-Medieval	
5265	Cosmetic Set	Copper alloy possible cosmetic implement fragment. Cast segment from a loop with a sub-rectangular collar separating it from a thickened and slightly tapered stem with a barley-sugar twist, broken at one end.	SK8713891786		Roman	
5266	Unidentified Object	Copper alloy unidentified object. A thick [1.5mm] copper alloy strip with straight sides and one squared end and one pointed. The pointed end is rolled into a [just] open loop. Suggested date: Medieval, 1100-1500.Length: 24.2mm, Width: 7.1mm.	SK8713891786		Medieval	
5267	Coin	Silver coin. Halfgroat of Elizabeth I (1558-1603), fifth coinage issue of 1582-1584.Obverse description: Bust left, two pellets behind head. Obverse inscription: [E].D'.G'.ROSA [SINE SPINA]Reverse description: Shield of Arms of England and France.	SK8713891786		Post-Medieval	
5268	Button	Lead/tin alloy and iron button. Cast biconvex discoid plain button with the stub of an iron loop embedded in its back. Suggested date: Post-Medieval, 1600-1700.Diameter: 11.2mm, Thickness (clear of loop): 7.7mm, Weight: 4.46gms	SK8713891786		Post-Medieval	
5269	Strap End	Copper alloy strap end fragment. Straight-sided sheet metal strip with a rounded end; a rivet hole of diameter 1.7mm lies at the inner or belt end. The display face is dark but the inner side of the plate is silvery in colour. Suggested date: Medieval	SK8713891786		Medieval	
5270	Mount	Copper alloy mount. Cast plate in the form of a cross with concave sides to its arms and with an elongated U-shaped lobe at the end of each [one lost]. A central rectangular hole of length c.6mm may be the fixing point. Circular stamps of diameter 4.8mm	SK8713891786		Post-Medieval	
5271	Button	Lead/tin alloy and copper alloy button. Cast near-plano-convex button with a plain silvery front and the stub of a drawn copper alloy loop in the back. Suggested date: Post-Medieval, 1600-1700.Diameter: 12.0mm, Thickness (clear of loop): 5.5mm, Weight: 3gms	SK8713891786		Post-Medieval	
5272	Weight	Lead weight. Cast discoid weight with an upstanding rim on one side, and a moulded long cross with a pellet in each of its angles on the other.	SK8713891786		Medieval	
5273	Coin Weight	Copper alloy coin weight. Cast discoid weight with turning lines appearing on its bevelled edge. The obverse bears a classicised bust laureate of William III (1689-1702) with his Roman nose afforded particular prominence.	SK8713891786		Post-Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5274	Tweezers	Copper alloy tweezers. A plain straight-sided strip of thick sheet metal with one end slightly rounded and the other squared, bent into shape with an open top loop, still retaining some tensile strength. Suggested date: Unknown, Roman to Post-Medieval.	SK8713891786		Roman	
5275	Toy	Lead alloy toy fragment. Toy gun. Hollow cast stock from a toy gun, probably in the form of a miniature musket, perhaps modelled at a scale of c.1:10. The wider end is now broken open, revealing the wall of the object to be 1.4mm thick at this point.	SK8713891786		Post-Medieval	
5276	Strap Fitting	Copper alloy strap fitting. Cast rectangular frame with a small subsidiary strap loop on its inner edge and with a widened and thickened outer edge with wavy sides.	SK8713891786		Post-Medieval	
5277	Purse	Copper alloy mount fragment. Cast pendent loop fragment, from the hanger for a purse. A flat arch met its counterpart [now lost] at a narrow projecting knob; the remaining arch has a short horizontal bar at its end. Diagonal file marks appear on the back.	SK8713891786		Medieval	
5278	Spear	Copper alloy spearhead fragment. Cast triangular tip from a spearhead with sharp converging cutting edges, one slightly concave, and with a prominent D-section mid rib which gives out only at the very end.	SK8713891786		Bronze Age	
5279	Strap End	Copper alloy strap end. Cast rectangular plate with a weighted outer edge bearing a line of three spheres, and engrailed at the other end where a low rounded and thickened bar appears on one side only, cf. Thomas Class E.	SK8713891786		Early Medieval	
5280	Mount	Copper alloy mount. Cast bar or casket mount with terminal lobes in the form of a scallop shell defined by four or more nicks, and separated from the bar by a collar. A rivet of diameter c.1mm passed through the centre of each scallop. Suggested date: Me	SK8713891786		Medieval	
5281	Sword	Copper alloy possible sword fragment. A short section from a cast blade of flattened lozenge section with converging sides, abraded, with an ancient break at its wider end and a fresher break at the narrower; the cutting edges are also recently abraded.	SK8713891786		Bronze Age	
5282	Brooch	Copper alloy brooch fragment. Cast brooch, possibly of cruciform shape although, if so, half has been lost. One complete arm retains a thin D-section pin of length 25mm with its end looped round a recess.	SK8713891786		Medieval	
5283	Button	Copper alloy button. Solid cast biconvex button with a central knob or nipple on the front; a drawn wire loop has been lost. The button is coated in a black shiny material, possibly linseed oil applied in antiquity. Suggested date: Post-Medieval, 1550-16	SK8713891786		Post-Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5284	Hooked Tag	Copper alloy hooked tag. Cast plate with central aperture and stepped sides with a trapezoid top loop; a broad collar separates the plate from a very short sharp backward pointing hook.	SK8713891786		Post-Medieval	
5285	Strap Fitting	Copper alloy mount. Pendent loop, comprising a cast ring of diameter 11.2mm attached by a rivet of diameter 1.3mm and length 5.4mm to a U-shaped mount with expanded squared ends through which the rivet passes. Suggested date: Late Medieval, 1350-1400.	SK8713891786		Medieval	
5286	Key (Locking)	Copper alloy key. Cast rotary key, probably for a casket. A solid cast oval bow with stepped inner edge and with a drilled hole of diameter 4.3mm, with an oval section stem with a rectangular bit with a single cleft in its front and rear edges.	SK8713891786		Medieval	
5287	Spindle Whorl	Lead spindle whorl. Cast plano-convex whorl with a central moulded aperture of diameter 7.7mm, Walton Rogers form A1. Miscast, with an incomplete ring of lead apparently poured as a secondary operation during casting in an open mould.	SK8713891786		Early Medieval	
5312	Coin	Silver coin fragment. Torn fragment, probably of a medieval halfpenny or farthing of an indeterminate ruler. No discernible detail remains on either side. Suggested date: Medieval, 1279-1485. Diameter: 14.3mm, Weight: 0.23gms	SK8723191190		Medieval	
5313	Came	Lead possible window came fragment. Fragment with a gutter between raised sides; a ridge on the reverse corresponds to the position of the gutter.	SK8723191190		Post-Medieval	
5314	Coin	Silver coin. Short cross cut halfpenny of John (1199-1216), possibly London mint, possibly class 5b issue of 1204-1209. The flan is curled. Obverse description: facing bust with sceptre left. Drapery may form a near-complete ring.	SK8723191190		Medieval	
5315	Coin	Silver coin. Voided long cross cut farthing, probably of Henry III (1216-1272), probably issue of 1248-1272, possibly class 3.	SK8723191190		Medieval	
5316	Coin	Silver coin fragment. Torn or cut voided long cross halfpenny of Henry III (1216-1272) or Edward I (1272-1307), issue of 1250-1275; possibly Durham mint; if so, class 5. Obverse description: Facing bust, hair [left] of two neat curls and three pellets.	SK8723191190		Medieval	
5317	Coin	Silver coin. Round long cross farthing of an indeterminate medieval ruler, issue of 1279-1485, probably of Edward III (1327-1377), between star-marked and florin coinage to judge from the diameter, so issue of 1335-1351. Obverse description:	SK8723191190		Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5318	Coin	Silver coin. Worn medieval penny of an indeterminate type; no detail remaining on either side, folded or bent. Suggested date: Medieval, 1180-1485. Diameter: 19.2mm, Weight: 1.28gms	SK8723191190		Medieval	
5319	Strap End	Copper alloy possible strap end fragment. Cast zoomorphic terminal, perhaps from a strap end of narrow but otherwise indeterminate form. The putative end is slightly expanded in width.	SK8723191190		Early Medieval	
5320	Seal Matrix	Copper alloy seal matrix fragment. Cast hollow handle from a seal matrix with a separate engraved stone [now lost]. The handle is of conical form tapering to a small top loop, divided from the handle by a crimped or incised line.	SK8723191190		Post-Medieval	
5321	Seal Matrix	Copper alloy seal matrix. Cast oval matrix with a probably hexagonal section handle tapering to an apical oval collared suspension loop. The matrix bears the central motif of a robed figure standing with a smaller item of indeterminate form.	SK8723191190		Medieval	
5322	Coin	Silver coin. Short cross penny of John (1199-1216) or Henry III (12116-1272), probably class 6c issue of 1209-1218; unlisted moneyer, possibly in error for Walter. Obverse description:	SK8723191190		Medieval	
5323	Coin	Silver coin. Short cross cut farthing of an indeterminate ruler, issue of 1180-1247. Obverse description: Facing bust with sceptre left.	SK8723191190		Medieval	
5324	Coin	Silver coin. Short cross penny of Richard (1189-1199) or John (1199-1216), class 4a issue of moneyer Ricard at London mint, 1194-1205	SK8723191190		Medieval	
5325	Coin	Silver coin. Short cross cut halfpenny. The flan was cracked, and broke when removed from bag. Possibly London mint class 1a-b issue under Henry II (1154-1189), issue of 1180-1189; part of legend perhaps lost to light clipping.	SK8723191190		Medieval	
5326	Strap End	Copper alloy strap end. Composite strap end comprising a central forked cast spacer plate of thickness c.2mm which tapers towards a triple-collared ball end, and with outer sheet metal plates of thickness 0.6mm attached to each other and the strap [lost].	SK8723191190		Medieval	
5327	Coin	Silver coin. Voided long cross cut halfpenny of Henry III (1216-1272), class 3a London mint issue of 1248-1250	SK8723191190		Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5328	Buckle	Copper alloy buckle. Small cast single looped buckle frame with a pointed outer edge with light internal bevel, and an offset strap bar. Suggested date: Medieval, 1250-1400.Length: 13.8mm, Height: 14.2mm, Thickness: 2.1mm, Weight: 0.83gms.	SK8723191190		Medieval	
5329	Strap End	Copper alloy strap end. Composite strap end comprising a cast spacer plate of thickness 1.2mm with a terminal comprising a rhomboid springing from another expansion with small pits towards its outer edges; an outer sheet metal plate of thickness 0.5m.	SK8723191190		Medieval	
5330	Buckle	Iron buckle. Possibly cast double looped buckle frame with pointed outer edges and with a low spur at each end of the strap bar [partly lost] in a concavity at each of its ends. Suggested date: Post-Medieval, 1550-1650.Length: 35.2mm, Height: 24.4mm,.	SK8723191190		Post-Medieval	
5331	Buckle	Copper alloy buckle. Cast sub-rectangular buckle frame with a widened and thickened bevelled outer edge with two deep incised grooves flanking a pin rest, and retaining a drawn wire pin wrapped around the strap bar.	SK8723191190		Medieval	
5332	Coin	Silver coin. Penny probably of Edward II (1307-1327), class 10cf5 issue of 1307-1310.Obverse description: Facing bust with wide bifoliate crown (10cf crown 5) and drapery of angled wedges.	SK8723191190		Medieval	
5333	Spring	Copper alloy spring. Two fragments of a coiled spring comprising two equal fragments, each of a turn and a half and of a cast lentoid section, joining at a recent break, but both retaining some tensile strength.	SK8727891314		Post-Medieval	
5334	Annular Brooch	Copper alloy possible annular brooch. A possibly drawn wire band of diameter 2.6mm, constricted sharply to a diameter of 1.3mm at a projecting spur at either end. These two ends are thought to have previously met, furnishing a pin seat.	SK8727891314		Medieval	
5335	Ring	Copper alloy rings. A pair of drawn wire oval rings, each forming an almost doubled coil of length c.25mm, and one threaded through the other. The wire was of diameter 1.7mm.	SK8727891314		Post-Medieval	
5336	Seal Matrix	Copper alloy seal matrix. Cast circular matrix with a faceted hexagonal-section handle which tapers towards a collared trefoil suspension loop. The moulded collar between handle and loop is emphasised by crudely incised lines top and bottom.	SK8727891314		Medieval	
5337	Coin	Silver coin. Scots twenty pence of Charles I, third coinage of 1637-1642, in fine condition. Obverse description: Bust left, XX behind head.	SK8727891314		Post-Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5338	Coin	Silver coin. Voided long cross cut halfpenny of Henry III (1216-1272), class 3c issue, probably of London mint, 1248-1250. Flan cracked. Obverse description: Facing bust no sceptre, hair [left] of neat curl and pellet, beard of fine strokes, shoulder depi	SK8727891314		Medieval	
5339	Pin	Copper alloy pin fragment. Cast biconical pin head with a flattened medial band and a slight collar; a round section shank is lost, Flixborough type 330. Suggested date: Early Medieval, 800-850. Diameter: 8.4mm, Height: 10.9mm, Weight: 1.72gms	SK8727891314		Early Medieval	
5340	Gaming Piece	Lead possible game piece. Cast pyramidal object with a trapezoid base which is markedly hollowed underneath, and ridges ascending where its other four sides meet. Patinated. The mass does not immediately suggest a function as a weight.	SK8727891314		Early Medieval	
5341	Buckle	Copper alloy buckle fragment. Cast double looped buckle with expanded and rounded outer edges which project slightly into the loops, and with pointed spurs flanking the strap bar on the upper and lower edges of the frame.	SK8727891314		Post-Medieval	
5342	Seal Matrix	Copper alloy seal matrix. Cast oval matrix with a long faceted probably octagonal handle with a small top loop with apical knop. The matrix bears a diaper pattern or grid of lozenges formed by intersecting saw-cut lines.	SK8727891314		Post-Medieval	
5343	Annular Brooch	Copper alloy annular brooch. Cast narrow band annular brooch with a cast stepped pin looped around it. The band is of oval section and glossed by wear. The step in the pin is subdivided by a central notch. Suggested date: Medieval, 1200-1300.	SK8727891314		Medieval	
5344	Buckle	Copper alloy buckle. Cast single looped buckle with a widened outer edge bearing horizontal grooves at its ends and as a pair centrally serving as a pin rest, and with a narrowed and offset strap bar. A sheet metal pin is looped around the strap bar.	SK8727891314		Medieval	
5345	Coin	Silver coin. Round farthing of an indeterminate later medieval ruler, probably issue of 1400-1485. Over one third of flan is lost ?to wear. Obverse description: Bust, inner circle. Reverse description: Long cross, three pellets in each angle, inner circle.	SK8727891314		Medieval	
5346	Coin	Silver coin. Voided long cross cut farthing, probably of Henry III (1216-1272), issue of 1248-1279. The coin, already cracked, broke into two fragments while being examined.	SK8727891314		Medieval	
5347	Coin	Silver coin. Worn round halfpenny of an indeterminate ruler, pierced by a knife point from the obverse; York mint issue of 1280-1485.	SK8727891314		Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5348	Locket	Silver locket. Cast annular hollow-backed frame, now broken, with three pellets and a cast suspension loop attached, the latter attached to an inverted heart-shaped frame with curled ends and the pellets abutted by figure-of-eight scrolls.	SK8727891314		Post-Medieval	
5349	Coin	Silver coin. Round halfpenny, possibly of first reign of Henry VI (1422-1461), possibly North no. 1453, rosette muscle coinage of 1427-1430. Broken in two fragments. Obverse description: Facing bare shouldered bust with bifoliate crown.	SK8727891314		Medieval	
5350	Button	Copper alloy button. Small stamped flat discoid button. The front bears a central pellet with four annulets around it and a chaotically radial arrangement of flowers and stems. The back bears a central scar where a separate loop has been lost.	SK8727891314		Post-Medieval	
5351	Coin	Silver coin. Probably a Scots twenty pence of Charles I (1625-1649), third coinage of 1637-1642 (Seaby no. 5582); frayed on one side.	SK8727891314		Post-Medieval	
5352	Coin	Silver coin. Halfpenny of Edward I (1272-1307), Withers class 1ai issue of 1280. Obverse description: Facing bust with trifoliate crown and a ball ornament left and spearhead right; a fringe of hair below its band.	SK8727891314		Medieval	
5353	Pin	Lead alloy pin head. Cast mask of a bearded man with his face framed by radiating hair and a beard following his chin. The face has either a moustache or strongly defined lips and large lentoid eyes.	SK8727891314		Post-Medieval	
5354	Coin	Silver coin. Denarius of an indeterminate ruler, possibly Septimius Severus (193-211) or a forgery of the period, Reece period 10. Corrosion confers a powdery purple grey cast to the coin.	SK8727891314		Roman	
5355	Badge	Lead alloy badge. Cast flat badge in the form of a heart whose surface forms a finely diagonal cross-hatched field with a narrow bar across it rising from left to right; there are eight pellets along the bar, more crowded towards the left hand side.	SK8727891314		Medieval	
5356	Coin	Silver coin fragment. Halfgroat, probably of Elizabeth I (1558-1603); nearly half the flan is lost. Obverse description: Worn thin and smooth. Reverse description: Shield of Arms, long cross. Diameter: 18.9mm, Weight: 0.58gms	SK8727891314		Post-Medieval	
5357	Coin	Silver coin. Halfpenny of Henry VII (1485-1509), as kindly suggested by the finder; York mint (cf Spink no.2249); mintmark may be apt for an issue of 1504-1505	SK8727891314		Post-Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5358	Coin	Silver coin fragment. Possibly part of a penny of Elizabeth I (1558-1603), possibly third coinage of 1561-1577 (cf. Spink 2004 no. 2570). A little under half the flan is lost. Obverse description: worn smooth. Obverse inscription: possibly E.D.G[---]Revers	SK8727891314		Post-Medieval	
5359	Coin	Copper alloy coin. Nummus, most likely of House of Constantine (306-361). Unusually, both sides appear to have been deliberately rubbed down, leaving traces of a helmeted bust right with the end of a legend on the obverse and a plain field.	SK8727891314		Roman	
5360	Coin	Silver coin. Short cross cut farthing of an indeterminate issuer, 1180-1247, possibly by moneyer loan, which could suggest an issue after 1194; the form of letter A on reverse could suggest a class7a, issue of 1217-1242 from Canterbury mint.	SK8727891314		Medieval	
5361	Coin	Silver coin. Tealby cut halfpenny of Henry II (1154-1189), as kindly identified by the finder, issue of 1158-1180. This reporter is unsure of the inscriptions offered below, though the coin is in unusually good condition for its type.	SK8727891314		Medieval	
5362	Buckle	Copper alloy buckle fragment. Thin D section sub-rectangular buckle frame fragment with a housing for a separate steel spindle (now lost); bent. The spindle housing bears vertical grooves. Suggested date: Post-Medieval, 1720-1790.Length: 28.6mm.	SK8727891314		Post-Medieval	
5363	Coin	Silver coin. Short crosscut halfpenny of John (1199-1216), probably class 5a issue of 1204-1209.Obverse description: Facing bust with sceptre left; beard of short strokes. Obverse inscription: (---)S R---Reverse description:	SK8727891314		Medieval	
5364	Weight	Lead weight. Cast globular flat-bottomed weight, probably hammered twice: once to flatten the sides, and subsequently to furnish a thinner top lug which was then drilled to provide a suspension loop. Patinated.	SK8727891314		Medieval	
5365	Coin	Silver coin. Three halfpence of Elizabeth I (1558-1603), third coinage, dated 1573.Obverse description: Bust left, rose behind head. Mintmark acorn (65b).Obverse inscription: E:D:G:ROSA.SINE.SPINAReverse description: Shield of Arms of England and France.	SK8727891314		Post-Medieval	
5366	Coin	Silver coin. Threepence of Elizabeth I (1558-1603), third coinage issue dated 1567.Obverse description: Bust left, rose behind head. Mintmark Coronet (74).	SK8727891314		Post-Medieval	
5367	Thimble	Copper alloy thimble. Cast domed thimble with a plain basal zone with a single circumferentially incised line, and with the rest of the wall occupied by hand stamped circular pits of diameter 1.5mm, probably stamped in eight horizontal rows.	SK8727891314		Post-Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5368	Buckle	Copper alloy buckle. Cast single looped buckle frame with a widened outer edge with a rounded knob at either end of a sheet metal roller (the latter now lost), and with a narrowed and offset strap bar.	SK8727891314		Medieval	
5369	Buckle	Copper alloy buckle fragment. Cast single looped buckle frame with an integrally cast forked and stepped spacer plate and a pointed outer edge, bevelled on its display face, flat behind.	SK8727891314		Medieval	
5410	Pin	Early Medieval pin shank, head missing but the longitudinal cracks can be paralleled on early Medieval pins. The point is missing and the shank has been bent and partly broken.	SK8715691797		Early Medieval	
5411	Weight	Lead weight of uncertain date, shape irregular but broadly a flat topped cone. Through its length is a 2.3mm diameter hole. Diameter 16.7mm tapering to 9.5mm, Height 16.1mm, Mass 20.21g.	SK8715691797		Roman	
5412	Brooch	Early Medieval lead disc brooch fragment. The decoration is concentric and consisted of a ring of pellets and two plain, raised rings.	SK8715691797		Early Medieval	
5413	Stirrup	Early Medieval stirrup side piece, cast copper alloy. The fragment represents one of the two lateral junctions that linked the stirrup sides to the tread (Williams FRG Datasheet 24, Figs. 1 and 2).	SK8715691797		Early Medieval	
5414	Cross	Medieval T shaped object, perhaps originally a cross but one arm is missing and there is a 3.0mm diameter hole through its centre. The arms have a rectangular section 4.0mm wide x 3.4mm thick with slightly wider lateral arms.	SK8715691797		Medieval	
5415	Finger Ring	Roman finger ring, Henig Type VIII, copper alloy, hoop missing, the bezel is in the form of a central, flat oval plate flanked by two slightly larger ovals. The details are hidden by corrosion.	SK8715691797		Roman	
5416	Strap Fitting	Post-Medieval strap fitting, gilt copper alloy, triangular with a plano-convex section, on its narrow end is a finial consisting of a transverse moulding, a small oval plate and projection.	SK8715691797		Post-Medieval	
5417	Strap Fitting	Medieval strap fitting, copper alloy, rectangular plate with an 8.0 x 4.4mm opening down its length. This is flanked, on each side, by three longitudinal steps. On each of its ends is a projection which resembles a ragged-edged leaf.	SK8715691797		Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5418	Unidentified Object	Unidentified object, gilt copper alloy, curved, claw-like, tapering to a truncated point, it has a flattened D shaped section with 3.0mm diameter hole through the rounded end.	SK8715691797		Medieval	
5419	Buckle	Early Medieval buckle plate made from sheet copper alloy, shoe-shaped with one end folded to encircle the pin and buckle frame, both now missing. Through the plate are three copper alloy rivets which are crudely made, two placed either side of the pin se	SK8715691797		Early Medieval	
5420	Unidentified Object	Unidentified and undated object made from cast copper alloy and iron. The object has a hollow, plano-convex section with an iron core. Iron corrosion products are also present on the object's flat back.	SK8715691797		Iron Age	
5421	Coin	Medieval silver cut farthing of Henry III, (AD 1216-1272), London, The moneyer 'Willem' was working in the period of Class Vc-g and the form of the R suggests 5bc, AD 1251-1272), North 992-3.	SK8715691797		Medieval	
5422	Coin	Medieval silver cut halfpenny of Henry II, (AD 1154-1189) 'Cross and crosslets/ Tealby Type' AD 1158-1180) Mint unknown. Obverse: crowned bust facing '[hen] RIC [cvs...]' . Reverse: Short-cross with crosslets in each angle. '] N: O [' . Diameter 17.4mm.	SK8715691797		Medieval	
5423	Coin	Medieval silver penny, heavily clipped but mostly likely of late date in the long cross series (15th century) and probably from the mint at York, although it may be Irish. Obverse: crowned bust facing, Reverse: Long-cross with quatrefoil in centre.	SK8715691797		Medieval	
5424	Coin	Medieval silver round farthing of Edward I, (1272-1307) London, North Class 3c, (AD 1280-1281) No. 1053/1, Withers Type 8i. Obverse: crowned bust facing, 'EDWARDVS REX, Reverse: long-cross 'LON/DON/ [IEN/SI] S. Diameter 13.0mm, Mass 0.31g.	SK8715691797		Medieval	
5425	Coin	Medieval silver round halfpenny of Edward IV, 2nd reign, (1471-1483) Canterbury, North 1668, Withers p.34, No. 2a. Obverse: crowned bust facing with C on breast, 'EDWARD [dei gra rex] , Reverse: long-cross 'CIVI/ [tas/ can/ t] OR. Clipped. Diameter 12.0m.	SK8729090948		Medieval	
5426	Coin	Medieval silver cut halfpenny of Henry III, (1216-1272) struck by the London moneyer Henri> He worked on Classes IIIa-IVa and IVb-Va but is not possible to identify the issue more closely. Obverse: crowned bust facing 'HEN [ricvs rex] III.	SK8729090948		Medieval	
5427	Coin	Medieval silver cut halfpenny, Henry II - John (AD1180-1205), Type 1a-4b, York, Everard ' [ev] ER [ar] D ON [...]' . Diameter 19.6mm, Mass 0.64g	SK8729090948		Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5428	Coin	Roman nummus, poorly preserved and damaged, Obverse lost but the Reverse shows two soldiers and one standard '[gloria exerci] TVS', Mint mark TRP (plus an inverted bow). Trier, Period IIIb, AD337-41, Reece Period 17. LRBC 130. Diameter 14.0mm, Mass 0.71g	SK8729090948		Roman	
5429	Coin	Roman nummus, poorly preserved, Obverse lost but the Reverse is probably 'Gloria Romanorum' emperor with standard dragging captive, House of Valentinian, AD364-78, Reece Period 19. Diameter 17.7mm, Mass 2.51g	SK8729090948		Roman	
5430	Pin	Early Medieval collared pin, biconical head, heavily corroded with much loss of surface. Shank missing. Haldenby (FRG Datasheet No. 44) dated pins of this form to c. AD800-870. Diameter 8.4mm, Length 10.4mm, Mass 1.89g.	SK8729090948		Early Medieval	
5431	Sword Belt	Post-Medieval sword belt or baldric fitting, cf Read 2008, p. 223, No. 803. Leaf-shaped openwork plate containing a central scroll. Both ends are truncated but were flanked by small projections. The face is obscured by corrosion products. Length 24.3mm.	SK8729090948		Post-Medieval	
5432	Strap Fitting	Medieval bar mount strap fitting made from sheet copper alloy. Parallel sided with squared ends, the section consists of a 4.0mm wide longitudinal rib flanked by two grooves which in turn are flanked by narrow ribs bearing finely incised, angled lines.	SK8729090948		Medieval	
5433	Unidentified Object	Unidentified object consisting of two pieces of copper alloy sheet one face of each bears incised decoration made up of circles surrounding a ring of smaller circles set around a similar circle. The two pieces are fragments but do not join.	SK8729090948		Post-Medieval	
5434	Strap Fitting	Medieval bar mount strap fitting, made from sheet copper alloy creased along its length to give rigidity. Parallel sided with rounded ends through each of which is a 1.0mm diameter hole. Similar studs have been found in London in contexts dating to AD 1270.	SK8729090948		Medieval	
5435	Strap Fitting	Medieval decorative stud from a strap or belt, lozenge shaped, face gilt and bearing a raised eight lobed ring set on a diagonal cross. On the reverse is an 3.1mm long x 3.1mm diameter integrally cast stud.	SK8729090948		Medieval	
5436	Button	Medieval button, oblate, and bearing the traces of a copper alloy wire loop. While the button appears silvery the use of copper alloy to form the loops suggests that it is base metal. Similar buttons have been found in London in contexts dating to AD 1270.	SK8729090948		Medieval	
5437	Finger Ring	Post-Medieval finger ring, copper alloy, oval bezel, most of hoop missing. The face of the bezel bears an incised design the details of which have been destroyed by corrosion. A sixteenth-seventeen century date seems likely.	SK8729090948		Post-Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5438	Buckle	Medieval buckle, incomplete and heavily corroded cast copper alloy. Originally oval with an off-set bar (now missing) the outside edge is thickened and traces of a central pin notch may be present.	SK8729090948		Medieval	
5439	Purse	Medieval bar mount from a strap or belt, originally double arched, only the centre and one side surviving. In the centre is pointed projection which extends onto the face of the mount. The surviving end is notched to allow attachment to the belt.	SK8729090948		Medieval	
5440	Buckle	Medieval buckle plate made from folded sheet copper alloy originally held in place by two projecting rivets. At one side of the plate is a gap that would have accommodated the buckle pin. In London buckle plates of this form were dated to c. 1270-1350.	SK8729090948		Medieval	
5441	Buckle	Medieval buckle pin made from sheet metal bent around to form a loop. The loop is decorated with two longitudinal grooves and there is a transverse moulding between the loop and the sharply pointed pin.	SK8729090948		Medieval	
5442	Chafing Dish	Medieval to Post-Medieval chafing dish, or metal vessel, handle-mount. Cast copper alloy, square sectioned mount, 17.0mm diameter x 8.4mm thick with 6.2mm diameter central hole. This is broken leaving one side of the loop open.	SK8729090948		Medieval	
5443	Lace Tag	Medieval lace tag, made from sheet metal rolled to form a tapering cylinder. No rivet present. In London tags of this form were found in contexts dating to AD1300-1450 but the simple form of this object many have been in use over a longer period.	SK8729090948		Medieval	
5444	Strap End	Medieval strap end made from folded sheet metal, unusually short and broad. Two, 2mm diameter, copper alloy rivets flush with surfaces.	SK8729090948		Medieval	
5445	Dress Hook	Post-Medieval dress hook of Read's Class E Type 3. (cf. Read 2008, Nos. 369-72) Cast copper alloy, circular, openwork, both loop and hook missing. Date c. 1550-1650. Length 16.7mm, Width 14.4mm, Thickness 1.0mm, Mass 0.76g.	SK8729090948		Post-Medieval	
5468	Coin	Silver cut halfpenny made from a short cross penny of John (1199-1216) struck by the London moneyer Ilger, Obverse: Crowned bust, facing, [h] ENRICVS [rex]. Reverse: short cross, ILG [er on l] VND (ligatured. Class 5 c-g (1204-7). North 970.	SK8728691206		Medieval	
5469	Coin	Silver half penny of James I (1603-1625) Obverse: Portcullis, initial mark A. Reverse: Long cross with three pellets in each angle. North 2078. Diameter 10.2mm, Mass 0.21g	SK8712791248		Post-Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5491	Toy	Lead alloy toy. Solid cast figure of a man in seated pose bent at the waist, wearing a shirt and a neckerchief, with two small pouches at his back, modelled at c.40mm scale. The head and feet are lost; patinated overall.	SK87209295		Modern	
5492	Toy	Lead alloy toy. Hollow cast, with mould line, bear; naturalistically modelled sitting up on its haunches with its paws together. Broken from a base or setting and lightly patinated. This model may be at 1:32 or 54mm scale.	SK87209295		Modern	
5494	Seal	A lead modern (AD c.1700-c.1900) Baltic bale seal. The seal is sub-circular and measures 19.7mm long, 17.6mm wide and 5.1mm thick. It weighs 8.98g. It has a piercing for the cord running from one edge to the opposite edge.	SK8720191351		Modern	
5495	Token	A lead medieval to post-medieval (AD c.1400 to AD c.1800) uniface token. The token is sub circular in shape and measures 14.2mm in diameter and 1.8mm thick. It weighs 1.58g.	SK8720191351		Medieval	
5496	Cloth Seal	A fragment of a lead post-medieval (AD c.1500-c.1700) cloth seal. Only a fragment of disc 2 (the perforated disc) survives; the rest of disc 2, the whole of disc 1, the rivet and the connecting strip are missing.	SK8720191351		Post-Medieval	
5497	Knife	A fragment of a copper alloy post-medieval (AD c.1600-c.1700) ferrule from a knife handle. Overall, the fragment measures 19.8mm long, 10.0mm wide and 3.6mm thick. It weighs 1.13g.	SK8720191351		Post-Medieval	
5498	Buckle	A fragment of a copper alloy medieval (AD c.1350-c.1450) double loop sub-oval buckle with separate strap and pin bars, missing its plate and its pin and part of the frame. Overall, the buckle measures 11.4mm long, 17.5mm wide and 2.6mm thick.	SK8720191351		Medieval	
5499	Buckle	An incomplete copper alloy medieval (AD c.1350-c.1450) single loop D-shaped buckle with a lipped frame and a narrowed and offset strap-bar, missing its plate and its pin. Overall, the buckle measures 15.6mm long, 16.7mm wide and 4.2mm thick.	SK8720191351		Medieval	
5500	Buckle	A fragment of a copper alloy medieval (AD c.1350-c.1450) single loop oval framed buckle with an integral forked spacer, missing its plate, its pin, most of its frame and one of the arms of its spacer.	SK8720191351		Medieval	
5501	Buckle	A fragment of a copper alloy medieval to post-medieval (AD c.1200-c.1700) plate from a buckle, missing the frame and pin as well as the back part of the plate. Overall, the plate measures 24.3mm long, 7.8mm wide and 3.1mm thick.	SK8720191351		Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5502	Buckle	An incomplete copper alloy post-medieval (AD c.1575-c.1700) double loop asymmetrical buckle, missing its pin and buckle plate. Overall, the frame measures 24.2mm long, 15.9mm wide and 2.3mm thick. It weighs 1.82g.	SK8720191351		Post-Medieval	
5503	Buckle	An incomplete copper alloy medieval (AD c.1200-c.1500) single loop D-shaped buckle, missing its pin and buckle plate. Overall, it measures 15.1mm long, 30.2mm wide and 5.9mm thick. It weighs 4.44g.	SK8720191351		Medieval	
5504	Buckle	A copper alloy post-medieval (AD c.1600-c.1720) double loop sub-oval buckle. Overall, it measures 25.2mm long, 16.8mm wide and 5.5mm thick. It weighs 2.92g. The frame has rounded ends and slightly concave sides. It measures 2.0mm thick.	SK8720191351		Post-Medieval	
5505	Harness Pendant	An incomplete copper alloy medieval (AD c.1200-c.1400) probable harness pendant, missing its suspension loop and part of its top edge. It is formed from a square plate, broken along one edge. It measures 30.9mm long, 30.7mm wide and 0.9mm thick.	SK8720191351		Medieval	
5506	Mount	A copper alloy medieval (AD c.1200-c.1400) rectangular mount. Overall, the object measures 19.6mm long, 8.9mm wide and 6.1mm thick. It weighs 1.11g. The mount is formed from a rectangular copper alloy plate, flat on the front and back and 0.9mm thick. It	SK8720191351		Medieval	
5507	Strap Fitting	A copper alloy medieval (AD c.1350-c.1400) strap end consisting of a shield-shaped plate and a bar-mount. Overall, the object measures 14.6mm long, 10.4mm wide and 5.2mm thick. It weighs 1.04g. The object is a composite strap end comprising a rectangular	SK8720191351		Medieval	
5508	Mount	A fragment of a copper alloy medieval (AD c.1200-c.1400) probable mount. Overall, the fragment measures 19.1mm long, 18.0mm wide and 4.5mm thick. It weighs 2.29g. In plan, the fragment is broadly in the shape of a arrowhead with two diagonally projecting	SK8720191351		Medieval	
5509	Mount	A copper alloy medieval (AD c.1200-c.1400) mount, possibly a belt-stiffener, or strap end. Overall, the object measures 19.3mm long, 8.7mm wide and 2.7mm thick. It weighs 1.37g. The object is formed from a sub-rectangular 0.7mm thick strip of copper alloy.	SK8720191351		Medieval	
5510	Strap End	A copper alloy early-medieval (AD c.750-c.1000) strap end. It can be categorised as a Thomas Class A strap end (Thomas, G., 'Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking-Age strap-ends 750-1100: Part 1', FRG AD700-1700 Datasheet 32, p.2).	SK8720191351		Early Medieval	
5511	Brooch	A fragment of a copper alloy Roman (AD c.43-c.100) Polden Hill brooch, missing its bow, foot, catch plate and the tip of its pin. Overall, the fragment measures 9.6mm long, 25.7mm wide and 9.5mm thick. It weighs 5.01g.	SK8720191351		Roman	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5512	Jetton	An incomplete copper alloy post-medieval jetton of an uncertain issuer. Rose/orb type of Nuremberg. AD c.1500-c.1650.	SK8720191351		Post-Medieval	
5513	Jetton	A copper alloy post-medieval jetton of an uncertain issuer. Rose/orb type of Nuremberg. AD c.1500-c.1650.	SK8720191351		Post-Medieval	
5514	Jetton	An incomplete copper alloy post-medieval jetton of Hanns Krauwinckel II. Rose/orb type of Nuremberg. AD 1586-1635.	SK8720191351		Post-Medieval	
5515	Jetton	A fragment of a copper alloy post-medieval jetton of an uncertain issuer. Rose/orb type of Nuremberg. AD c.1500-c.1650.	SK8720191351		Post-Medieval	
5516	Coin	An incomplete silver post-medieval penny of Elizabeth I. '2' initial mark, Tower mint (AD 1602-1603; North 2017).	SK8720191351		Post-Medieval	
5517	Coin	A silver medieval penny of Edward I. Canterbury Mint (AD 1282-1291; possibly Class 4-5; North 1023-1029).	SK8720191351		Medieval	
5518	Coin	An incomplete silver medieval penny of Edward I. Canterbury Mint (AD 1299-1300; Class 9b; North 1037).	SK8720191351		Medieval	
5519	Coin	A silver fragment of a contemporary copy of a post-medieval halfcrown of Charles I. Uncertain initial mark. Possibly copying Tower Mint Group 1 issue (AD 1625-1649, North 2200-1). The coin appears to be a counterfeit: the quality of the silver is quite poor.	SK8720191351		Post-Medieval	
5520	Coin	A silver medieval cut long-cross halfpenny of Henry III. Moneyer Ricard of Lincoln mint (AD 1248-1250; Class 3; North 986-8).	SK8720191351		Medieval	
5521	Coin	A copper alloy Roman nummus of an uncertain ruler, dating to the period AD 330-402. Uncertain reverse type. Uncertain mint. This coin has a piercing near its edge.	SK8720191351		Roman	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5522	Coin	A copper alloy Roman nummus of Magnentius, dating to the period AD 352-353 (Reece Period 18). SALVS DD NN AVG ET CAES reverse type depicting a Chi-Rho. Uncertain mint. his coin is a 'minim'.	SK8720191351		Roman	
5523	Mount	A fragment of a copper alloy medieval (AD c.1200-c.1500) possible mount. The fragment is broadly triangular in shape and overall measures 17.9mm long, 17.5mm wide and 3.2mm thick. It weighs 3.16g.	SK8727090792		Medieval	
5524	Cloth Seal	An incomplete post-medieval (AD c.1500-c.1620) lead cloth seal, missing the perforated disc (disc 2) and part of the connecting strip. It measures 21.5mm long, 16.1mm wide and 4.5mm thick. It weighs 5.01g.	SK8727090792		Post-Medieval	
5541	Cloth Seal	An incomplete lead post-medieval (AD c.1500-c.1620) cloth seal, missing the perforated disc (disc 2). It measures 22.4mm long, 17.0mm wide and 4.9mm thick. It weighs 4.60g.	SK8727090792		Post-Medieval	
5542	Mount	An incomplete copper alloy possibly medieval (AD c.1200-c.1400) mount, missing part of its body and the tips of its reverse lugs. Overall, the mount measures 16.9mm long, 14.2mm wide and 10.1mm thick. It weighs 2.11g.	SK8727090792		Medieval	
5543	Strap Fitting	A copper alloy medieval (AD c.1350-c.1400) pendent loop from a strap fitting. Overall, the loop measures 19.3mm long, 22.3mm wide and 4.2mm thick. It weighs 2.62g. The loop is quadrilobate.	SK8727090792		Medieval	
5544	Sword	A fragment of a copper alloy late-Bronze Age (c.1000-c.800 BC) sword. The fragment is part of the blade. It measures 15.8mm long, 13.3mm wide and 2.6mm thick. It weighs 1.91g. It is lozengiform in section. The fragment is very worn along its edges.	SK8727090792		Bronze Age	
5545	Dress Hook	An incomplete copper alloy post-medieval (AD c.1500-c.1650) hooked clasp, missing part of its hook. The clasp falls into Read's Class E, Type 3: circular single sharp-hooked clasps. A similar hooked clasp can be found in Read, 2008, Hooked-Clasps & Eyes,	SK8727090792		Post-Medieval	
5546	Harness Pendant	An incomplete copper alloy medieval (AD c.1200-c.1400) harness pendant, missing its attachment loop. Overall, pendant measures 25.2mm long, 16.9mm wide and 5.0mm thick. It weighs 2.64g. The pendant is formed from a single 1.7mm thick sheet of copper alloy.	SK8727090792		Medieval	
5547	Buckle	A copper alloy medieval (AD c.1250-c.1500) single loop D-shaped buckle with a narrowed and offset strap bar. Overall, the buckle measures 47.6mm long, 20.7mm wide and 5.3mm thick. It weighs 6.39g. The frame measures 16.1mm long, 20.7mm wide and 3.1mm thick	SK8727090792		Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5548	Buckle	A copper alloy medieval (AD c.1350-c.1400) single loop trapezoidal buckle with an expanded outer edge. Overall, the buckle measures 15.6mm long, 15.1mm wide and 4.8mm thick. It weighs 2.19g. The frame has a narrowed and offset strap bar and a sheet copper	SK8727090792		Medieval	
5549	Buckle	A copper alloy post-medieval (AD c.1620-c.1680) double loop trapezoidal buckle with moulded decoration on the loops. Overall, the buckle measures 38.5mm long, 25.0mm wide and 6.6mm thick. It weighs 7.57g.	SK8727090792		Post-Medieval	
5550	Pin	An incomplete copper alloy Roman (AD c.43-c.402) pin, missing an unknown length of its shaft. Overall, the object measures 19.0mm long, 8.7mm wide and 7.9mm thick. It weighs 2.30g. The head is sub-spherical measuring 6.7mm long, 8.7mm wide and 7.9mm thick.	SK8727090792		Roman	
5551	Mount	An incomplete copper alloy possibly Roman (AD c.43-c.402) possible mount, bent in the centre and broken at one end. Overall, the object measures 16.8mm long, 8.1mm wide and 5.1mm thick. It weighs 0.88g.	SK8727090792		Roman	
5552	Brooch	An incomplete copper alloy Roman (AD c.100-300) knee brooch, missing its foot, part of the bow and its pin. Overall, the brooch measures 30.8mm long, 20.9mm wide and 15.0mm thick. It weighs 6.4g.	SK8727090792		Roman	
5553	Brooch	A fragment of a copper alloy Roman (AD c.100-c.300) P-shape bow brooch, missing all but its foot, part of one bow and part of the catch plate. Overall, the brooch measures 30.9mm long, 9.5mm wide and 18.6mm thick. It weighs 4.34g.	SK8727090792		Roman	
5554	Coin	A silver post-medieval penny of Charles I. Tower mint. Group D-G (AD 1625-1649; North 2269, 2271-3).	SK8727090792		Post-Medieval	
5555	Coin	A silver medieval halfpenny of Henry VI. London mint. Leaf-Trefoil issue (AD 1435-1438; North 1492).	SK8727090792		Medieval	
5556	Coin	A silver medieval penny of Henry V. York mint (AD 1413-1422; North 1401-3).	SK8727090792		Medieval	
5557	Coin	A silver medieval farthing of Edward I to Edward III. London mint (AD 1279-1377). This coin has been clipped.	SK8727090792		Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5558	Coin	A silver medieval cut long-cross halfpenny of Henry III. Moneyer Nicole of London mint (AD 1250; Class 4a; North 989).	SK8727090792		Medieval	
5559	Coin	A silver medieval cut long-cross halfpenny of Henry III. Moneyer Nicole of London mint (AD 1248; Class 2a; North 985/1).	SK8727090792		Medieval	
5560	Coin	A silver medieval cut long-cross farthing of Henry III. Uncertain moneyer of London or Lincoln mint (AD 1248-1250; Class 3; North 986-8).	SK8727090792		Medieval	
5574	Jetton	An incomplete copper alloy medieval (AD c.1280-c.1340) English jetton. Berry Type 1 (sterling head).Obverse: crowned bust facing. Border of strokes and pellets.	SK8715091206		Medieval	
5576	Scraper (Tool)	A flint thumb nail scraper of late-Neolithic to early-Bronze Age date (c.2500-c.1500 BC). The scraper is knapped from Lincolnshire flint, which is mottled grey-buff in colour with small lighter patches across both faces.	SK8711391792		Neolithic	
5577	Crotal	A copper alloy post-medieval to Modern (AD c.1500-c.1850) crotal bell. Overall, the crotal bell measures 37.9mm high and 27.5mm in diameter. It weighs 35.61g.	SK8711391792		Post-Medieval	
5578	Vessel	A fragment of a copper alloy medieval to post-medieval (AD c.1400-c.1600) leg from a vessel. Overall, the fragment measures 34.8mm long, 44.9mm wide and 16.2mm thick. It weighs 76.21g. The fragment is broken along its top and bottom edges.	SK8711391792		Medieval	
5579	Buckle	A copper alloy medieval (AD c.1250-c.1500) single loop D-shaped buckle with a narrowed and offset strap bar. The buckle is complete with its pin and a separate buckle plate. The front of the buckle has traces of gilding on it.	SK8711391792		Medieval	
5580	Cloth Seal	A fragment of a lead post-medieval (AD c.1600-c.1700) cloth seal, missing its second disc, its connecting strip and part of its first disc. The face of disc 1 is stamped with XXI. The sides of the rivet on the reverse have folded over its face.	SK8711391792		Post-Medieval	
5581	Token	A lead medieval to modern (AD c.1200-c.1900) possible token or gaming piece. The object is circular and measures 17.2mm in diameter and 1.0mm thick. It weighs 1.75g. Both faces are covered in scratches.	SK8711391792		Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5582	Cloth Seal	An incomplete lead post-medieval (AD c.1500-c.1700) cloth seal, missing its connecting strip. The seal is broadly circular. One face is stamped with I:I, possibly with a small crown above. There is no trace of a stamp on the other side.	SK8711391792		Post-Medieval	
5583	Seal	A lead post-medieval (AD c.1750-c.1850) Baltic bale seal for flax or hemp. The seal is broadly circular and flat with a perforation through it from one edge to the opposite edge.	SK8711391792		Modern	
5584	Knife	A copper-alloy post-medieval (AD c.1500-c.1600) knife end-cap or end-stop from a scale-tang knife in the form of two conjoined and near-symmetrical stylised horse's hooves. It measures 11.6mm long, 14.2mm wide and 7.6mm thick. It weighs 4.33g.	SK8711391792		Post-Medieval	
5585	Dress Hook	An incomplete copper alloy post-medieval (AD c.1500-1650) hooked clasp, missing its loop, the tip of its hook and part of the plate. The clasp probably falls into Read's Class E single sharp-hooked clasps. Overall, it measures 17.7mm long, 13.4mm wide.	SK8711391792		Post-Medieval	
5586	Hooked Tag	An incomplete copper alloy early-medieval (AD c.600-c.1100) hooked tag, missing fragments from its corners and the tip of its hook. The hooked tag falls into Read's Class A, Type 1: Triangular/sub-triangular single sharp-hooked clasps.	SK8711391792		Early Medieval	
5587	Hooked Tag	A copper alloy early-medieval (AD c.700-c.1100) hooked tag. The hooked tag falls into Read's Class B, Type 1: Triangular/sub-triangular single sharp-hooked clasps. A similar hooked tag can be found in Read, 2008, Hooked-Clasps & Eyes, p.21, no.94.	SK8711391792		Early Medieval	
5588	Dress Hook	An incomplete copper alloy post-medieval (AD c.1500-1650) hooked clasp, missing its loop and hook. The clasp falls into Read's Class E, Type 3: circular/sub-circular single sharp-hooked clasps.	SK8711391792		Post-Medieval	
5589	Mount	A fragment of a copper alloy early-medieval (AD c.800-c.900) mount, broken along its end edges and is damaged along one of its long edges. Overall, it measures 20.4mm long, 16.3mm wide and 1.5mm thick. It weighs 1.73g. The two unbroken edges are parallel	SK8711391792		Early Medieval	
5590	Mount	A copper alloy medieval or post-medieval (AD c.1250-1700) mount with an integral lug. Overall, it measures 10.8mm long, 7.9mm wide and 7.4mm thick. It weighs 1.21g. The mount is rectangular in plan.	SK8711391792		Medieval	
5591	Mount	A copper alloy post-medieval (AD c.1600-1700) mount. Overall, it measures 24.2mm long, 7.1mm wide and 2.6mm thick. It weighs 1.21g.	SK8711391792		Post-Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5592	Mount	An incomplete copper alloy medieval (AD c.1250-1500) mount or buckle plate, broken along one edge and missing an unknown amount of its length. Overall, it measures 17.8mm long, 14.1mm wide and 1.4mm thick. It weighs 0.97g.	SK8711391792		Medieval	
5593	Buckle	An incomplete copper alloy medieval (AD c.1250-1500) buckle plate, missing its frame, pin and strap bar and fragments of the plate which wrapped over the strap bar. Overall, it measures 36.1mm long, 15.0mm wide and 5.4mm thick. It weighs 3.80g.	SK8711391792		Medieval	
5594	Buckle	An incomplete copper alloy medieval (AD c.1250-1400) single loop oval buckle with an integral plate, missing its pin and part of its buckle plate. Overall, it measures 21.5mm long, 14.0mm wide and 3.3mm thick. It weighs 1.97g.	SK8711391792		Medieval	
5595	Buckle	An incomplete copper alloy medieval to post-medieval (AD c.1350-1650) double loop oval buckle, missing its pin and buckle plate. Overall, it measures 23.3mm long, 16.1mm wide and 3.1mm thick. It weighs 2.38g.	SK8711391792		Medieval	
5596	Pilgrim Badge	A fragment of a lead medieval (AD c.1314-c.1500) pilgrim badge missing its head and its pin and catch plate. The fragment measures 22.0mm long, 26.1mm wide and 2.4mm thick. It weighs 5.63g.	SK8711391792		Medieval	
5597	Thimble	A fragment of a copper alloy medieval ring type thimble (or sewing ring), possibly missing more than half of its circumference. The surviving part has been flattened and is now broadly rectangular.	SK8711391792		Medieval	
5598	Unidentified Object	A copper alloy early-medieval to modern (AD c.400-c.2013) unidentified object. It is formed from a single strip of copper alloy that has been bent in the middle, and curled into a spiral at both ends.	SK8711391792		Early Medieval	
5599	Strainer	A fragment of a copper alloy medieval or post-medieval (AD 1300-1600) strainer or skimmer, broken along all of its edges. It measures 32.9mm long, 26.7mm wide and 0.8mm thick. It weighs 2.66g.	SK8711391792		Medieval	
5600	Mount	An incomplete copper alloy Roman (AD c.100-c.300) "military" mount, missing part of its circumference and one of its integral rivets. Overall, the mount measures 24.8mm long, 22.3mm wide and 11.9mm thick. It weighs 5.64g.	SK8711391792		Roman	
5601	Coin	A silver medieval penny possibly of Henry IV. York mint, Light Coinage - 14.2 grains (AD 1412-1413).	SK8711391792		Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5602	Coin	A silver medieval penny of Edward I. York royal mint (AD 1300; Class 9b; North 1037/1).	SK8711391792		Medieval	
5603	Coin	A silver medieval long-cross penny of Henry III. Moneyer Nicole of London mint (AD 1248; Class 2b; North 985/2).	SK8711391792		Medieval	
5604	Coin	A silver medieval long-cross penny of Henry III. Moneyer Willem of London mint (AD 1250-1256; Class 5c; North 993).	SK8711391792		Medieval	
5605	Coin	A silver medieval cut long-cross farthing of Henry III. Moneyer Ricard of Canterbury, Durham or London mint (AD 1250-1275; Class 5).	SK8711391792		Medieval	
5606	Coin	A silver medieval cut short-cross farthing of Henry III. Uncertain moneyer of Canterbury mint (AD 1222-1236; Class 7b; North 979).	SK8711391792		Medieval	
5607	Coin	A copper alloy Roman nummus of Arcadius dating to the period AD 388-402 (Reece Period 21). VICTORIA AVGGG reverse type depicting Victory advancing left holding a wreath and palm. Uncertain mint.	SK8711391792		Roman	
5608	Coin	A copper alloy Roman nummus of Constantius II dating to the period AD 353-361 (Reece Period 18). FEL TEMP REPARATIO reverse type depicting a soldier spearing a fallen horseman. Uncertain mint.	SK8711391792		Roman	
5609	Coin	A copper alloy Roman nummus of Constantine II dating to the period AD 330-335 (Reece Period 17). GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse type depicting two soldiers and two standards. Uncertain mint.	SK8711391792		Roman	
5610	Cloth Seal	An incomplete lead post-medieval (AD c.1500-1700) cloth seal, missing its second disc and the edges of its first. The end of the rivet (originally forming the centre of disc 2) is inscribed with a design, possibly an X.	SK8715091206		Post-Medieval	
5611	Strap Fitting	A copper alloy medieval (AD c.1350-1400) strap fitting. The object appears to be a convex figurative mount in the shape of a thistle-like flower, with a pendent (hanging) loop attached to its rear.	SK8715091206		Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5612	Strap End	An incomplete copper alloy medieval (AD c.1250-1450) strap end, missing its back plate and forked spacer, and bent at one corner. The plate is broadly rectangular. The terminal is pointed and has a knob at the tip.	SK8715091206		Medieval	
5613	Dress Hook	An incomplete copper alloy post-medieval (AD c.1500-1650) hooked clasp, missing its loop and half of its plate. The clasp falls into Read's Class E, Type 2: shield-shaped single sharp-hooked clasps.	SK8715091206		Post-Medieval	
5614	Dress Hook	An incomplete copper alloy post-medieval (AD c.1500-1650) hooked clasp, missing part of its hook. The clasp falls into Read's Class E, Type 3: sub-circular single sharp-hooked clasps.	SK8715091206		Post-Medieval	
5615	Buckle	An incomplete copper alloy medieval (AD c.1250-1500) plate from a buckle. Both front and back parts of the buckle plate survive, held together by a pair of copper alloy rivets at one end. T	SK8715091206		Medieval	
5616	Buckle	An incomplete copper alloy medieval (AD c.1250-1400) single loop oval buckle with an ornate outer edge and a narrowed and offset strap bar, missing its strap bar, its pin and a fragment of its frame.	SK8715091206		Medieval	
5617	Buckle	An incomplete copper alloy medieval (AD c.1250-1500) single loop D-shaped buckle with a narrowed and offset strap bar, missing part of its pin. The frame is D-shaped in section and has a notch for the pin, but is otherwise undecorated.	SK8715091206		Medieval	
5618	Strap Fitting	A copper alloy medieval (AD c.1350-1400) strap loop with an integral external rivet. The strap loop is trapezoidal in plan and the sides of the frame are rectangular in section. The side opposite the rivet has chamfered outer edges.	SK8715091206		Medieval	
5619	Strap Fitting	A copper alloy medieval (AD c.1350-1400) strap loop with a separate internal rivet. The strap loop is rectangular in plan and the sides of the frame are rectangular in section with chamfered outer edges.	SK8715091206		Medieval	
5620	Strap Fitting	A copper alloy medieval (AD c.1350-1400) strap loop with a hole for a separate rivet (now missing). The strap loop is broadly D-shaped with a globular knob opposite the straight side. The frame is rectangular in section.	SK8715091206		Medieval	
5621	Stud	An incomplete copper alloy Roman (AD c.43-c.300) stud missing a small part of the shaft. Overall, the object measures 29.9mm long and 16.5mm in diameter. It weighs 8.83g.	SK8715091206		Roman	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5622	Coin	An incomplete silver medieval halfpenny probably of Edward I. Bristol mint (AD 1280-1282; Class 3; North 1044-45/3).	SK8715091206		Medieval	
5623	Coin	A silver medieval penny of Edward I to Henry VII. York mint (AD 1279-1509). This coin has been clipped.	SK8715091206		Medieval	
5624	Coin	A silver medieval penny of Edward III. Uncertain mint (AD 1351-1361).	SK8715091206		Medieval	
5625	Coin	A silver medieval penny of Edward I or Edward II. Durham mint (AD 1300-1314).	SK8715091206		Medieval	
5626	Coin	A silver medieval halfpenny of Henry VI. Calais mint, Annulet issue (AD 1422-1427; North 1435).	SK8715091206		Medieval	
5627	Coin	A silver medieval voided long-cross cut halfpenny of Henry III. London, Canterbury or Bury St Edmunds mint (AD 1247-1248; Class 1b; North 984).	SK8715091206		Medieval	
5667	Shot	A lead post-medieval (AD c.1600-1700) possible shot of the "capstan" or "bobbin" type. It measures 22.4mm long and 15.4mm in diameter. It weighs 36.29g. The shot is broadly in the shape of an hourglass.	SK8742790844		Post-Medieval	
5668	Shot	A lead post-medieval (AD c.1600-1700) possible shot of the "capstan" or "bobbin" type. It measures 20.4mm long and 13.8mm in diameter. It weighs 11.91g. The shot is broadly in the shape of an hourglass.	SK8742790844		Post-Medieval	
5669	Weight	A copper alloy post-medieval trade weight from the reign of George I (AD 1714-1727).	SK8742790844		Post-Medieval	
5670	Dress Hook	An incomplete copper alloy post-medieval (AD c.1500-1625) hooked clasp, missing its attachment loop, part of its body and the very tip of its hook. Overall, it measures 27.9mm long, 15.3mm wide and 7.5mm thick. It weighs 1.23g.	SK8742790844		Post-Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5671	Rowel Spur	A fragment of a copper alloy post-medieval (AD c.1600-1700) rowel spur, comprising of the terminal and a small length of one of the arms of the spur. Overall, the object measures 28.9mm long, 14.5mm wide and 3.3mm thick.	SK8742790844		Post-Medieval	
5672	Coin	A silver medieval short cross penny of Henry II to Henry III. Uncertain moneyer and mint (AD 1180-1247).The coin has been broken.	SK8742790844		Medieval	
5673	Coin	A silver medieval cut long cross halfpenny of Henry III. Moneyer Ion of Canterbury (AD 1250-1256; Class 5c; North 993).	SK8742790844		Medieval	
5674	Coin	A silver post-medieval threepence of Elizabeth I. Uncertain initial mark (AD 1561-1582; North 1998).The coin has been badly damaged, but its original diameter was probably c.18mm, hence its identification as a threepence.	SK8742790844		Post-Medieval	
5688	Buckle	Large medieval silver buckle of lyre form and buckle plate, now in two parts. The plate retains its pin. The buckle was originally soldered to the plate, but has now broken off.	SK874932		Medieval	
5734	Scabbard	Description: A gilded silver early Anglo-Saxon pyramidal mount from a scabbard. The mount has a square base and is hollow. Each of the four triangular panels is decorated with an inverted U shape in relief.	SK87209178		Early Medieval	
5735	Hooked Tag	Description: An Early-Medieval hooked tag with a circular plate and two protruding pierced lobes for attachment, one of which is now broken. The edge of the plate is decorated with a border of pellets made from a groove within multiple transverse lines.	SK87169180		Early Medieval	
5738	Cuff Link	Treasure reference number 2013 T845: A silver cufflink. The cufflink is circular with a bevelled edge, and has a concave base. The face has two hearts beneath an open crown. This device is believed to commemorate the wedding of Charles II to Catherine of Braganza.	SK87279135		Post-Medieval	
5739	Cuff Link	Treasure reference number 2013 T844: A silver cufflink. The cufflink is circular with a bevelled edge, and has a concave base. The face has two hearts beneath an open crown. This device is believed to commemorate the wedding of Charles II to Catherine of Braganza.	SK87199124		Post-Medieval	
5744	Jetton	Copper alloy jetton of Hans Krauwinckel II, large Nuremberg rose-orb type, circa 1586-1635.	SK871918		Post-Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5745	Coin	A Medieval Venetian silver soldino of Doge Michele Steno (1400-1413).	SK871918		Medieval	
5746	Coin	A post-Medieval silver 4 sols 2 deniers of Louis XIV of France (1643-1715), dated 1707 on coin. Mint unclear. Obverse: LVD XIII [D G FR ET NAV REX] 1707; Laureate and draped head of Louis XIV facing right. Reverse: [DOMINE. [S]ALVVM [FACREGEM].	SK871918		Post-Medieval	
5747	Coin	A Scottish silver twenty pence of Charles I, dating 1625-49.	SK871918		Post-Medieval	
5748	Coin	A silver halfgroat of the Commonwealth.	SK871918		Post-Medieval	
5749	Coin	A worn silver halfpenny, later medieval. Mint of York. The coin has been pierced in the centre.	SK871918		Medieval	
5750	Coin	A silver halfpenny, probably Edward I.	SK871918		Medieval	
5751	Coin	A silver halfpenny, probably Edward I, mint of London.	SK871918		Medieval	
5752	Coin	A silver penny of Henry V, mint of York, North no. 1404.	SK871918		Medieval	
5753	Coin	A silver penny of Edward I, mint of London, Class 10.	SK871918		Medieval	
5754	Coin	A silver cut farthing of Henry III. Moneyer/mint illegible.	SK871918		Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5755	Coin	A silver cut farthing of either William I 'The Lion' (AD 1165 to AD 1214) or Alexander II (AD 1214 to AD 1249) of Scotland. Mint and Moneyer unclear.	SK871918		Medieval	
5756	Coin	A silver cut halfpenny of either William I 'The Lion' (AD 1165 to AD 1214) or Alexander II (AD 1214 to AD 1249) of Scotland. Mint and Moneyer unclear.	SK871918		Medieval	
5757	Coin	Cut halfpenny of Henry III, long cross. Illegible mint/moneyer.	SK871918		Medieval	
5758	Coin	Cut halfpenny of Henry III, long cross. Illegible mint/moneyer.	SK871918		Medieval	
5759	Coin	Fragment of a silver penny, short or long cross type.	SK871918		Medieval	
5760	Coin	A silver penny of John, moneyer Arnaud of Canterbury, Class 5, struck AD1204-1209.	SK871918		Medieval	
5761	Purse	Fragment from an arm of a medieval purse bar. The arm is circular in section and terminates with a solid globular knop, decorated with an incised band.	SK871918		Medieval	
5762	Steelyard	Fragment from an arm of a Roman steelyard beam. The arm is elongated, oval in section and decorated on the top with a row of pellets, and on the base with notches spaced further apart. The terminal is expanded.	SK871918		Roman	
5805	Weight	A Viking lead weight, inset with a gilded copper alloy mount. Lead weight has been cast into a lozenge shape with rough edges and a worn base.	SK8727690787		Early Medieval	
5806	Mount	A fragment of a cast copper alloy medieval mount, possible part of a furniture mount. The mount is decorated with an abstract pattern formed by various sized circles.	SK8711791806		Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5807	Knife	A cast copper alloy Post-Medieval knife-end or stop. The knife-end is rounded forming a tip, there is no decoration. Part of the iron blade is still attached.	SK8711791806		Post-Medieval	
5808	Buckle	A medieval cast copper alloy buckle plate, the plate is broken, the edges rough and bent. The plate is rectangular in shape, and there are five rivet holes, one in the centre and then one in each corner, non of the rivets are present.	SK8711791806		Medieval	
5809	Finger Ring	A Post-Medieval cast copper alloy finger ring. The ring consists of a single plain band, the surface is worn but there appears to be small, evenly spaced indents in the metal work that may have once held enamel.	SK8711791806		Post-Medieval	
5810	Finger Ring	A Post-Medieval cast copper alloy finger ring. The ring consists of a single plain band, the surface is worn but there appears to be small, evenly spaced indents in the metal work that may have once held enamel.	SK87119180		Post-Medieval	
5811	Brooch	A fragment of a Roman cast copper alloy penannular brooch. The fragment is represents roughly one quarter of the entire brooch.. The piece is curved with an alternate design of ten closely set grooves and gaps.	SK8711791806		Roman	
5812	Unidentified Object	An unidentified Roman object, cast and made from a copper alloy. Possible uses for the object could be part of a leg from a piece of furniture, a large bead or decoration for a staff.	SK8711791806		Roman	
5813	Spear	A fragment of a Bronze Age spear head, cast and made from a copper alloy. The fragment is slightly curved, undecorated, and heavily corroded. The fragment was probably once part of the base of the spear head.	SK8711791806		Bronze Age	
5814	Pin	A fragment of a cast copper alloy Iron Age ring headed pin. The pin consists of a single piece of copper alloy bent into shape. The fragment is the head section of the pin, the rest is missing.	SK8711791806		Iron Age	
5815	Bracelet	A fragment of a cast copper alloy Roman object, possibly part of a twisted bracelet. It consists of two sheets of metal twisted together, one end is twisted quite closely, whilst the other seems to have unravelled itself.	SK87119180		Roman	
5816	Gaming Piece	Two cast lead gaming pieces (although they could also be a standing weights), possibly Viking. The first weight is 16mm in height, weighs 11.65g and is conical in shape narrowing from base to tip. Base measures 13.5mm.	SK8711791806		Early Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5817	Finger Ring	A Post-Medieval cast copper alloy finger ring. The ring consists of a single plain band, the surface is incredibly worn. On the inside there is a faded, rough inscription possibly reading "Z...X".	SK8711791806		Post-Medieval	
5818	Weight	A medieval cast lead weight. The weight is an elongated lozenge shaped, with a smaller internal lozenge. There is a complete circular suspension hoop at the top. May have been used as a fishing weight. Similar weight has been found here, ID: YORYM-089470	SK8711791806		Medieval	
5819	Dress Fastener (Unknown)	A Post-Medieval cast copper alloy hook piece from a hook and eye dress fastener. The body is sub-lozenge shaped with two knobs at each end. There is a longer knob projecting from one side, with evidence of a break, this may have been where the hook was.	SK8711791806		Post-Medieval	
5820	Mount	A medieval cast copper alloy mount, most likely circular and domed when complete. Surface is raised to wards the middle to form a 'peak'. On the reverse there is a single integral lug, bent at the tip.	SK8711791806		Medieval	
5821	Mount	A fragment of a medieval cast copper alloy mount. There is a hole on the surface, it is unclear if this is part of the design or if it occurs due to corrosion as the rest of the mount is missing.	SK8711791806		Medieval	
5822	Strap End	A medieval cast copper alloy strap end. Strap end has been broken. Rectangular in shape narrowing to form a small knob. One copper alloy rivet remains, the other is missing.	SK8711791806		Medieval	
5823	Brooch	A broken medieval cast, copper alloy annular brooch. Inscription on the surface reads Ihc NA[Z] RENNS REX - "King Jesus of Nazareth". Pin bar and pin are missing. A similar Medieval annular brooch is noted on the PAS database from Yorkshire (YORYM-AC2A61)	SK8711791806		Medieval	
5824	Vessel	A fragment of a medieval cast copper alloy vessel. Curved with uneven edges due to breakages. Single raised line runs across the fragment and probably ran around the diameter of the vessel. There is a small amount of curvilinear patterning above the line,	SK8711791806		Medieval	
5825	Brooch	A fragment of an Anglo-Saxon brooch, cast and made from a copper alloy. Brooch may have originally been round. Irregular shaped and heavily corroded.	SK8711791806		Early Medieval	
5826	Brooch	Fragments of an Anglo-Saxon cruciform brooch, cast and made from a copper alloy. First fragment, the largest, is the head of the brooch, the knob would have been at the top, side knobs are missing. On the reverse of the first fragment is a loop where an	SK8711791806		Early Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5827	Bell	Fragments of a medieval crotal bell, cast and made from a copper alloy. Less than half the bell remains. One fragment is worn smooth, with uneven edges. The second fragment is curved, with part of a sound hole and rim remaining.	SK8711791806		Medieval	
5828	Mount	A fragment of a mount, probably early medieval, cast and made from a copper alloy. Surface of the mount is decorated with curved lines, which may have formed several inner circles when complete. There is one lug remaining on the reverse of the mount.	SK8711791806		Early Medieval	
5829	Watch	A modern watch winder made from a copper alloy. A circular swivelling link held in place by a copper alloy integral pivot. The body of the swivel strap distributor is D-shaped, the flat section forming the base, where it curls inwards to form two knobs.	SK8711791806		Modern	
5830	Tack	A medieval cast copper alloy tack. Domed surface, plain in decoration. Blunt shank protruding from reverse.	SK8711791806		Medieval	
5831	Mount	A medieval cast lead alloy mount, circular in shape with a single lead alloy rivet through the centre. On the obverse there appears to be a faint outline of a figure.	SK8711791806		Medieval	
5832	Mount	A Post-Medieval mount, cast and made from a copper alloy. Mount is domed, with an abstract sun design decorating the front. Inside is hollow, integral lug is missing. See similar found on database, ID: LIN-EEFB50	SK8711791806		Post-Medieval	
5833	Mount	A fragment of a Post-Medieval mount, irregular shaped. At the base of the mount is rectangular with a copper alloy rivet at each end. Above this there is a thinner sheet with a straight line and a zigzag line alternated to form a pattern.	SK8711791806		Post-Medieval	
5834	Mount	A Post-Medieval cast copper alloy circular mount with a single integral pointed lug. One side has been bent and damaged.	SK8711791806		Post-Medieval	
5835	Weight	A Post-Medieval weight, cast and made from a copper alloy. The weight is plain on the obverse, with 'XXX' inscribed into the centre of the reverse. Weight weighs 14.15g	SK8711791806		Post-Medieval	
5836	Buckle	A medieval cast copper alloy integral plate, with a fragment of a buckle still attached.	SK8711791806		Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5837	Buckle	A medieval cast copper alloy buckle with integral plate. Buckle is circular in shape with a slight lip, pin is missing. Integral plate is narrowed. There is a small trace of gilding on the integral plate, near the pin bar.	SK8711791806		Medieval	
5838	Buckle	A medieval cast copper alloy buckle complete with pin bar and pin. Offset pin bar with rounded buckle edges leading to a two knobs which flank four transverse ridges.	SK8711791806		Medieval	
5839	Buckle	A Post-Medieval single looped cast copper alloy buckle, missing the pin and half the pin bar.. Buckle is trapezoidal in shape.	SK8711791806		Post-Medieval	
5840	Buckle	A medieval single looped cast copper alloy buckle, missing the pin. Buckle is trapezoidal in shape.	SK8711791806		Medieval	
5841	Buckle	A fragment of a medieval buckle with forked integral spacer. Over half of the buckle is missing, and one of the forks has been broken. Buckle would have been circular shaped.	SK8711791806		Medieval	
5842	Buckle	A Post-Medieval cast copper alloy buckle, pin bar and pin intact. Buckle has concave sides and a pointed notched front.	SK8711791806		Post-Medieval	
5843	Buckle	A Post-Medieval cast copper alloy buckle. Rectangular in shape, pin bar intact, with two pins.	SK8711791806		Post-Medieval	
5844	Strap End	A medieval cast copper alloy strap end consisting of two sheets held together by two copper alloy rivets which are still in place. Strap end is square, but there is evidence of a break on one end.	SK8711791806		Medieval	
5845	Buckle	A medieval cast copper alloy spectacle buckle. Pin and pin bar are missing, but loops would be rectangular if pin bar was present.	SK8711791806		Medieval	
5846	Buckle	A medieval cast copper alloy spectacle buckle. Buckle loops are oval shaped, pin bar is intact and pin is still present.	SK8711791806		Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5847	Buckle	A medieval cast copper alloy buckle, rectangular in shape, pin and pin bar still present. Buckle was probably once used to secure a sword or dagger, there is a curved copper alloy 'rod' exiting the side of the buckle. The 'rod' has been snapped off the	SK8711791806		Medieval	
5848	Buckle	A medieval cast copper alloy buckle, square in shape, missing the pin. Pin bar has a knop on the outer edge.	SK87119180		Medieval	
5849	Buckle	A medieval cast copper alloy buckle with forked integral spacer. Buckle is circular shaped, pin and pin bar are still present.	SK8711791806		Medieval	
5850	Strap End	A medieval cast copper alloy strap end consisting of one sheet folded and held together with two copper alloy rivets, both of which are still in place.	SK8711791806		Medieval	
5851	Buckle	A fragment of a medieval cast copper alloy buckle. Pin, pin bar and sides are missing. Fragment consists of a linear patterned barrel flanked by two knops.	SK8711791806		Medieval	
5852	Buckle	A medieval cast copper alloy buckle, attached to an integral spacer. Buckle is circular shaped, complete with pin bar, but missing the pin, there is a single knop on the outer edge. Integral spacer is rectangular in shape.	SK8711791806		Medieval	
5853	Strap End	Fragment of a medieval forked integral spacer, buckle has been broken off, one of the forks has also been broken.	SK8711791806		Medieval	
5854	Strap End	A medieval cast copper alloy strap end. Rectangular in shape with a single knop. Consists of two plates heled together by two copper alloy rivets, which are still present.	SK8711791806		Medieval	
5855	Strap End	A medieval cast copper alloy buckle with forked spacer. Buckle is circular shaped with a slight lip. Attached to the buckle is an integral forked spacer. Pin is missing.	SK8711791806		Medieval	
5856	Buckle	A medieval cast copper alloy buckle. Pin is missing but pin bar still intact. Buckle has a single engraved barrel, flanked by two knops. The barrel has a single groove for the pin but is otherwise plain.	SK8711791806		Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5857	Buckle	A cast copper alloy medieval D-shaped buckle with integral plate. There is a small lip on the face of the buckle, pin is missing but pin bar remains. Integral plate is rectangular shaped but narrows to form two knops at the end. Narrowed end is decorate	SK8711791806		Medieval	
5858	Strap End	A medieval cast copper alloy strap end. Body of the strap end is rectangular in shape, one end fanning out where two rivets would have sat, both rivets are now missing. The opposite end narrows to form a knop.	SK8711791806		Medieval	
5859	Strap End	A medieval cast copper alloy strap end. Consisted of one sheet folded, held together by three rivets, one near the buckle, two near the end. Two rivets are missing, but the third is still in place towards the strap end edge.	SK8711791806		Medieval	
5860	Strap End	A medieval cast copper alloy rectangular strap end. Consists of one sheet folded and held together by a single rivet, which is still present. Pin bar and pin are still attached, but the rest of the buckle is missing.	SK8711791806		Medieval	
5861	Strap End	A medieval cast copper alloy strap end, rectangular in shape, made from one sheet folded, would have been held together by four rivets which are still present. Strap end has been bent, and one corner broken at an angle.	SK8711791806		Medieval	
5862	Buckle	A Post-Medieval cast copper alloy buckle. Pin is missing but pin bar is still intact. Buckle is asymmetrical shaped with a curved end where the pin would have rested.	SK8711791806		Post-Medieval	
5863	Buckle	A medieval spectacle buckle, cast and made form a copper alloy. Buckle has been bent in half distorting its shape but the pin and pin bar are still present.	SK8711791806		Medieval	
5864	Buckle	Fragment of a medieval cast copper alloy buckle. Pin bar and sides are missing, remains show a two knops flanking six grooves.	SK8711791806		Medieval	
5913	Unidentified Object	An incomplete strip of sheet gold. The sheet is rectangular in plan, around 0.5mm in thickness and decorated with eleven grooves. Treasure reference number 2011 T459. Similar multi-grooved strips of a Bronze Age date are known from throughout Britain.	SK8726390895		Bronze Age	
5917	Coin	Post-Medieval Coin: Complete struck or hammered silver shilling of Elizabeth I. Martlet mint mark, minted 1560-1561. Coin Reference: North Volume II, number 1985.	SK898918		Post-Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NHRE Ref.
5945	Brooch	Early medieval cruciform brooch nipple, 5th-6th century. Top-knob. Domed in plan, convex on the obverse, hollowed on the reverse with incised line around the bottom of the dome, then a groove and then a collar with two transverse incised lines.	SK869915		Early Medieval	
5946	Coin	Medieval coin; silver short cross penny of Henry III, moneyer Elis, London mint, Class 7a or 7b, 1217-1236. Diameter 17.64mm, weight 1.41g.	SK869915		Medieval	
5947	Buckle	Medieval cast copper alloy single loop oval buckle Two lobed knobs at either end of the expanded outer edge, which is decorated with seven transverse grooves. Narrowed and offset strap bar. Mid green patina. Length 20.79mm, width 23.87mm, thickness 3.20	SK869915		Medieval	
5948	Spindle Whorl	Cast lead alloy spindle whorl, rounded bi-conical form with flattened apexes, central non-tapering perforation, one surface decorated with an eight-pointed star with a pellet in each of the external and internal angles.	SK869915		Roman	
5949	Stirrup	Late early medieval cast copper alloy stirrup strap mount, Anglo-Scandinavian, 11th century, William Class A Type 8. Sub-triangular mount with a large zoomorphic head terminal at the apex and smaller zoomorphic heads projecting downwards from either end.	SK869915		Early Medieval	
5950	Seal Matrix	Oval seal matrix. The central motif is perhaps a stylised fleur-de-lys. The legend bears the first name 'ROLAND'. The latter part of the legend appears to read 'RIO', or 'AIO'. There are no abbreviation marks.	SK87249165		Medieval	
10937	Coin	Copper alloy coin. Dupondius of an indeterminate early Roman ruler, probably issue of 43-200Obverse description: Radiate bust right. Obverse inscription: [--]INVS[--]Reverse description: possibly a figure. Diameter: 21.3mm, Weight: 5.79gms.	SK8855892320		Roman	

Ref.	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
HER 'monument' records:					

Ref.	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
MLI50287	Old Hall moated manor house northeast of Corringham Church	The moated manor known as Old Hall may a manor known as 'le Northall' mentioned in 14th century documentary sources.	SK 8720 9183		Medieval
MLI51339	Groat of Henry VII found in Corringham school playground	Find spot of a silver groat of Henry VII.	SK 8717 9154		Medieval
MLI51340	Roman pottery and part of a quern found northwest of Magin Moor Cottages	Find spot of Roman pottery and the top stone of a quern. The area was apparently field walked in the 1960's but no finds were made.	SK 8946 9096		Roman
MLI51341	Part of a polished stone axe found south-west of Magin Moor Cottages	Find spot of part of a polished Neolithic stone axe.	SK 8952 9068		Prehistoric
MLI51343	Church of St Lawrence, Corringham	Church of St. Lawrence, the tower of which dates to the late Saxon period and the main body of the church dating to the Norman and later periods. It is of coursed limestone rubble with ashlar dressings with lead roofs. The tower is of two stages which are separated by a pronounced off-set.	SK 87147 91658	LB I 1064162	Early medieval - 19th century
MLI51344	The settlement of Yawthorpe	Location of settlement of Yawthorpe which was recorded in the Domesday Book.	SK 8967 9191		Medieval
MLI51345	Medieval settlement of Aisby	Location of settlement of Aisby.	SK 8718 9294		Medieval
MLI51346	Medieval settlement of Little Corringham	Location of settlement of Little Corringham.	SK 8686 9109		Medieval
MLI51347	Medieval settlement of Great Corringham	Location of settlement of Great Corringham.	SK 8712 9161		Medieval
MLI51358	Stone Axehead, Springthorpe	Find spot of a Neolithic stone axe.	SK 881 905		Prehistoric
MLI51477	Coin hoard, Corringham	Find spot of a coin hoard of 100 late Saxon coins.	SK 8693 9120		Early medieval
MLI53704	Corringham Windmill	Early 19th century tower mill of red brick. It is a short tapering tower of three storeys.	SK 8794 9095	LB II 1359417	19th century

Ref.	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
MLI54038	Ridge and furrow	Probable late medieval earthwork of ridge and furrow.	SK 8822 9175		Medieval
MLI54223	Dunstall Deserted Medieval Settlement	Site of deserted medieval village of Dunstall. Remains include a network of sunken road and rectangular crofts with ridge and furrow.	SK 8890 9386	SM 1004966	Medieval
MLI84568	Undated clay pits and ?dewpond east of Aisby House Farm, Aisby	Location of several pits, thought to be clay extraction pits, and a possible dewpond.	SK 8726 9299		Undated
MLI86921	Post-medieval pit on land at The Cottage, Aisby, Corringham	Location of a pit.	SK 87185 93005		Post-medieval
MLI87234	Former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Middle Street, Corringham	Location of a former Wesleyan Methodist chapel of red brick with a slate roof and stone dressings.	SK 87046 91148		19th century
MLI87236	Former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Middle Street, Corringham	Location of a former Primitive Methodist chapel.	SK 87018 91305		19th century
MLI88571	Barns on East Lane, Corringham	Location of 19th century brick and stone and brick-built barns.	SK 87162 91602		19th century
MLI88701	Medieval agricultural features, Aisby	Location of a number of ponds, pits, ditches and post holes, as well as the find spot of a silver brooch.	SK 87160 93037		Medieval
MLI88702	Possible brick manufacture site, Aisby	Site of a possible brick manufacture site indicated by the identification of overfired brick.	SK 87160 93054		Post-medieval
MLI96710	Old Hall, Corringham	Old Hall, of 14th century date with 17th century alterations and extensive 19th and 20th century alterations and additions. It has a timber frame with colour washed brick and a pantile roof and three brick ridge stacks.	SK 8731 9192	LB II 1165535	Medieval / Post-medieval
MLI96711	Lych Gate, Church of St Lawrence, Corringham	19th century lychgate with an ashlar and timber frame with slate roof.	SK 87146 91638	LB II 1165563	19th century
MLI96712	Mill House Farmhouse, Stables and Barn, Corringham	18th century farmhouse and stables with 20th century alterations. It is of colour washed limestone with brick dressings and has a pantiled roof with two brick gable stacks.	SK 8700 9159	LB II 1165585	Post-medieval to Mdoern
MLI98184	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Corringham	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow.	SK 8880 9305		Medieval

Ref.	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
MLI98190	Ridge and furrow, Corringham	Probable late medieval earthwork of ridge and furrow.	SK 8864 9141		Medieval
MLI98196	Churchyard, Church of St Lawrence, Corringham	The churchyard at the Church of St. Lawrence which may have late Saxon origins.	SK 8716 9167		Early medieval / Medieval
MLI116387	Corringham School, Middle Street, Corringham	Location of a 19th century school of dark red brick.	SK 871 915		19th century
MLI117354	Dunstall, Corringham	Dunstall, a redeveloped 19th century farmstead.	SK 8895 9374		19th century
MLI117358	Hall Farm (Field House), Corringham	Hall Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8730 9201		19th century
MLI117359	Aisby House, Corringham	Aisby House, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8732 9296		19th century
MLI117360	Taskers Farm, Corringham	Taskers Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8958 9198		19th century
MLI117361	Ancliff Farm, Corringham	Ancliff Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8961 9200		19th century
MLI117362	Park Farm, Corringham	Park Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8972 9197		19th century
MLI117363	Home Farm, Corringham	Home Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8974 9206		19th century
MLI117364	Corringham Grange (Corringham Grange Farm), Corringham	Corringham Grange, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8802 9187		19th century
MLI117365	Unnamed farmstead, Corringham	Location of a redeveloped 19th century farmstead.	SK 8702 9138		19th century
MLI117366	Unnamed farmstead, Corringham	Location of a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8695 9114		19th century
MLI117370	Unnamed farmstead, Corringham	Location of a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8709 9103		19th century

Ref.	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
MLI117378	Moorlands Magin Moor (Magin Moor Farm), Corringham	Moorlands Magin Moor, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8962 9081		19th century
HER 'event' records:					
ELI4163	Watching brief on land west of Middlefield Farm, Aisby	A watching brief was carried out during groundworks for a single dwelling, garage and soakaway. This identified a series of pits excavated within an area of natural clay. Little dating evidence was found, but backfilling of the pits was probably almost complete by about the eighteenth century. The features may have been the source for local building materials.	SK 8725 9299		Post-medieval
ELI5518	The Cottage, Aisby, Corringham	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at The Cottage, Aisby, Corringham. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new dwelling and detached garage. The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil layers and a post-medieval pit was also identified	SK 87183 93010		Post-medieval
ELI5787	Site visit to former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Middle Street, Corringham	A site visit was carried out to the former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel as part of a survey of nonconformist chapels.	SK 87046 91148		N/A
ELI5788	Site visit to former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Corringham	A site visit was carried out to the former Primitive Methodist Chapel as part of a survey of nonconformist chapels.	SK 87018 91305		N/A
ELI6517	Photographic Building Survey of Barns on East Lane, Corringham	A photographic building survey was undertaken on a range of mid-19th century barns and agricultural building on East Lane, Corringham.	SK 87171 91603		19th century
ELI6586	Archaeological investigation on land adjacent to Aisby Cottage, Aisby	Trial trenching carried out on land adjacent to Aisby Cottage. The evaluation found a number of ponds, pits, ditches and post holes. They probably represent small-scale agricultural activity on the fringes of Aisby in the 10th to 13th centuries. A silver brooch found on the site indicates a person of moderately high status in the area during the later medieval period. The site appears to have been abandoned by the 13th-14th century.	SK 87159 93034		Early medieval / medieval
ELI8643	Electricity Cable Replacement Works at Springthorpe	A watching brief was undertaken during the installation of new pylons on the Blyton to Harpswell electricity line. A sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil deposits were revealed, and no archaeological finds or features were encountered.	SK 8794 9049		None
ELI8801	Watching brief at The Spinney, Aisby, Corringham	Watching brief undertaken prior to the construction of a dwelling at The Spinney, Aisby, Corringham. An undated sub-circular feature was revealed which may have been a dew pond.	SK 87284 92994		Post-medieval

Ref.	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
ELI10868	Parish Church of St Laurence, Corringham	A programme of archaeological monitoring was conducted during the excavation of trenches for a new drain and soakaway at the Church of St Laurence, Corringham. Human remains of uncertain date, in the form of three articulated burials and fragments of disarticulated bone, were recorded during the monitoring. Three sherds of medieval pottery were also recovered from the graveyard soil.	SK 8713 9167		Medieval / Undated
NHLE records:					
1004996	Deserted village of Dunstall	Site of deserted medieval village of Dunstall. Remains include a network of sunken road and rectangular crofts with ridge and furrow.	SK 89059 93863	SM	Medieval
1064162	Church of St Lawrence	Church of St. Lawrence, the tower of which dates to the late Saxon period and the main body of the church dating to the Norman and later periods. It is of coursed limestone rubble with ashlar dressings with lead roofs. The tower is of two stages which are separated by a pronounced off-set.	SK 87147 91657	LB I	Early medieval - 19th century
1064163	Mill at Mill House Farm	An early 19th century tower mill of red brick. It has a three-storey tapering tower with a dog tooth top.	SK 87015 91604	LB II	19th century
1165535	Old Hall	Old Hall, of 14th century date with 17th century alterations and extensive 19th and 20th century alterations and additions. It has a timber frame with colour washed brick and a pantile roof and three brick ridge stacks.	SK 87315 91918	LB II	Medieval to Modern
1165563	Lychgate at Church of St Lawrence	19th century lychgate with an ashlar and timber frame with slate roof.	SK 87147 91639	LB II	19th century
1359417	Corringham Windmill	Early 19th century tower mill of red brick. It is a short tapering tower of three storeys.	SK 87941 90960	LB II	19th century

Norwich:

Brettingham House
98 Pottergate
Norwich
Norfolk
NR2 1EQ

01603 631 319

Chelmsford:

The Aquarium
101 Lower Anchor Street
Chelmsford
Essex
CM2 0AU

01245 929074

London:

70 Cowcross Street
London
EC1M 6EL

020 3011 0820

York:

Stanley Harrison House
The Chocolate Works
Bishopthorpe Road
York

YO23 1DE
01904 803 800

Manchester:

One St Peter's Square
Manchester
M2 3DE

0161 711 1740

Cambridge:

50 – 60 Station Road
Cambridge
Cambridgeshire
CB1 2JH

01223 776740



info@lanproservices.co.uk

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

**COTTAM 3
COTTAM SOLAR PROJECT
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**PREPARED BY LANPRO SERVICES
ON BEHALF OF
COTTAM SOLAR PROJECT LIMITED**

September 2022



Lanpro»

Project Reference: 2892H/03
 Document Prepared by: Alice James MCIfA and Rebecca Ryan MCIfA
 Document Reviewed by: Mitchell Pollington MCIfA

Revision	Reason for Update	Document Updated

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Non-Technical Summary

Lanpro was commissioned by Cottam Solar Project Limited to produce an archaeological desk-based assessment for the proposed Cottam Solar Project, within the West Lindsey District of Lincolnshire. The proposed Cottam Solar Project is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP). This assessment has been undertaken to inform a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS).

The Cottam 3 study site comprises approximately 244ha divided into two blocks: Cottam 3a is situated to the north of Kirton Road largely comprising an area formerly occupied by RAF Blyton, and Cottam 3b is situated to the north-east of Pilham. The study site consists of 24 fields, all of which are under arable cultivation, divided by hedgerows and drainage channels.

This historic environment desk-based assessment 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 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. Any potential impacts caused by access routes associated with the proposed Cottam 3 Solar Site will be discussed in the ES chapter.

This assessment has established there are no designated heritage assets in the study site that could be impacted by any proposed development.

Based on available archaeological records, and the results of the geophysical survey, there is potential for the survival of prehistoric and Roman remains within the study site. In particular, geophysical survey, has identified six concentrations of prehistoric and/or Roman period activity within the study site.

The study site is likely to have remained in agricultural use since at least the medieval period. Therefore, there is potential for the survival of sub-surface features relating to medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity, such as ploughing or former field boundaries, within the study site but any such remains would be considered to be of negligible significance.

During the mid-20th century the Cottam 3a site was occupied by RAF Blyton. Remains of structures relating to the airfield operations, such as runways and dispersal areas, could survive.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment of land forming the Cottam 3 study site of the proposed Cottam Solar Project, situated within the West Lindsey District of Lincolnshire, has been prepared by Lanpro Services Limited on behalf of Cottam Solar Project Limited. The proposed Cottam Solar Project is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP). This assessment has been undertaken to inform a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS).
- 1.2 This document provides an assessment 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 designated heritage assets is presented in a separate Heritage Statement.
- 1.3 The assessment 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 Cottam 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), 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 1km search area is provided in Appendix 1, and their locations marked on plans in Figures 2, 3 and 4.

Historical Documentary and Cartographic Sources

3.3 The holdings of the Lincolnshire 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, including the regional research framework, *East Midlands Heritage. An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight et al. 2012).

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.

LiDAR Data

- 3.6 LiDAR data produced by the Environment Agency and published on the DEFRA Data Service Platform (DEFRA 2022) was consulted in order to identify any previously unrecorded earthworks within the study site (Figure 5). The line of the former runways of RAF Blyton, as well as agricultural features are visible within the data set. On the southern and north-eastern sides of the study site low banks can be seen which appear to follow the line of field boundaries depicted on the Laughton tithe map of 1847 and late 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping (Figures 10 and 11).

NMP Data

- 3.7 National Mapping Project (NMP) data was consulted in order to identify any cropmarks associated with buried archaeological remains within the study site (Figure 6). No cropmarks are recorded in Cottam 3b. Cropmarks mapped in Cottam 3a largely related to infrastructure associated with the former airbase, and medieval and post medieval agricultural activity, such as two areas of ridge and furrow to the east of Blyton Grange.

Air Photo and LiDAR Mapping Interpretation

- 3.8 An air Photo and LiDAR mapping interpretation was undertaken to identify any cropmarks or earthworks associated with buried archaeological remains within the study site (Figure 7). Features identified within the Cottam 3 study site largely relate to medieval and post medieval agricultural activity, including ridge and furrow, headlands and field boundaries. Infrastructure and structures associated with the former Blyton airbase were identified in Cottam 3a (Deegan 2022).

Geophysical Survey

- 3.9 An archaeological geophysical (magnetometer) survey was undertaken across all areas within the study site between 2021 and 2022 (ASWYAS 2022). Identified anomalies are largely of an agricultural origin including field drains, ridge and furrow cultivation, modern ploughing and former field boundaries. The survey also recorded numerous features associated with the former airbase, as well as six concentrations of anomalies in the east of Cottam 3a and centre of Cottam 3b that are plausibly indicative of late prehistoric and Roman settlement (Figure 8).

Regional Research Agenda

- 3.10 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 2022).

Assessment Criteria

- 3.11 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.
- 3.12 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 Cottam 3 study site comprises approximately 244ha within the West Lindsey District of Lincolnshire. This is divided across two parcels of land (3a and 3b; see Figure 1).
- 4.2 Cottam 3a comprises 18 arable fields located c.375m to the north-west of Blyton (centred at SK 8700 9560). The centre of the Cottam 3a parcel formerly comprised the RAF Blyton, which was decommissioned in the mid-20th century and returned to agricultural use. Cottam 3a is bounded to the south by Kirton Road, to the west by the A159 Laughton Road and to the north by Blyton Park Racetrack, which occupies part of the former airfield outside of the study site.
- 4.3 Cottam 3b is situated around 500m to the south of Cottam 3a (centred at SK 8740 9440) and consists of six fields under arable cultivation. It is bounded to the north by the railway linking Gainsborough and Kirton in Lindsey, to the east by an un-named lane, to the south by arable fields beyond which is Green Lane, and to the west by Glebe Farm and its adjacent fields.
- 4.4 The ground within the Cottam 3 study site is generally level, situated at a height of around 20m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

Geology

- 4.5 The recorded bedrock geology across the Cottam 3 study site consists of interbedded mudstone and limestone of the Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation overlain by superficial deposits of diamicton (BGS 2022).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

- 5.1 This section reviews existing archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological and historical background of the surrounding area, based on a consideration of evidence in the Lincolnshire HER, the NHLE, the NHRE and the PAS, as well as the results of the 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 assessment 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 Cottam 3 study site does not contain any designated heritage assets.
- 5.4 There is one Scheduled Monument situated wholly within the search area, the Cross in St Martin's Churchyard (NHLE 1018291), in the village of Blyton situated approximately 950m to the west of Cottam 3a. Two other Scheduled Monuments are located partially within the search area; the northern end of the Gilby medieval settlement and cultivation remains (NHLE 1016795), 975m to the south-west of Cottam 3b, and the very western corner of the 'Deserted medieval village of Dunstall' (NHLE 1004996), almost 1km from Cottam 3b's south-eastern edge.
- 5.5 There are nine Listed Buildings within the search area, including the Grade I Listed Church of St Martin in Blyton (NHLE 1064159) approximately 950m to the south-west of Cottam 3a, and the Grade II* Listed Church of All Saints (NHLE 1317137) at Pilham, around 570m to the south-east of Cottam 3b. All other Listed Buildings within the search area are Grade II Listed and situated within the villages of Blyton or Pilham, with the exception of the Old Railway Station (NHLE 1359454) to the north of Pilham, and the late 18th century Mount Pleasant Farmhouse (NHLE 1317186) situated about 530m from the north-eastern edge of Cottam 3a.
- 5.6 There are no other designated heritage assets (i.e. Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites) within the search area. The locations of all designated heritage assets within the search area are shown on Figure 2.
- 5.7 A detailed assessment of the potential impacts on the setting and significance of all designated heritage assets in the search area, is presented in a separate Heritage Statement.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.8 The Cottam 3a study site contains four records held on the HER, consisting of three 'monument' records and one 'event' record relating to previous archaeological investigations. The centre of the site is covered by the former area of the runways of RAF Blyton (MLI54074), in which there had formerly been a 19th century farmstead named 'Blyton Field' (MLI117386). An area of former ridge and furrow is also recorded adjacent to Blyton Grange (MLI54075). The only recorded archaeological investigation within the study site relates to a walkover survey along the eastern side of Cottam 3a that identified a number of Second World War features, all of which appear to fall outside of the study site (MLI7084). There are no records held on the HER within the Cottam 3b study site.
- 5.9 The HER contains a further 57 'monument' records within the 1km search area, including a number of designated heritage assets also recorded on the NHLE, and 12 'event' records relating to previous archaeological investigations. Details of all HER records are listed in a gazetteer in Appendix 1 and their positions marked on Figure 2.
- 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	2
Roman	0	2
Early medieval	0	1
Medieval	1	12
Post-medieval/19 th century	1	32
Modern	1	2
Unknown / Undated / None	0	7

- 5.11 The NRHE contains one record within study site: The Second World War RAF Blyton Headquarters (1419412). A further six 'monument' and one 'event' records are located within the 1km search area. Details of all NRHE records are listed in a gazetteer in Appendix 1 and their positions marked on Figure 3.

- 5.12 The PAS database contains 283 records within the 1km search area, 15 of which are recorded as being located within the study site. Details of all PAS records are listed in a gazetteer in Appendix 1 and their positions marked on Figure 4.

Period	Object type	Ref
Iron Age	Awl	4760
Iron Age / Roman	Brooch	4873
Iron Age / Roman	Brooch	4875
Roman	Coin	4862
Roman	Coin	4878
Roman	Pipe (Architectural)	7869
Roman	Coin	4868
Roman	Coin	4876
Early Medieval	Spindle Whorl	4342
Early Medieval	Amulet	4879
Roman	Finger Ring	7961
Roman	Spoon	7962
Medieval	Coin	4410
Medieval	Coin Weight	7963
Post-Medieval	Shot	7870

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

- 5.13 The HER does not contain any records relating to prehistoric or Roman period activity within the Cottam 3 study site.
- 5.14 The HER contains two records associated with prehistoric activity within the 1km search area: a stone axe (MLI51291) found in Northorpe Beck, over 850m to the north-east of the Cottam 3 study site, and a Middle Bronze Age palstave near the Wash Dyke at the eastern end of Blyton, c.350m to the study site's west (MLI51315).
- 5.15 The PAS database contains two records of a prehistoric date (Figure 4). A brown flint or chert adze dated to the Mesolithic period was found c. 950m to the north-west of the study site, and an unidentifiable cast copper alloy object (4813), postulated as being of a Bronze Age date, was found to the north of Kirkton Road, c. 31m to the west of the study site.
- 5.16 Ten artefacts of an Iron Age to Roman date are recorded in the PAS database as being found in the east of Cottam 3a (Figure 4). An incomplete cast copper alloy awl of Iron Age to Roman date (4760), two copper alloy Roman Brooches (4873 and 4875), a fragment of Roman lead pipe (7869), a Roman finger ring (7961), a Roman copper alloy spoon (7962) and four Roman coins of Vitellius (AD 69; 4878), Constantine I (AD 322–324; 4873), Constantius II (AD 355–

361; 4868) and illegible coin possibly dating to (AD 260–410; 4876). A further two Iron Age objects are recorded within the 1km study area. An Iron Age gold coin was found c.77m to the south of Cottam 3b, and an Iron Age copper alloy vessel mount was found c.430m to the south-west of the study site. There are 72 finds spots of a Roman date are recorded within the 1km search area. Within the direct hinterland of the study site a copper alloy Minerva figurine (4839) was found c.32m to the west of the study site, a lead steelyard weight (7823) was found c.90m to the north of the study site, and three two copper alloy brooches were found 235m to the south-east (9445 and 9446) and 240m to the west (9447) of the study site.

- 5.17 A possible Roman settlement was uncovered during archaeological monitoring of development works at Abbey Farm (now Blenheim Farm), adjacent to the eastern edge of the Cottam 3a study site in 1997 (ELI6987; MLI54147). This comprised a range of features that may suggest the presence of a planned Romano-British settlement, perhaps consisting of four phases dating from between the 1st and the 4th century, although these features were not excavated in detail, but preserved *in situ* (PCA 1997). Possible Iron Age pottery was also recovered during the watching brief at Abbey Farm, which could represent pre-Roman settlement or activity in this area (ELI6987; MLI54147).
- 5.18 The only other evidence for Roman period activity recorded within the HER within the search area around Cottam 3 relates to a single piece of Roman greyware of a possible 4th century date found in 1979 to the south of Hall Farm, almost 1km to the north-west of the study site (MLI51312).
- 5.19 Cropmarks of an unknown date have been recorded within the 1km search area that are potentially indicative of prehistoric or Roman activity. The site of a possible enclosure and building are located c.575m to the north of the study site (MLI87304), and a large sub-rectangular ditched enclosure, that is possibly indicative of a small settlement or farmstead, is located c.888m to the west of the study site (MLI50328).
- 5.20 The air photo and LiDAR mapping and interpretation identified a poorly defined cropmark underlying ridge and furrow that is possibly caused by an Iron Age or Roman ditch, c.138m to the south of Cottam 3b (Figure 7).
- 5.21 The archaeological geophysical survey undertaken within the study site has identified six concentrations of anomalies that may represent late prehistoric and/or Roman period enclosures, boundaries and possibly trackways (Figure 8). Anomalies in the north-east of Field K14 and the east of Field K18, which are located to the west of the Roman settlement identified at Abbey Farm (ELI6987; MLI54147), may possibly represent a ladder settlement of late Iron Age and/or Roman date (ASWYAS 2022). Anomalies in K18 correlate with the location of a concentration of Iron Age/Roman finds recorded within the PAS database. A series of rectilinear anomalies were identified in Fields J2 and J3 that possibly denote the remains of a former field system or series of enclosures. Isolated curvilinear and linear

anomalies that possibly denote ephemeral archaeological features were identified in the north of Field K1, south-west of Field K7 and south-east of Field K9.

- 5.22 Although the previously recorded evidence for prehistoric activity within the 1km search area is limited, the results of the geophysical survey have demonstrated that there is potential for the survival of previously unrecorded prehistoric and Roman archaeological remains within the study site. Where such possible remains have been identified, these present as well-defined anomalies within the geophysical survey data.

Early Medieval Periods (c. AD 410– c. 1066)

- 5.23 The HER does not contain any records relating to early medieval activity within the Cottam 3 study site. Two find spots are recorded on the PAS database as being located within the study site: A large mammal bone or antler amulet (4879) was found in the centre of Cottam 3a and a lead spindle whorl (4342) is recorded as being found in the north-east of Cottam 3b.
- 5.24 Evidence recorded in the HER for early medieval activity within the wider search area is limited to a single sherd of pottery dating from between the 9th and 11th centuries, discovered at the White Hart, Blyton, around 900m to the south-west of the study site, during an archaeological watching brief in 2005 (MLI87837; ELI6195).
- 5.25 Twelve find spots of early medieval artefacts are recorded on the PAS database, the majority of which are located in the fields adjacent to the settlement at Blyton. Within the search area a copper alloy die stamp (4766) was found c.185m to the south-west of Cottam 3a and a lead spindle whorl (9659) was found 180m to the south of Cottam 3b.
- 5.26 Etymology of Blyton (*Blitone*), which is situated c.240m to the south-west of Cottam 3a, is derived from the Old English meaning the ‘farmstead of called Blitha’ (Mills 2011, 64). Likewise, Pilham (MLI51332), located 200m to the west of Cottam 3b, is also suggested to be of an Old English origin meaning either ‘Homestead made with stakes’ or ‘Pila’s Homestead’ (University of Nottingham 2022; Mills 2011). Both villages along with Aisby (MLI51345), which is located 970m to the south of the study site, and the deserted medieval village of Dunstall, almost 1km to the south-east of the study site (NHLE 1004996; MLI54223), are first recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 suggesting that they are all likely to have their origin in at least the late Anglo-Saxon period. Whilst Dunstall is recorded in the Domesday Book as being a reasonable sized village of 17 households, both Pilham and Aisby were relatively small only containing eight households. Conversely Blyton is not recorded as having a population which may indicate that it lay in waste as an abandoned settlement at the time of the survey.
- 5.27 To the south of Pilham, a deserted settlement at Gilby is not recorded until 1138-9 (NHLE 1016795) although its place-name contains a Scandinavian personal name of Irish origin (MLI50534). The Church of St Martin at Blyton (NHLE1064159; MLI51314) has its origins in the 11th century.

- 5.28 The documentary and archaeological evidence for the area around the Cottam 3 study site suggests that the present pattern of villages and hamlets broadly represents the pattern of at Late Anglo-Saxon period settlement. The land surrounding these settlements is likely to have been used for agriculture. It is considered that although there may be some limited potential for the survival of previously unrecorded remains relating to Early Anglo-Saxon period activity away from the pattern of settlements that may have emerged in the Middle to Late Anglo-Saxon periods, it is likely that the Cottam 3 study site remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the early medieval period.

Medieval Period (c. 1066 – c. 1540)

- 5.29 The study site contains one record relating to the medieval period relating to the former remains of ridge and furrow ploughing situated on the western side of the Cottam 3 study site, adjacent to Blyton Grange (Field K5). Indeed, the majority of the records relating to medieval activity within the wider search area relate to previously identified ridge and furrow. Anomalies associated with ridge and furrow appear commonly in the geophysical survey results (ASWYAS 2022).
- 5.30 The village of Blyton appears to have been an average sized settlement in the early 14th century, recovering from the affects of the Black Death in the mid-14th century, and expanded into the early 16th century (MLI51317). Pilham may always have been a relatively small settlement; the HER records that there is little evidence to suggest that it has shrunken extensively since the medieval period (MLI51332). Air photo and LiDAR mapping and interpretation has identified possible settlement remains lying directly to the north-east of the village (Figure 7). To the south of Pilham, Gilby is first documented in the early 12th century, and is recorded together with Pilham in the Lay Subsidies of the early 14th century (MLI50534). There was at least one resident here in 1431, and four landholders are documented in 1616. To the south-east of Gilby, and c.930m to the south of Parcel B of the Cottam 3 study site, the village of Aisby may never have been particularly large, and no earthwork remains have been recorded that could suggest a shrunken settlement (MLI51345), although the remains of a number of ponds, ditches and post holes, together with a find of a silver brooch, have been recorded in the vicinity (MLI88701; ELI6586).
- 5.31 The deserted medieval settlement of Dunstall is situated almost 1km to the south-east of Cottam 3a (NHLE 1004996; MLI54223), and comprises the earthwork remains of sunken road, crofts and surrounding ridge and furrow. A chapel is recorded at Dunstall in 1277, and in 1334 the settlement here was assessed as a separate village, with twenty people paying poll tax in 1377. The principal period of desertion of the village may have been during the late 15th or early 16th century, when the surrounding fields were converted to pasture, and in 1543/44 only two taxpayers are recorded here.
- 5.32 The PAS database contains two records of a medieval date within the study area. A copper alloy artefact (7963), possibly a coin weight or coin of uncertain date was found in the north-

east of Cottam 3a and a silver penny of Edward I or Edward II (4410) was found next to a field boundary in Cottam 3b.

- 5.33 The hinterland of these settlements would have been in agricultural use, as demonstrated by ridge furrow recorded in fields surrounding Blyton, Pilham and Blyton Grange Farm on the HER (MLI54070, MLI54075, MLI54076, MLI54077, MLI125520, MLI125593), the NRHE (1054700), visible on LiDAR survey data (Figure 5), recorded by the NMP (Figure 6) and mapped by the air photo and LiDAR mapping and interpretation (Figure 7). Geophysical anomalies of an agricultural nature have also been identified within the study site that are plausibly caused by ridge and furrow (ASWYAS 2022).
- 5.34 The Cottam 3 study site appears to have been outside the area of any medieval settlement and is likely to have remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the medieval period, attested by HER records and anomalies identified through geophysical survey that are related to former ridge and furrow. Therefore any potential buried archaeological features dating to the medieval period are likely to relate to agricultural activity, such as ploughing or drainage features, and would be considered to be of negligible significance.

Post-medieval and Modern Periods (c.1540 – Present)

- 5.35 The Cottam 3 study site was primarily in agricultural use throughout the post-medieval period as demonstrated by the numerous agricultural features, including ridge and furrow, ploughing and former field boundaries, that have been mapped from LiDAR and aerial imagery (Figures 5 to 7) and geophysical survey data (ASWYAS 2022).
- 5.36 The field pattern within the Cottam 3 study site is the result of enclosure undertaken from the late 18th century as part of the wider enclosure of land within Blyton, Wharton, Pilham and Gilby (Kain et al. 2004, 302). This saw the transformation of the landscape from one of open fields which had existed since the medieval period, through to a pattern of large fields defined by straight, surveyed, field boundaries (Figures 9 to 11).
- 5.37 The Bliton, Wharton, Pilham and Gilby enclosure map of 1805 (Figure 9) shows Cottam 3a comprising nine fields belonging to five owners, and Cottam 3b is divided into eight fields belonging to three landowners.
- 5.38 The Laughton tithe map of 1847 (Figure 10) covers part of the north-east of Cottam 3a, and shows the area as being divided into 20 fields belonging to a single landowner with four occupiers (Appendix 2). The majority of fields were under arable cultivation, with six fields being used as pasture or for mowing. Cold Harbour farmstead is recorded on the tithe map as a parallel shaped farm unit belonging to Hugo Charles Meynell Ingram and being occupied by James and John Musgrave. The remaining sections of the study site lie within the Pilham and Blyton parishes, tithe maps for which are not accessible.
- 5.39 The first edition 1885-1886 Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Figure 11) shows minor changes in field boundaries along the southern edge of the Laughton Parish; numerous field boundaries have been added in the Blyton and Pilham parishes. Cold Harbour Farm has grown into a

courtyard shaped unit. Blyton Grange Farm (MLI117385), which is located directly to the north of the Cottam 3a study site, also forms a fairly substantial courtyard farm unit. Courtyard farm types are commonly found across Lincolnshire as they are well suited to arable farming techniques which require space for stacking, storing and processing harvested grains (Historic England 2015, 16). The relationship between the buildings and the field boundaries belonging to the former Blyton Field Farm (MLI117386), which was located in the south of Cottam 3a, suggest that farmstead was established post-enclosure. The Great Grimsby and Sheffield Junction Railway line (1365516), which was opened by 1850, is shown to run directly to the north of Cottam 3b. Blyton Railway Station (MLI116144) which operated between 1848 and 1959, is shown as being located c.380m to the west of the study site.

- 5.40 The field pattern established across the site in the late 18th century continued to exist through the early 20th century (Figures 12 and 13). Cold Harbour, Blyton Grange and Blyton Field Farms had expanded with the erection of additional farm buildings by the time that the 1905 OS map was surveyed (Figure 12). In early 1941, the area was chosen for the site of RAF Blyton (MLI54074) and the base was opened in November 1942 (Figure 14). During the Second World War c.450 new service airfields were established in England; Lincolnshire saw highest number of airfields established with 48 bases being opened across the county (Francis *et al.* 2016, 4). RAF Blyton had a 'B2' function, which generally included provision for bombers, training and an Operational Conversion Unit (Francis *et al.* 2016, 32). The former field pattern within the centre of the Cottam 3 study site was cleared, and the Blyton Field farmstead demolished, to make way for a standard 'Class A' runway pattern, consisting of three hardened runways and a concrete perimeter track linking 36 hard-standings. Following the war, the base was used for storage until 1947, and was used as a relief landing field in the 1950s, but finally closed in May 1954, and the area of the airfield within the study site reverted back to agricultural use. The layout of the airfield is first shown on the 1982 OS map (Figure 15) following its decommissioning from military service, by which time the majority of field boundaries within Cottam 3a had been removed, and the area composed of several large fields. Buried vestiges of the former airfield are visible as cropmarks and earthworks on LiDAR survey data and aerial imagery (Figures 5 to 7) and were identified through geophysical survey, which recorded numerous areas of magnetic disturbance that are caused by runways and aircraft dispersal areas (ASWYAS 2022).
- 5.41 The field pattern within the Cottam 3b study site remained unchanged throughout the 19th century and first half of the 20th century. By the 1980s, however, numerous field boundaries had been removed to allow for larger fields, more conducive to intensive modern farming techniques. Former field boundaries are visible within LiDAR survey data and aerial photographs (Figures 5 to 7) and have been mapped as isolated linear anomalies within geophysical survey data (ASWYAS 2022).
- 5.42 Any potential buried archaeological features dating to the post-medieval period that may be present within the Cottam 3 study site are likely to relate to agricultural activity, such as ploughing, field boundaries and drainage, and would be considered to be of negligible

significance. It is possible that sub-surface remains relating to the 19th century Blyton Field farmstead (MLI117412) could survive within the study site, but it is considered that any such remains would be of no greater than local significance. It is also possible that buried remains relating to former airfield structures could survive in places, but it is likely any substantial remains associated with runway surfaces and other structures within the arable fields will have been removed following the decommissioning of the airfield in the 1950s to allow for arable cultivation.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

5.43 The study site comprises three Historic Landscape Categorisation types (Figure 17).

Site	HLC type	Period	Ref
Cottam 3a	Modern Fields	1945 - 2010	HLI18937
Cottam 3a	Military Airfield	1945 - 2010	HLI18742
Cottam 3a	Modern Fields	1945 - 2010	HLI18965
Cottam 3a	Modern Fields	1945 - 2010	HLI18961
Cottam 3b	Parliamentary Planned Enclosure	1797 - 2009	HLI18970
Cottam 3b	Modern Fields	1945 - 2010	HLI18969
Cottam 3b	Modern Fields	1945 - 2010	HLI19154

6 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Designated Heritage Assets

- 6.1 The Cottam 3 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

- 6.3 Despite the lack or limited nature of recorded evidence for prehistoric and Roman period activity within the HER for the Cottam 3 study site, the results of the geophysical survey have identified six concentrations of anomalies that are likely to represent activity of a late prehistoric or Roman period date based on their morphology (Figure 8). Anomalies in the north-east of Parcel K14 and the east of Parcel K18, within Cottam 3a, which are located to the west of the Roman settlement identified at Abbey Farm (ELI6987; MLI54147), correspond with the locations of a series of Iron Age and Roman finds recorded within the PAS database, and may represent settlements of late Iron Age and/or Roman date (ASWYAS 2022). Isolated curvilinear and linear anomalies were identified in Parcels K1, K7, and K9, but lacked the necessary patterning for conclusive interpretation and so their origin is unknown.

- 6.4 Within Cottam 3b, further anomalies identified to the west of Parcel J3 and east of Field J2 could represent the remains of a former field system or enclosure of a late prehistoric and/or Roman period date. The significance of any archaeological remains surviving within the study site, which date to the prehistoric or Roman periods, would be vested in their evidential value and the potential contribution these could make to national and regional research agendas.
- 6.5 It is considered that the Cottam 3 study site primarily remained in agricultural use since at least the medieval period. This is supported by the results of the geophysical survey which identified extensive evidence for agricultural features such as ridge and furrow, field boundaries, land drains etc. Therefore the majority of any potential buried archaeological features dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods within the Cottam 3 study site are likely to relate to agricultural activity and would be considered to be of negligible significance.
- 6.6 Cottam 3a formed part of RAF Blyton during the 20th century and geophysical survey has demonstrated that buried remains related to the airfield features are present, such as runways and dispersal areas. Any such remains are considered to be unlikely to be of greater than local significance.

7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Proposed Development

- 7.1 The proposed development within the study site forms part of the wider Cottam Solar Project. The Scheme consists of four electricity generating stations (Cottam 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.

Previous Impacts

- 7.2 Much of the central area of the Cottam 3a study site has been disturbed by the construction and operation of the former RAF Blyton in the 1940s and 1950s, including the construction of runways. The removal of these runways from the mid-1950s will also have impacted this central part of the study site, as will subsequent modern ploughing.
- 7.3 The Cottam 3 study site as a whole has also been subject to removal of post-medieval field boundaries from the middle of the 20th century, as well as intensive modern ploughing and land drainage schemes.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 7.4 The proposed development will have no direct impacts upon any designated heritage assets.
- 7.5 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

- 7.6 The assessment has established that there is a potential for the survival of buried remains of a prehistoric and/or Roman period date within specific areas of the Cottam 3 study site that could be impacted by the proposed development. Based on the results of the geophysical survey it is considered that there is a high potential for buried remains to be present in Parcels J2, J3, K14 and K18, as identified through geophysical survey and from previous archaeological records.
- 7.7 There is some limited potential for the survival of sub-surface features relating to medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity within the Cottam 3 study site, such as ploughing, drainage or former field boundaries, which could be impacted by the proposed development, but any such remains would be considered to be of negligible significance.
- 7.8 Geophysical survey results have also mapped evidence of buried features associated with the former airfield being present within the study site, such as runways and aircraft dispersal areas, which could be impacted by any development.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the significance and archaeological potential of the Cottam 3 site, which forms part of the overall Cottam 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.
- 8.3 This assessment has established there are no designated heritage assets in the study site and there will be no impact on the setting and significance of any designated heritage assets within the surrounding area.
- 8.4 Based on available archaeological records, and the results of the geophysical survey, there is potential for the survival of prehistoric and Roman remains within the study site. Geophysical survey, has identified six possible concentrations where there is potential for the survival of prehistoric and/or Roman period activity within the study site.
- 8.5 The study site is likely to have remained in agricultural use since at least the medieval period. Therefore, there is potential for the survival of sub-surface features relating to medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity, such as ploughing or former field boundaries, within the study site but any such remains would be considered to be of negligible significance.
- 8.6 During the mid-20th century the Cottam 3a site was largely occupied by RAF Blyton. Remains of structures relating to the airfield operations, such as runways and dispersal areas, could survive, but it is considered unlikely that these would be of greater than local significance.

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Historical Mapping

- Bylton, Pilham and Gilby Enclosure Map, 1805
- Laughton Tithe Map, 1847
- Ordnance Survey 1885-1886, First Edition County Series 6-inch map

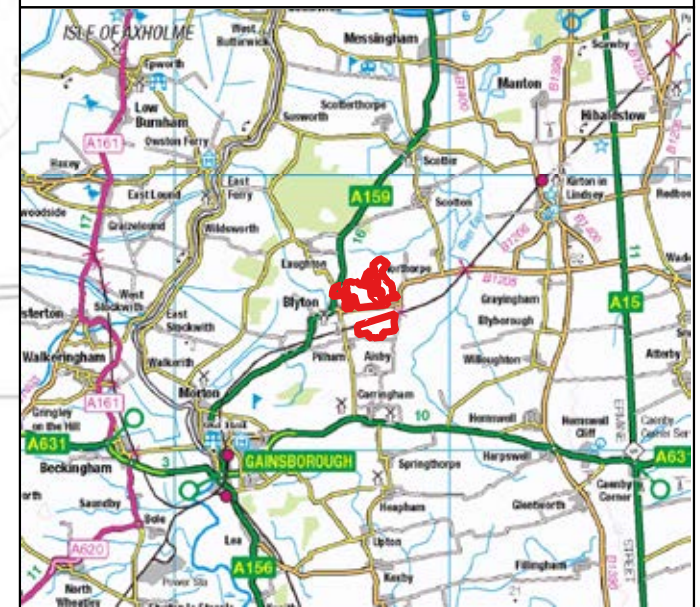
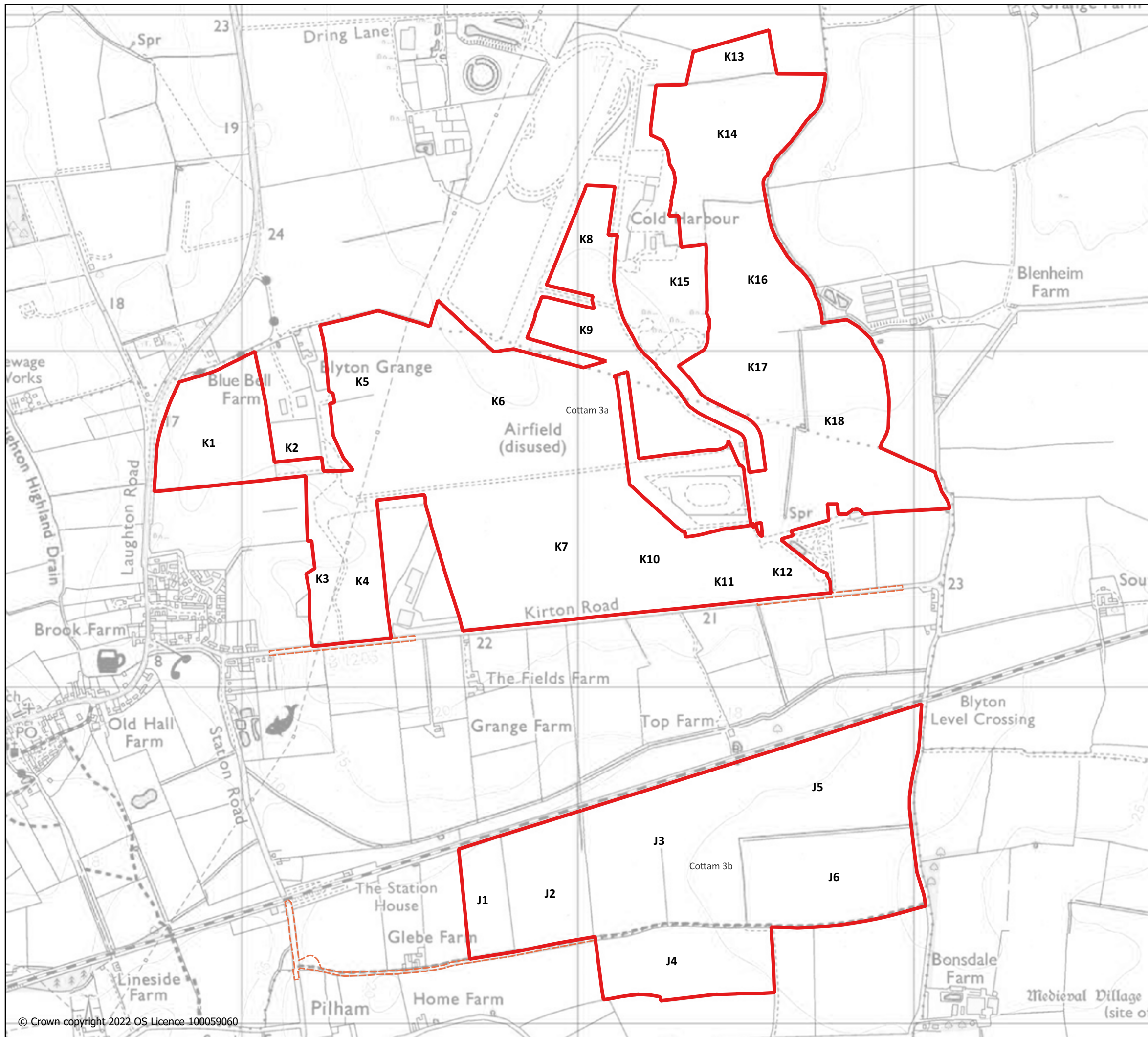
Ordnance Survey 1905, County Series 6-inch map

Ordnance Survey 1948, County Series 6-inch map

Ordnance Survey 1951, County Series 6-inch map

Ordnance Survey 1982, National Grid Series 1:10,000 scale map

Figures



- Study Site
- Access Routes

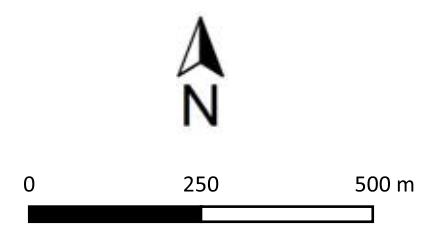
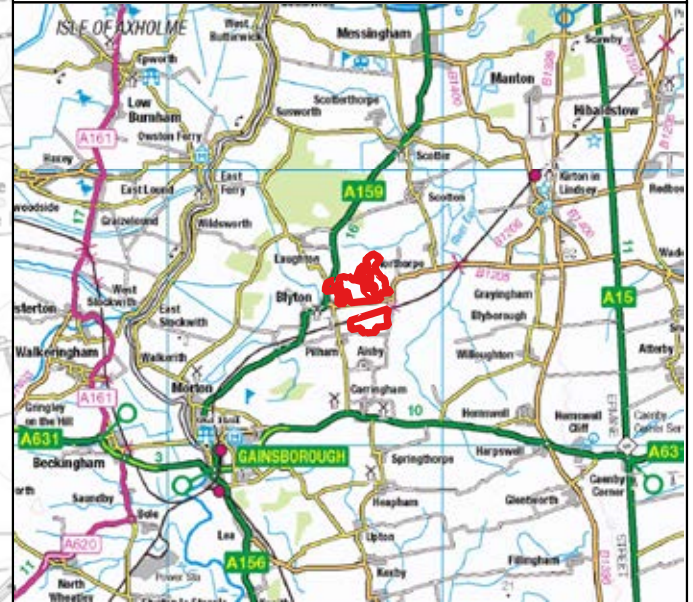
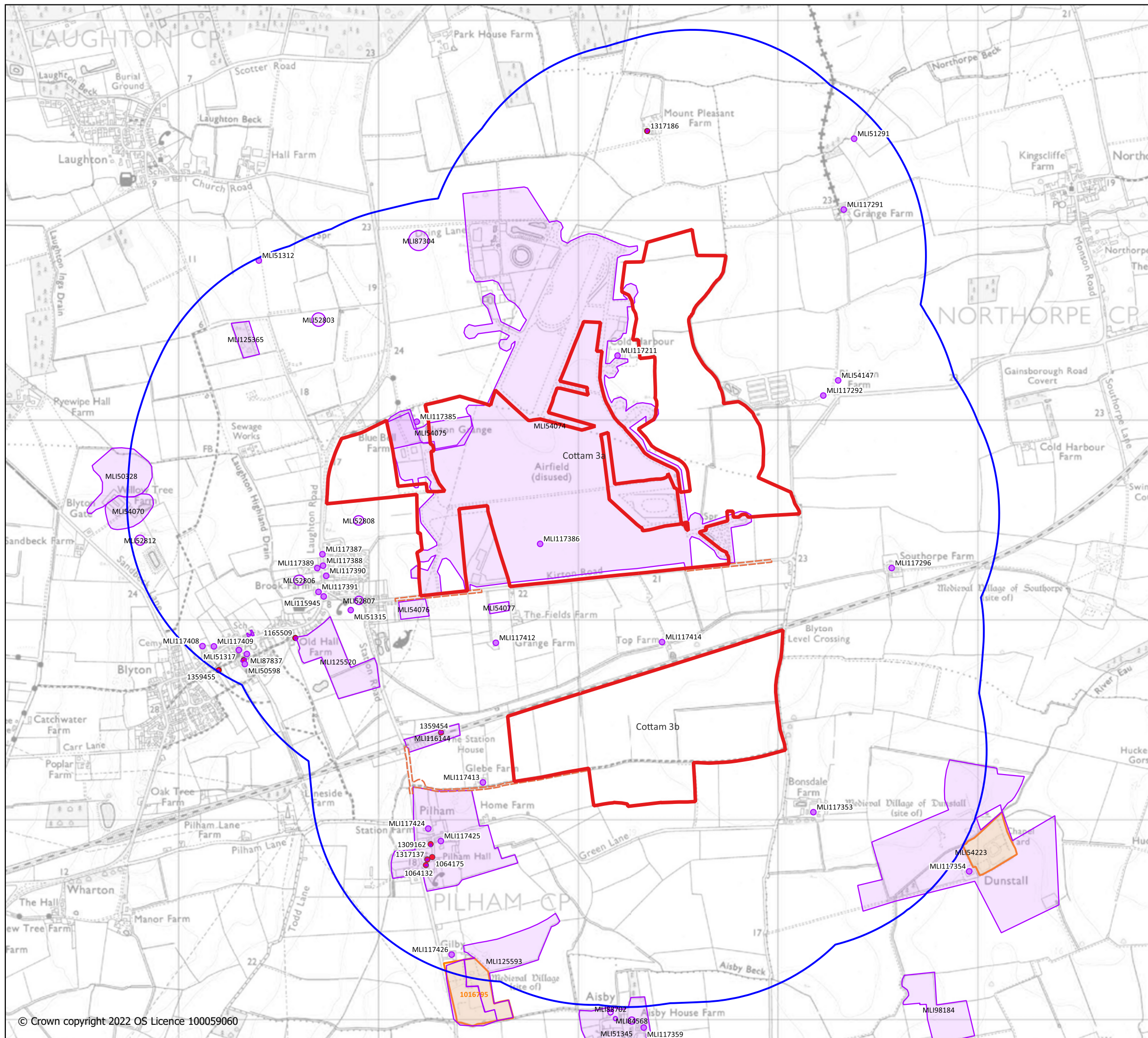


Figure 1. The location of fields within the Cottam 3 study site



- Study Site
- Access Routes
- Search Area (1km)
- Scheduled Monuments
- Listed Buildings
- HER 'monument' point
- HER 'monument' area
- HER 'monument' line
- HER 'event' point
- HER 'event' area
- HER 'event' line

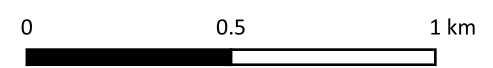
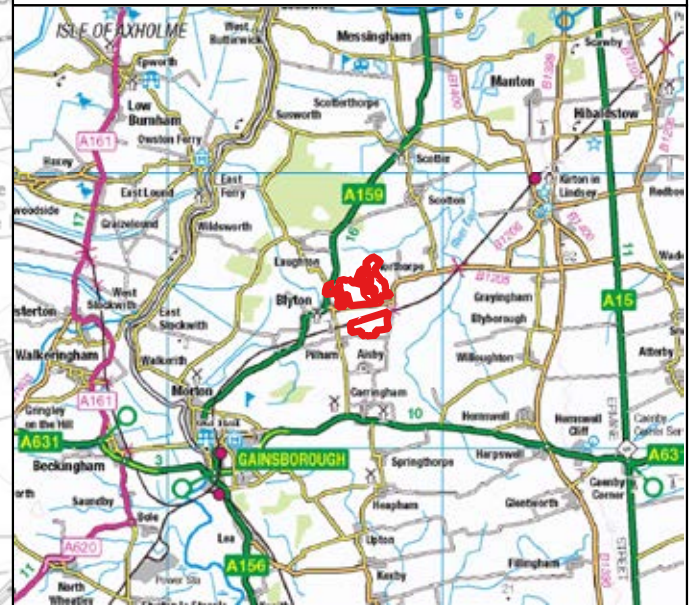
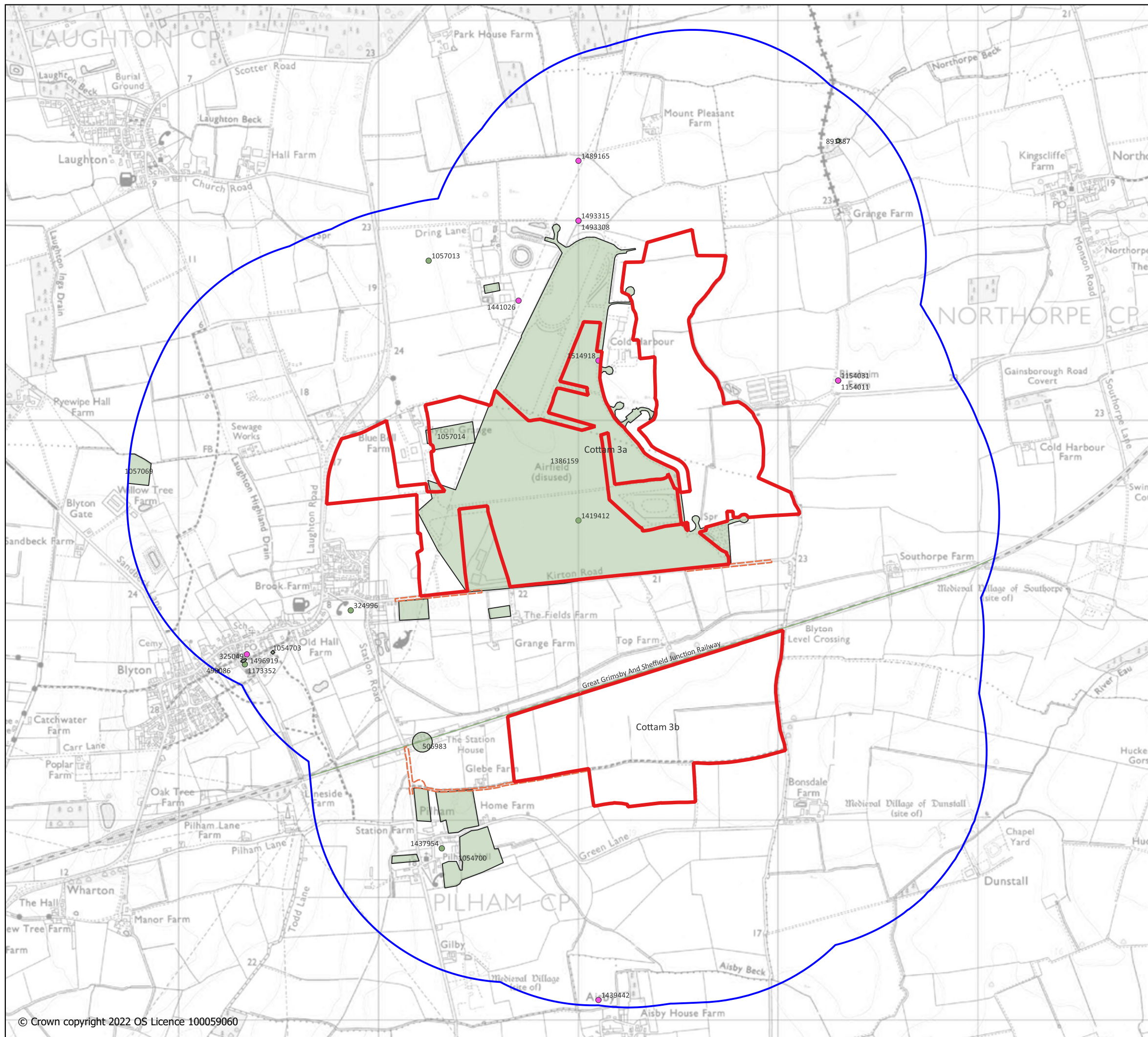


Figure 2. The Cottam 3 study site and search area with the location of HER and NHLE records



- Study Site
- Access Routes
- Search Area (1km)
- NRHE 'event' point
- NRHE 'monument' line
- NRHE 'monument' point
- NRHE 'monument' polygon

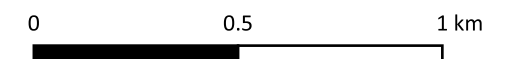
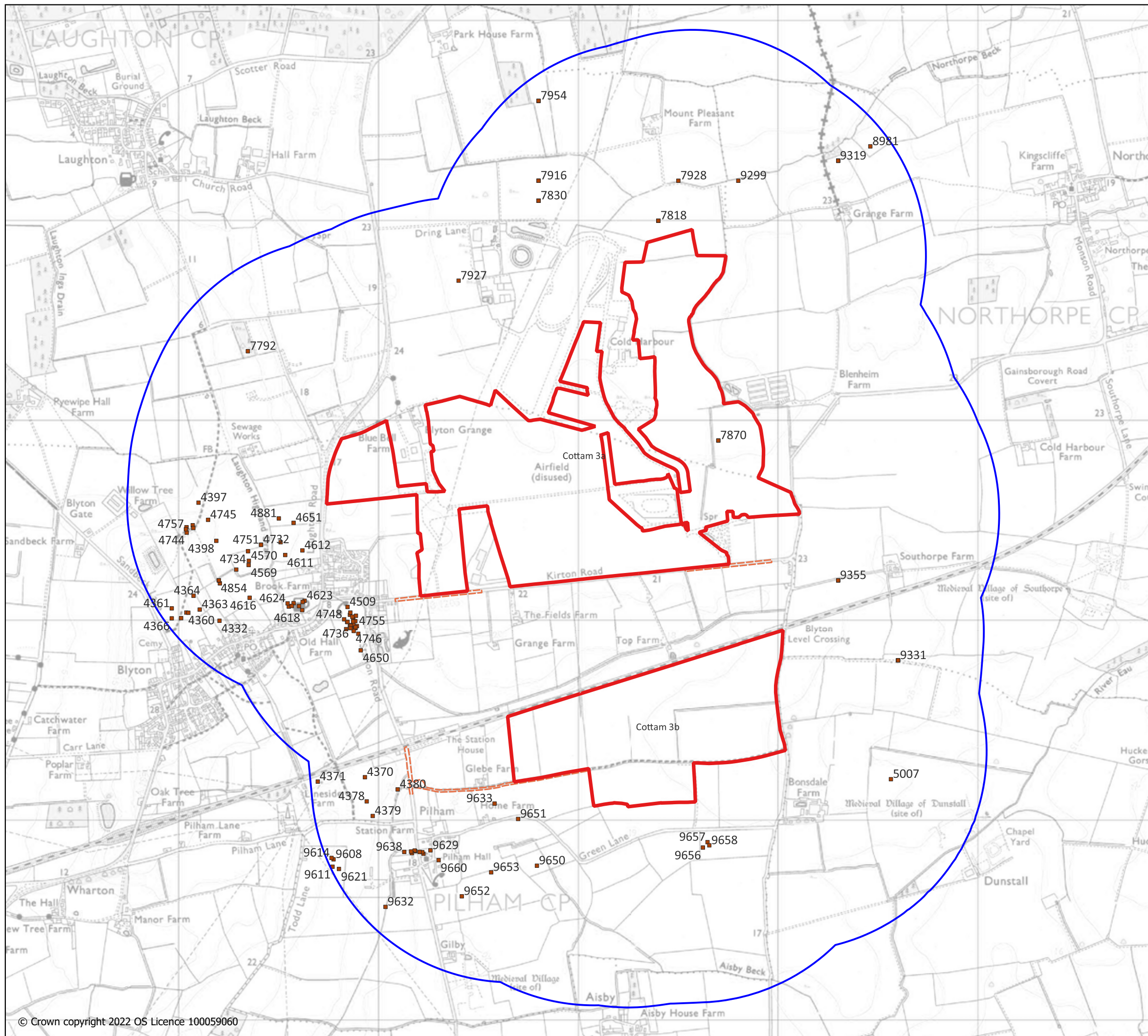


Figure 3. The Cottam 3 study site and search area with the location of NRHE records



- Study Site
- Access Routes
- Search Area (1km)
- Mesolithic
- Bronze Age
- ▲ Iron Age
- ▲ Roman
- ▲ Early Medieval
- Medieval
- Post Medieval
- ◆ Modern
- ◆ Other

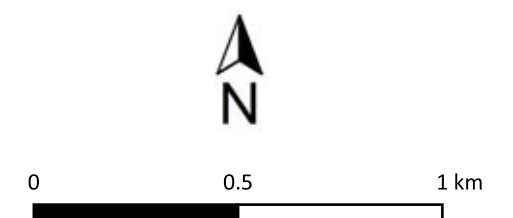
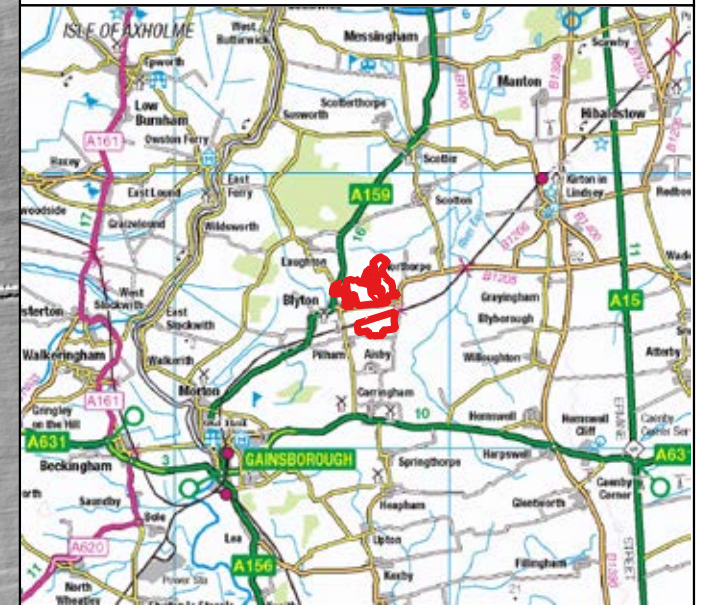




Figure 4. The Cottam 3 study site and search area with the location of PAS records



-  Study Site
-  Access Routes



0 250 500 m


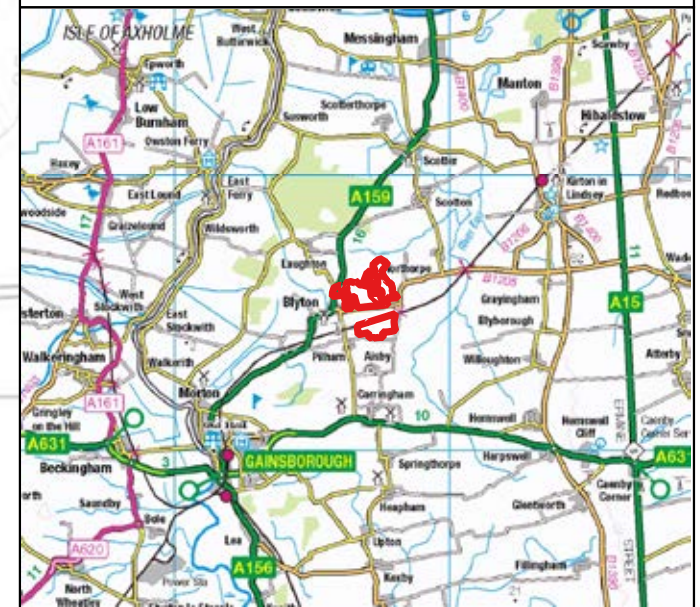
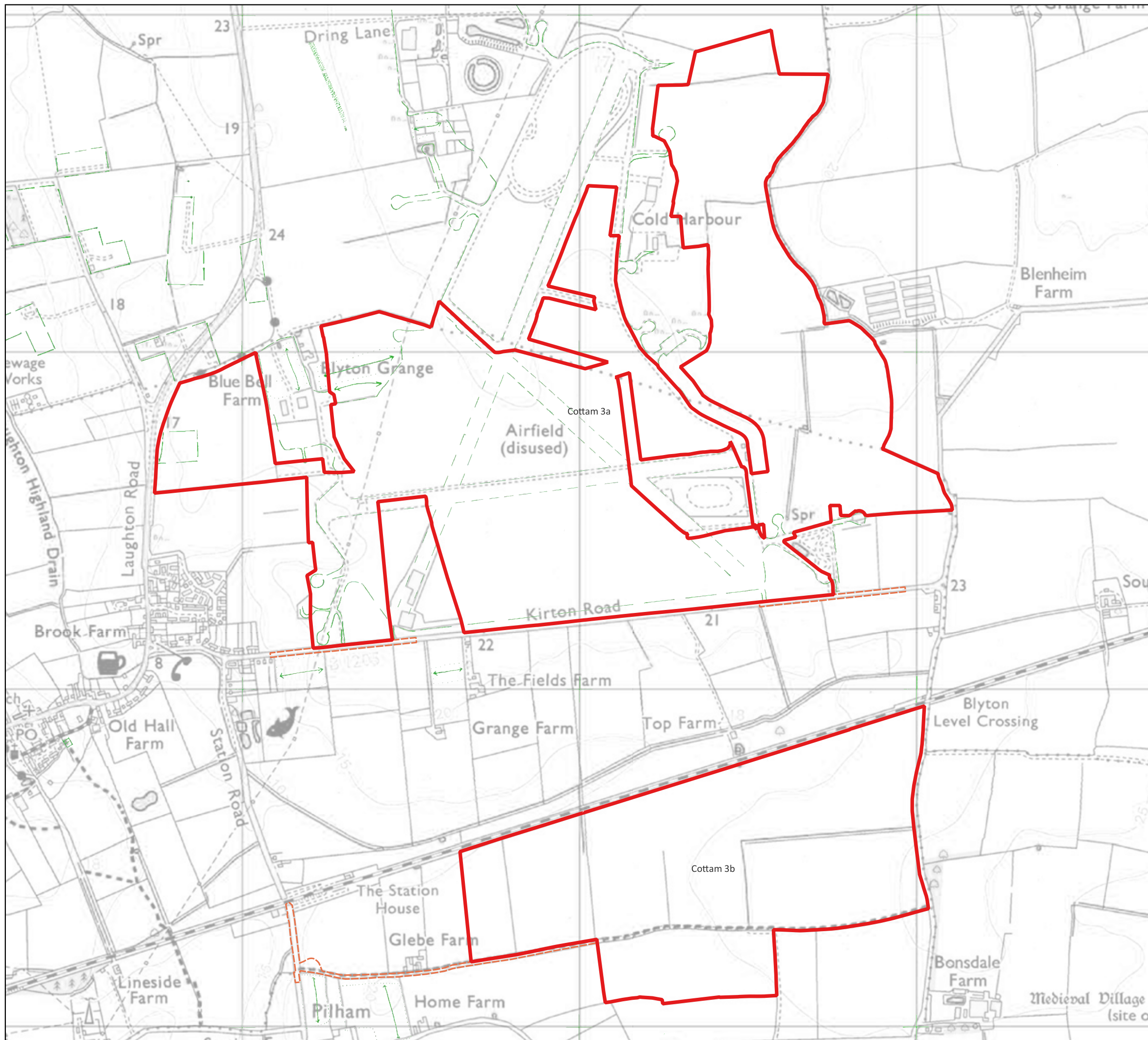


Figure 5. Plot of 1m resolution LiDAR DTM (2020)



- Study Site
- Access Routes
- Cropmarks mapped by the NMP

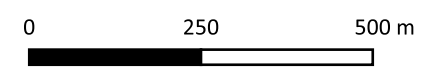
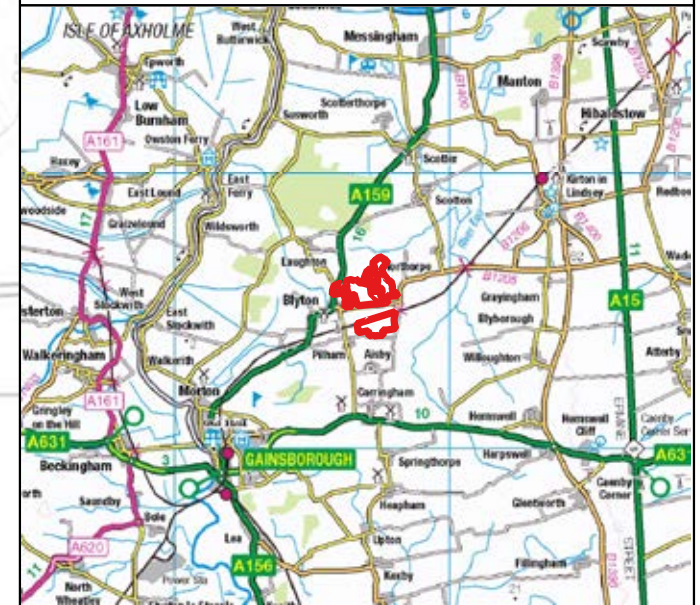
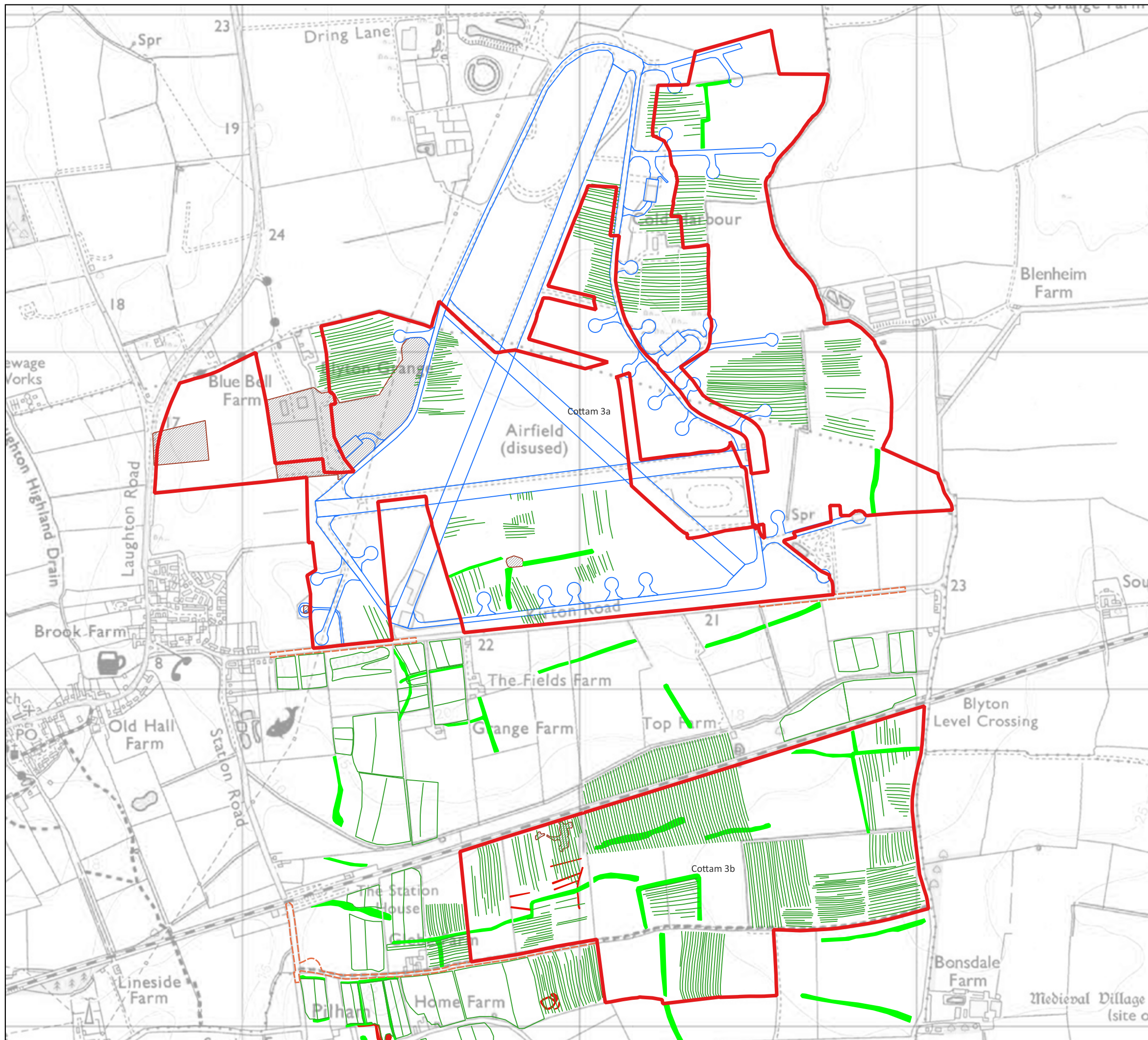


Figure 6. The study site with the location of NMP data



- Study Site
- Access Routes
- Bank
- Ditch
- Extent of feature
- Modern feature / structure
- Natural feature
- Area of ridge and furrow
- Ridge and furrow
- Direction of ridge and furrow

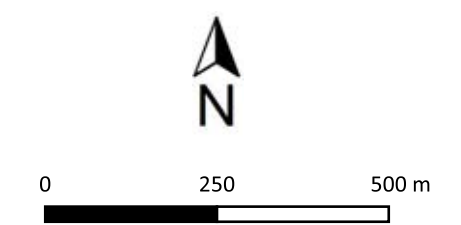
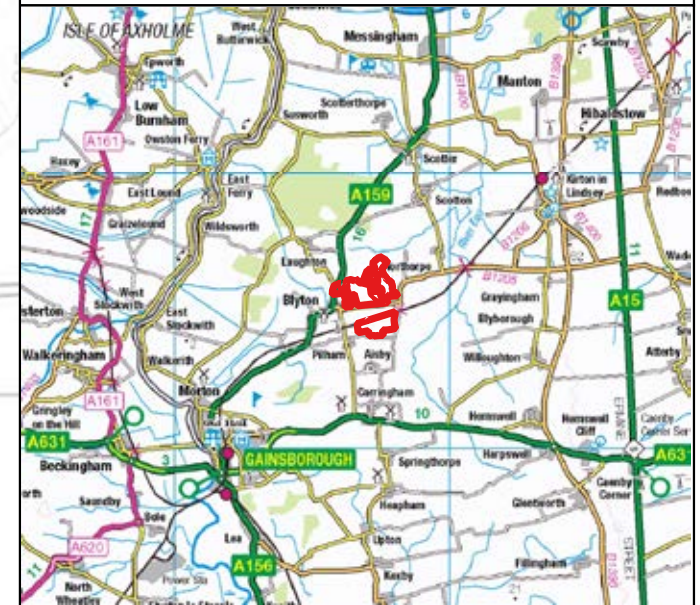
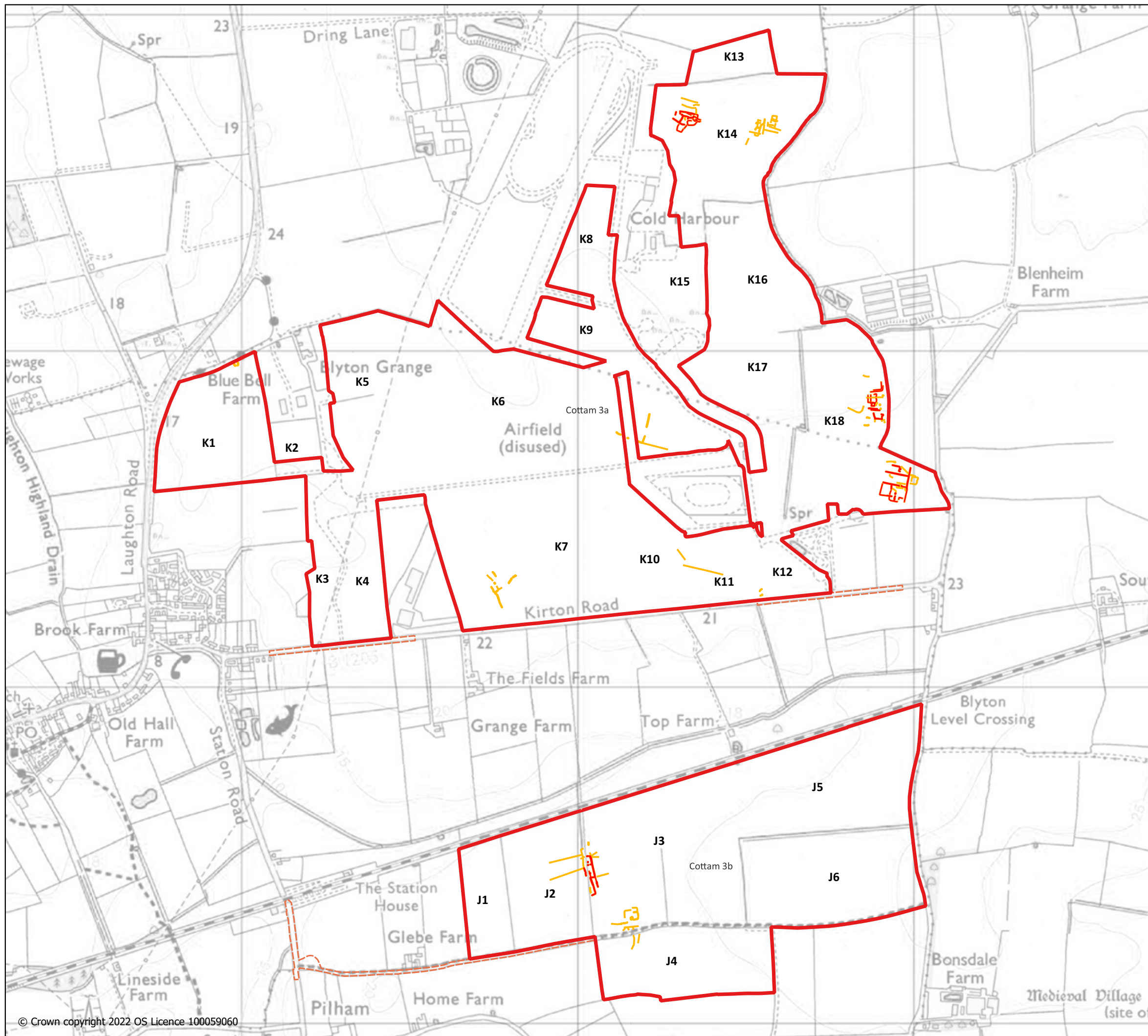


Figure 7. The study site with the location of air photo and LiDAR mapping and interpretation



- Study Site
- Geophysics anomalies : 'archaeology'
- Geophysics anomalies: 'possible archaeology'



0 250 500 m

Figure 8. Location of geophysics anomalies considered to have an archaeological origin



Figure 9. Extract from the Bylton, Pilham and Gilby enclosure map of 1805



- ▭ Study Site
- Access Routes

0 200 400 600 800 1,000 m


Lanpro



Figure 10. Extract from the Loughton tithe map of 1847

-  Study Site
-  Access Routes

0 200 400 600 800 1,000 m



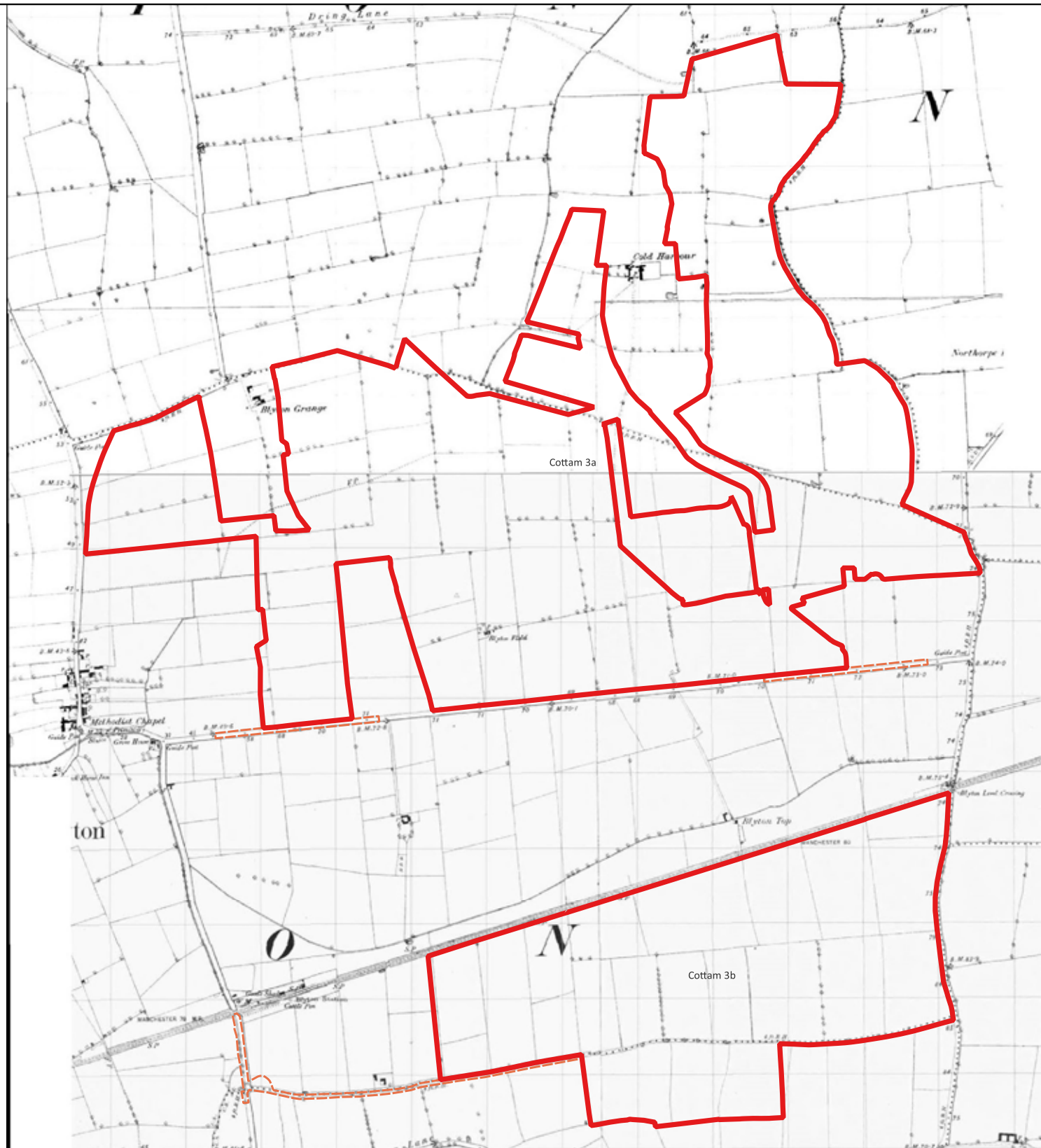


Figure 11. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6-inch scale map of 1885-1886

- Study Site
- Access Routes



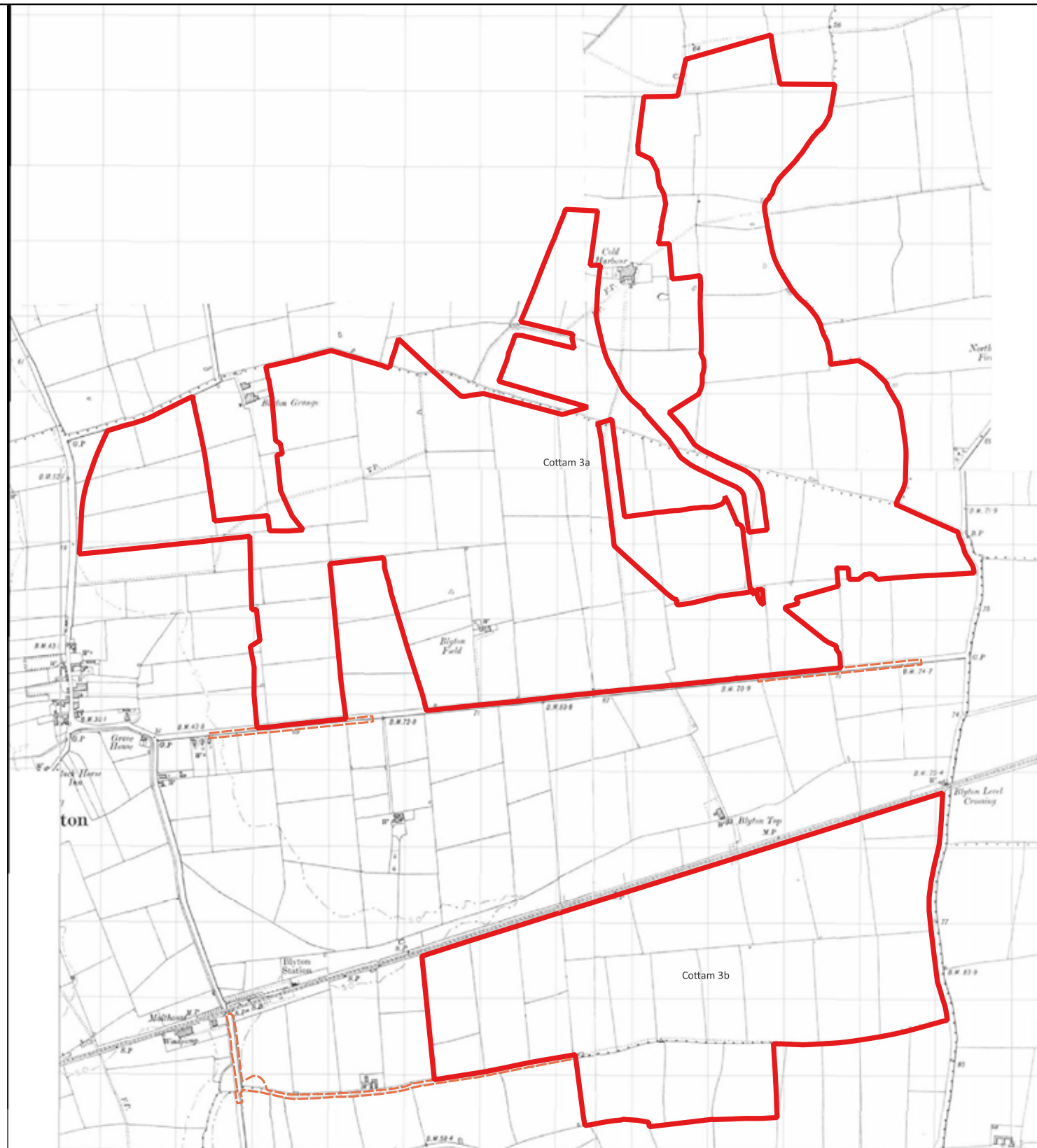


Figure 12. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6-inch scale map of 1905

- Study Site
- Access Routes



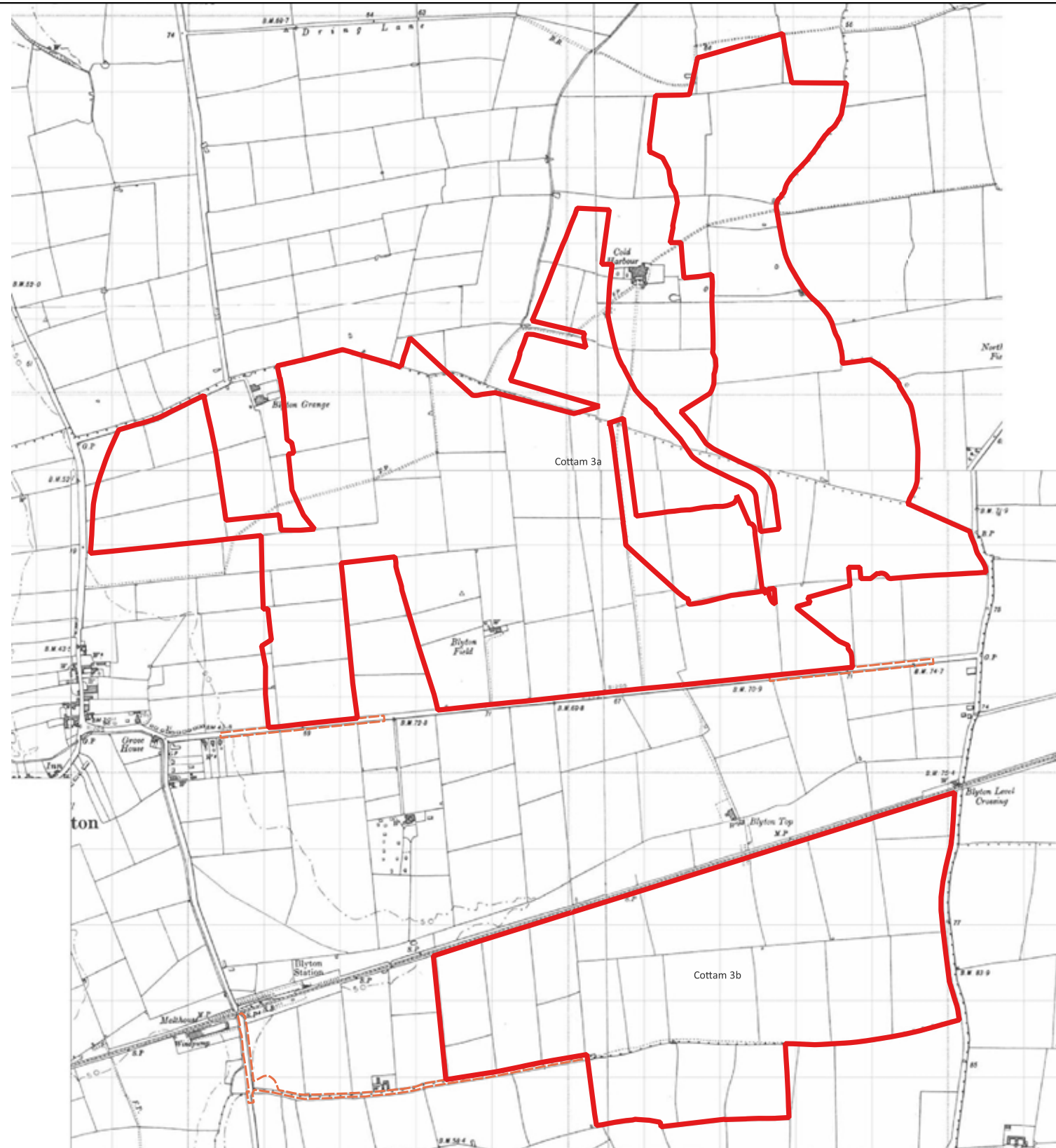


Figure 13. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6-inch scale map of 1948

- Study Site
- Access Routes



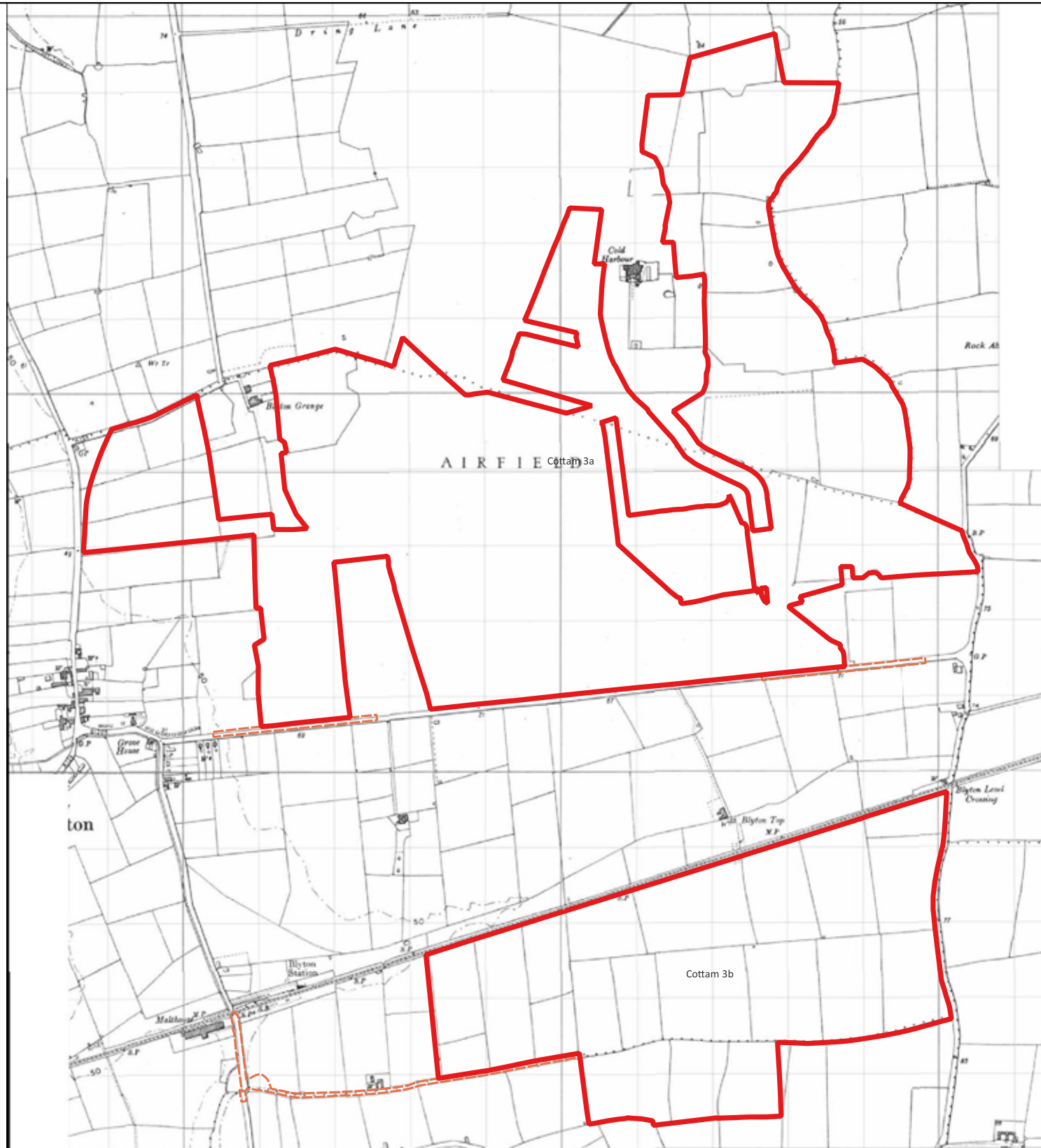


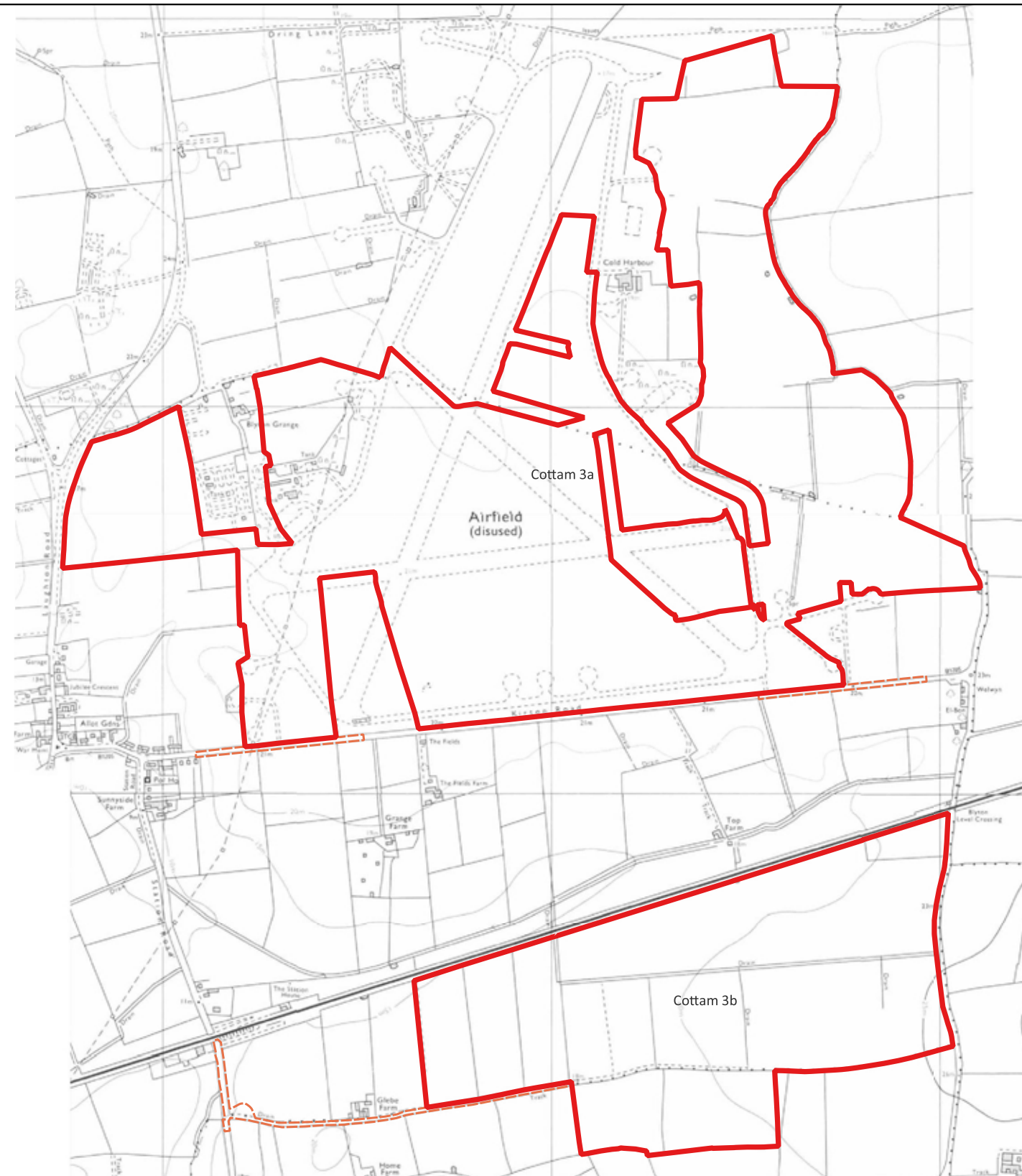


Figure 14. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6-inch scale map of 1951



-  Study Site
-  Access Routes

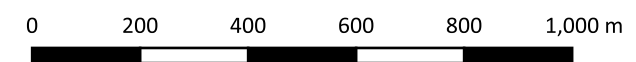




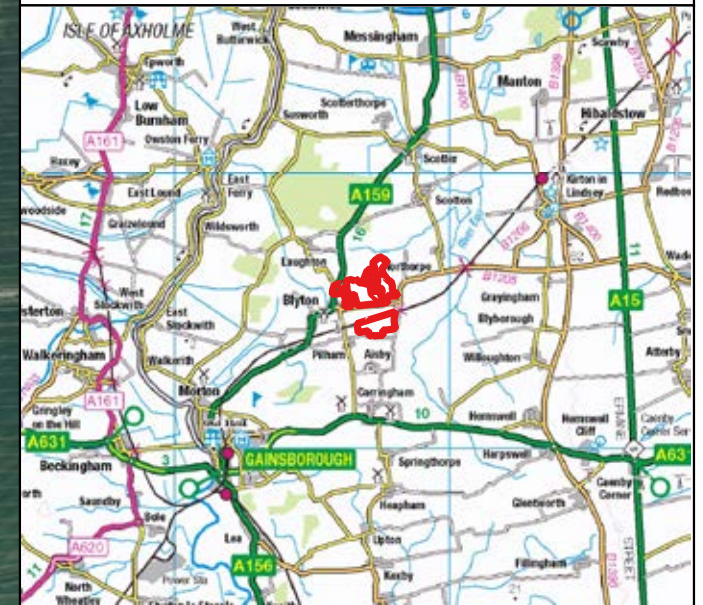
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Figure 15. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale map of 1982

-  Study Site
-  Access Routes



Lanpro»

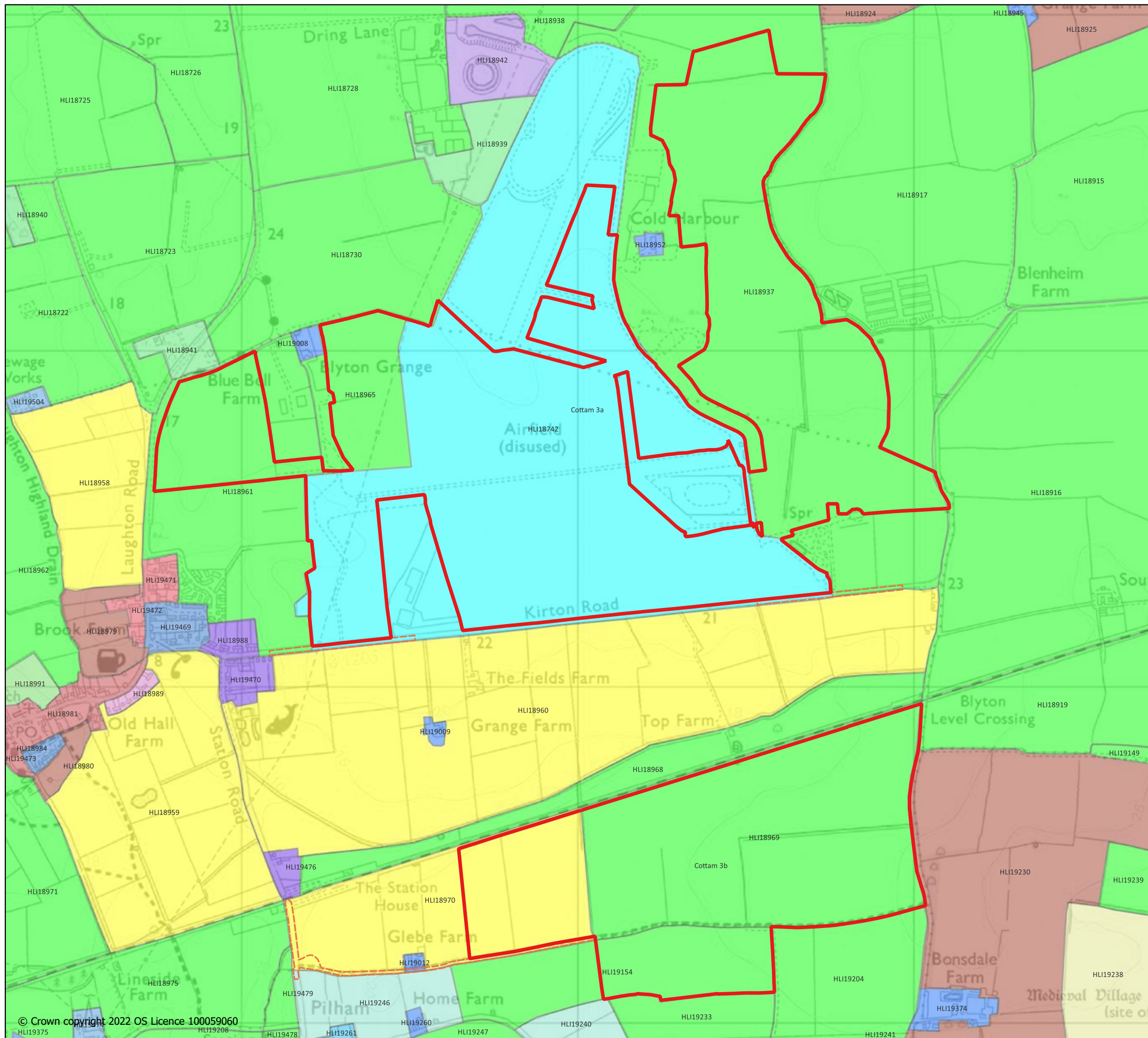


-  Study Site
-  Access Routes



0 250 500 m

Figure 16. Aerial photograph of study site (Google 2020)



- Study Site
- Access Routes
- Allotments
- Ancient Enclosure
- Detached Housing (C19th)
- Detached Housing (C20th)
- Fish Farm
- Historic Settlement Core
- Isolated Farmstead
- Medieval Village Earthworks
- Military Airfield
- Modern Fields
- Other Industrial Works
- Other Woodland
- Parliamentary Planned Enclosure
- Post 1960s Semi Detached Housing
- Private Planned Enclosure
- Terraced Housing (C20th)
- Village Farmstead

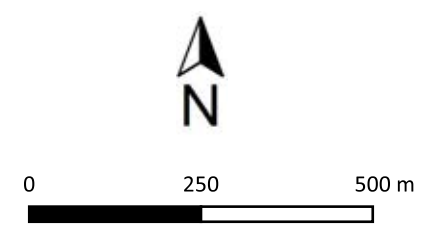


Figure 17. Historic Landscape Characterisation of study site

Appendix 1: Gazetteer

The following table provides details of heritage assets recorded on the Lincolnshire HER, NHLE, NRHE and 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 2, 3 and 4.

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
HER 'monument' records:						
MLI50328	Cropmark site north-east of Sandbeck Farm, Blyton	Cropmarks including a large sub-rectangular ditched enclosure with traces of internal sub-divisions and features - possibly indicating a small settlement or farmstead. Two double-ditched curvilinear boundaries or trackways, aligned roughly northeast-southwest are also visible; one of which appears to approach the main enclosure.	SK 8470 9569		Undated	1057069
MLI50534	Gilby Deserted Medieval Settlement, Pilham	The remains of the village of Gilby which survives as earthworks, although they may only represent the southern fringe of the settlement. A long linear depression of hollow way represents the principal road through the village. A series of rectangular enclosures represent house plots. Remains of ridge and furrow and enclosures also survive.	SK 8646 9313	SM 1016795	Medieval	
MLI50598	Fragment of cross, St Martin's Churchyard	The base and lower part of the shaft of a standing stone cross which is constructed of limestone.	SK 8533 9478	SM 1018291	Medieval	1173352
MLI51291	Stone axe fragment found in Northope Beck	Find spot of a stone axe fragment.	SK 8838 9741		Prehistoric	891887
MLI51312	A piece of Roman pottery found south of Hall Farm	Find spot of the base of a greyware pot.	SK 854 968		Roman	
MLI51314	St Martin's Church, Blyton	Parish church of 11 th , 13 th – 19 th and 19 th century date. It is of coursed limestone rubble with rock faced ashlar and slate and lead roofs. The tower is of three stages which is separated by string courses.	SK 8532 9479	LB I 1064159	Medieval to 19 th century	325049
MLI51315	A Middle Bronze Age palstave found near the Wash Dyke	Find spot of a bronze flanged palstave.	SK 8586 9505		Prehistoric	324996

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
MLI51317	Medieval settlement of Blyton	Location of the medieval settlement of Blyton.	SK 8530 9485		Medieval	
MLI51332	Medieval settlement of Pilham	Location of the medieval settlement of Pilham.	SK 8638 9390		Medieval	
MLI51333	All Saints' Church, Pilham	Parish church which dates to c.1750 with 19 th -century additions. It is of limestone and blue lias with banded coursed rubble, ashlar dressings and pecked ashlar walling on the south side with lead roofs. It features a nave, western tower and apsidal chancel. The tower is in two stages.	SK 8624 9380	LB II* 1317137	Post-medieval to 19 th century	
MLI51345	Medieval settlement of Aisby	Location of the medieval settlement of Aisby.	SK 8718 9294		Medieval	
MLI52313	The Old Windmill, Blyton	Early 19 th -century tower mill which is now a house. It is of bitumen painted brick and comprises a tapering five storey tower with a dog tooth dentillated top.	SK 85198 94751	LB II 1359455	19 th century	498086
MLI52803	A possible disused gravel pit	Site of a possible gravel pit.	SK 8569 9650		Undated	
MLI52806	Gravel pit	Site of a gravel pit.	SK 8560 9520		Undated	
MLI52807	A disused gravel pit	Site of a possible gravel pit.	SK 8590 9509		Undated	
MLI52808	A disused gravel pit	Site of a disused gravel pit.	SK 8590 9549		Undated	
MLI52812	A disused gravel pit	Site of a disused gravel pit.	SK 8480 9540		Undated	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
MLI53117	Station Master's House, Blyton Railway Station	Former railways station which dates to c.1860 with later 19 th -century additions. It is of pale yellow brick with ashlar dressings with a slate roof with stone coped gables with large kneelers and ball finials to the gables and ridge stacks.	SK 86313 94438	LB II 1359454	19 th century	
MLI54070	Cropmark ridge and furrow	Cropmark of ridge and furrow.	SK 8475 9554		Medieval	
MLI54074	RAF Blyton	Site of Blyton Airfield which was opened in November 1942 and closed in 1945.	SK 8695 9614		Modern	1386159
MLI54075	Part of a medieval ridge and furrow field system	Remains of ridge and furrow.	SK 8625 9594		Medieval	1057014
MLI54076	Medieval ridge and furrow	Location of probable ridge and furrow.	SK 8617 9505		Medieval	
MLI54077	Medieval ridge and furrow	Location of probable ridge and furrow.	SK 8660 9506		Medieval	
MLI54147	Roman settlement or farmstead, Abbey Farm	Site of a Roman settlement of farmstead which is thought to have been occupied from the 1 st to 4 th century.	SK 8830 9620		Roman	1154031
MLI54223	Dunstall Deserted Medieval Settlement	Site of deserted medieval village of Dunstall which includes networks of sunken roads, rectangular crofts and ridge and furrow remains. The only visible earthwork is an irregular area which is thought to be the site of the chapel.	SK 8890 9386	SM 1004996	Medieval	
MLI86984	Former Primitive Methodist chapel, High Street, Blyton	Location of a former Primitive Methodist chapel which has a string course in stone and red brick patterns.	SK 85367 94935		19 th century	
MLI87304	Earthworks of a enclosure and building at Laughton Wind Farm	Location of earthworks of a likely enclosure and building.	SK 8620 9690		Undated	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
MLI87837	A single sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery at the White Hart, Blyton	Find spot of a single sherd of pottery dating from the late 9 th to mid-11 th century.	SK 8534 9483		Early medieval	
MLI88702	Possible brick manufacture site, Aisby	Possible location of a brick manufacture site indicated by the identification of overfired brick.	SK 87160 93054		Post-medieval	
MLI96622	Lime Cottage, Pilham	Late 18 th -century cottage with 19 th -century alteration and additions. It is of colourwashed brick with a pantile roof with brick ridge stacks.	SK 8623 9377	LB II 1064132	Post-medieval to 19 th century	
MLI96657	Church gate and railings, Pilham	19 th -century church gate and railings of cast iron. The gate has barley sugar piers with segmented ball finials.	SK 8626 9381	LB II 1064175	19 th century	
MLI96706	Matt Hall, Blyton	House which dates to 1572 with 20 th -century alterations. It is of whitewashed stone and brick with a rendered gable end. It has a half hipped slate roof with an axial brick stack.	SK 8558 9490	LB II 1165509	Post-medieval to Modern	
MLI96910	Firs Farm, Pilham	Early 19 th -century farmhouse of red brick with a pantiled roof with two gable stacks.	SK 8731 9192	LB II 1309162	19 th century	
MLI96915	Mount Pleasant Farmhouse, Laughton	Late 18th century farmhouse with minor 20th century alterations. It is of red brick with painted brick dressings and has a pantile roof with raised brick coped gables and two gable stacks.	SK 8734 9744	LB II 1317186	Post-medieval to Modern	
MLI115945	Blyton War Memorial	War memorial of white Sicilian marble and constructed in 1921. It is used to commemorate both World Wars.	SK 8572 9511		Modern	
MLI116144	Blyton Railway Station	Blyton Railway Station, which was built in 1848 and closed in 1959.	SK 8626 9440		19 th century to Modern	506983
MLI116386	Blyton School, High Street, Blyton	Location of a mid-19th century school.	SK 85351 94926		19 th century	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
MLI117211	Cold Harbour, Laughton	Location of Cold Harbour, a partially extant 19 th -century farmstead.	SK 8719 9632		19 th century	
MLI117291	Grange Farm (Northorpe Grange), Northorpe	Location of Grange Farm, a partially extant 19 th -century farmstead.	SK 8832 9705		19 th century	
MLI117292	Blemheim Farm (Northorpe Field), Northorpe	Location of Blemheim Farm, a 19 th -century farmstead.	SK 8822 9612		19 th century	
MLI117296	Southorpe Farm (Southorpe), Northorpe	Location of a Southorpe Farm, an extant 19 th -century farmstead.	SK 8856 9526		19 th century	
MLI117353	Bonsdale Farm, Corringham	Location of Bonsdale Farm, a partially extant 19 th -century farmstead.	SK 8817 9403		19 th century	
MLI117354	Dunstall, Corringham	Location of Dunstall, a redeveloped 19 th -century farmstead.	SK 8895 9374		19 th century	
MLI117385	Blyton Grange, Blyton	Location of Blyton Grange, a partially extant 19 th -century farmstead.	SK 8619 9599		19 th century	
MLI117386	Blyton Field, Blyton	Site of Blyton Field, a demolished 19 th -century out farm.	SK 8680 9538		19 th century	
MLI117387	Unnamed farmstead, Blyton	Site of a demolished 19 th -century farmstead.	SK 8571 9533		19 th century	
MLI117388	Jubilee Crescent, Blyton	Location of Jubilee Crescent, a partially extant 19 th -century farmstead.	SK 8572 9527		19 th century	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
MLI117389	Unnamed farmstead, Blyton	Location of a partially extant 19 th -century farmstead.	SK 8569 9526		19 th century	
MLI117390	Unnamed farmstead, Blyton	Location of a partially extant 19 th -century farmstead.	SK 8573 9522		19 th century	
MLI117391	Brook Farm, Blyton	Location of Brook Farm, a partially extant 19 th -century farmstead.	SK 8569 9514		19 th century	
MLI117408	Millfoot House, Blyton	Location of Millfoot House, a partially extant 19 th -century farmstead.	SK 8511 9487		19 th century	
MLI117409	Unnamed farmstead, Blyton	Location of a partially extant 19 th -century farmstead.	SK 8517 9486		19 th century	
MLI117412	Grange Farm, Blyton	Location of Grange Farm, a redeveloped 19 th -century farmstead.	SK 8658 9488		19 th century	
MLI117413	Glebe Farm, Blyton	Location of Glebe Farm, an extant 19 th -century farmstead.	SK 8652 9418		19 th century	
MLI117414	Top Farm (Blyton Top), Blyton	Location of Top Farm, a redeveloped 19 th -century farmstead.	SK 8741 9489		19 th century	
MLI117424	Station Farm, Pilham	Location of Station Farm, a partially extant 19 th -century farmstead.	SK 8624 9395		19 th century	
MLI117425	The Stables, Pilham	Location of The Stables, a redeveloped 19 th -century farmstead.	SK 8631 9389		19 th century	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
MLI117426	Gilby, Pilham	Location of Gilby, a partially extant 19 th -century farmstead.	SK 8636 9332		19 th century	
MLI125365	Stanton Air Raid Shelters and Nissen Huts, Laughton Wood	Remains of four air raid shelters and the concrete bases of at least 10 Nissen huts.	SK 8533 9640		Modern	
MLI125520	Ridge and Furrow, Blyton	Area of ridge and furrow earthworks.	SK 85796 94811		Medieval	
MLI125593	Ridge and Furrow, Pilham	Area of ridge and furrow earthworks.	SK 8666 9326		Medieval	
HER 'event' records:						
ELI5585	Site visit to Primitive Methodist chapel, High Street, Blyton	A site visit was carried out to a former Primitive Methodist chapel as part of a survey of nonconformist chapel.	SK 85367 94935		N/A	
ELI5862	Proposed Laughton Wind Farm	A geophysical survey was undertaken on the proposed Laughton Wind Farm, prior to development. Only the locations of the turbines were examined. Linear anomalies and possible ridge and furrow features were identified.	SK 87233 97291		Undated	1489165
ELI5863	Proposed Laughton Wind Farm	A site visit was undertaken to the proposed wind farm at Laughton prior to development.	SK 87233 97291		N/A	
ELI5869	Blyton Church of England Primary School, High Street, Blyton	A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Blyton Church of England Primary School, High Street, Blyton prior to development. No archaeological deposits were recovered.	SK 85351 94932		None	
ELI6195	Land to the rear of the White Hart, Blyton	A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks on Land to the rear of the White Hart, Blyton prior to development. Single sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery recovered.	SK 8534 9483		Early medieval	1496919

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
ELI6218	Topographic Survey on land at the Proposed Site of Laughton Wind Farm, Laughton	A detailed topographic survey was undertaken on the area of the archaeological site adjacent to Turbine 10 on the proposed Laughton Wind Farm, Laughton. The aim of the topographic survey was to attempt to identify and accurately survey any surviving earthworks or features noted in previous work on the site. The survey did not record any earthworks or features.	SK 8620 9690		None	1493315
ELI6219	Archaeological Evaluation at Laughton Wind Farm, Laughton	Archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at the proposed site of Laughton Wind Farm, Laughton. Four trenches were excavated over the centre of four proposed turbines. The evaluation trenches did not reveal any significant archaeological features or remains.	SK 8655 9712		None	1493308
ELI6987	Watching brief at Abbey Farm, Northorpe	A watching brief was carried out during the construction of eight poultry sheds and an associated irrigation lagoon. A potentially large and high status Roman settlement was discovered.	SK 87895 96152		Roman	1154011
ELI7084	Site visit to land at Blyton Airfield	A site visit to part of Blyton Airfield was carried out as part of a desk-based assessment.	SK 86887 96107		N/A	1514918
ELI12540	Site Visit to The Old Windmill, Blyton	A site visit was conducted by Neil Wright to assess The Old Windmill, Blyton.	SK 85198 94751		N/A	
ELI12546	Site Visit to Blyton Railway Station	A site visit was conducted to assess the remains of Blyton Railway Station after its closure in 1959.	SK 8626 9440		N/A	
ELI13135	Site Visit to Air Raid Shelters and Nissen Huts, Laughton Wood	A site visit was made to inspect the remains of a number of Second World War air raid shelters and Nissen huts in Laughton Wood.	SK 8532 9640		N/A	
ELI13286	'Site No.8' - Former RAF Blyton, The Woodlands, Laughton	A site visit was conducted to inform the proposed conversion into holiday accommodation of surviving Stanton shelters and Nissen hut bases at the former RAF Blyton.	SK 8532 9640		N/A	
NHLE records:						
1004996	Deserted village of Dunstall	Site of deserted medieval village of Dunstall which includes networks of sunken roads, rectangular crofts and ridge and furrow remains. The only visible earthwork is an irregular area which is thought to be the site of the chapel.	SK 89059 93863	SM	Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
1016795	Gilby medieval settlement and cultivation remains	The remains of the village of Gilby which survives as earthworks, although they may only represent the southern fringe of the settlement. A long linear depression of hollow way represents the principal road through the village. A series of rectangular enclosures represent house plots. Remains of ridge and furrow and enclosures also survive.	SK 86500 93133	SM	Medieval	
1018291	Cross in St Martin's churchyard	The base and lower part of the shaft of a standing stone cross which is constructed of limestone.	SK 85333 94782	SM	Medieval	
1064132	Lime Cottage	Late 18 th -century cottage with 19 th -century alteration and additions. It is of colourwashed brick with a pantile roof with brick ridge stacks.	SK 86236 93773	LB II	Post-medieval to 19 th century	
1064159	Church of St Martin	Parish church of 11 th , 13 th -19 th and 19 th century date. It is of coursed limestone rubble with rock faced ashlar and slate and lead roofs. The tower is of three stages which is separated by string courses.	SK 85324 94798	LB I	Medieval to 19 th century	325049
1064175	Church gate and railings	19 th century church gate and railings of cast iron. The gate has barley sugar piers with segmented ball finials.	SK 86268 93813	LB II	19 th century	
1165509	Matt Hall	House which dates to 1572 with 20 th -century alterations. It is of whitewashed stone and brick with a rendered gable end. It has a half hipped slate roof with an axial brick stack.	SK 85583 94910	LB II	Post-medieval to Modern	
1309162	Firs Farm	Early 19 th -century farmhouse of red brick with a pantiled roof with two gable stacks.	SK 86260 93878	LB II	19 th century	
1317137	Church of All Saints	Parish church which dates to c.1750 with 19 th century additions. It is of limestone and blue lias with banded coursed rubble, ashlar dressings and pecked ashlar walling on the south side with lead roofs. It features a nave, western tower and apsidal chancel. The tower is in two stages.	SK8624493801	LB II*	Post-medieval to 19 th century	
1317186	Mount Pleasant Farmhouse	Late 18 th century farmhouse with minor 20 th century alterations. It is of red brick with painted brick dressings and has a pantile roof with raised brick coped gables and two gable stacks.	SK 87344 97448	LB II	Post-medieval to Modern	
1359454	Old Railway Station	Former railways station which dates to c.1860 with later 19 th -century additions. It is of pale yellow brick with ashlar dressings with a slate roof with stone coped gables with large kneelers and ball finials to the gables and ridge stacks.	SK 86312 94437	LB II	19 th century	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
1359455	The Old Windmill	Early 19 th -century tower mill which is now a house. It is of bitumen painted brick and comprises a tapering five storey tower with a dog tooth dentillated top.	SK8519994749	LB II	19th century	498086
NRHE records not on HER:						
1054703	Enclosure	Enclosure of unknown date seen as earthworks.	SK8547094840		Unknown	
1054700	Ridge and Furrow	Ridge and furrow surrounding Pilham DMV.	SK8607093770		Medieval	
1057013	Probable boundary bank	Probable boundary bank of unknown date seen as cropmarks.	SK8625096800		Un known	
1365516	Great Grimsby And Sheffield Junction Railway	The Great Grimsby and Sheffield Junction Railway was proposed in 1844; the various sections of the route were built between 1848 and 1850. The route was absorbed into the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway by 1850.	TA1300013000		19 th Century	
1419412	RAF Blyton Headquarters	Second World War Battle Headquarters, RAF Blyton.	SK8700095500		Modern	
1437954	Pilham Hall	Two-storey country house following an 'L' shaped plan dated to 1908 on the site of an earlier 17 th -century hall.	SK8631693859		Modern	
1439442	Aisby Cottage	Series of ponds, pits ditches and post holes associated with agricultural activity dated between the 10 th to 13 th centuries identified through archaeological evaluation	SK8710093100		Medieval	
1441026	Crown Passage, High Street East Watching Brief	Archaeological monitoring behind the Crown Public House revealed a medieval wall and some pits.	SK8670096600		Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
PAS records:						
4293	Brooch	A cast copper-alloy Roman Colchester derivative brooch, probably a Rearhook, dating to c.AD 43-70. It is missing the spring and pin due to old breaks.	SK8588194822		Roman	
4294	Brooch	An incomplete copper-alloy Roman Colchester derivative hinged bow brooch dating to c.43-120 AD. Missing its pin and catch plate due to old breaks.	SK8588194822		Roman	
4295	Coin	A Roman copper-alloy nummus of the House of Valentinian (364-378) (Reece Period 19). SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE, Victory advancing left, holding wreath and palm.	SK8588194822		Roman	
4296	Coin	A Roman copper-alloy nummus of the House of Valentinian, dating to AD 364-378 (Reece Period 19). SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE reverse type depicting Victory advancing left holding wreath and palm.	SK8588194822		Roman	
4297	Coin	A Roman copper-alloy nummus of Valens (AD 364-378), dating to the period c.AD 364-378 (Reece Period 19). SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE reverse type depicting Victory advancing left holding wreath and palm. Unclear mint. d	SK8588194822		Roman	
4298	Coin	A copper-alloy Roman nummus, contemporary copy of the House of Constantine, dating to the period c.AD 355-361 (Reece period 18). FEL TEMP REPARATIO reverse type depicting a Soldier spearing a fallen horseman. Unclear mint prototype. O	SK8588194822		Roman	
4299	Coin	A copper-alloy Roman nummus of the House of Constantine, dating to the period c.AD 355-361 (Reece period 18). FEL TEMP REPARATIO reverse type depicting a Soldier spearing a fallen horseman. Unclear mint prototype.	SK8588194822		Roman	
4300	Coin	An incomplete copper-alloy Roman nummus, probably of Valentinian I (AD 364-375), dating to the period c.AD 364-367 (Reece period 19). G	SK8588194822		Roman	
4301	Coin	An incomplete copper-alloy Roman nummus, contemporary copy of the House of Constantine, dating to the period c.AD 355-361 (Reece period 18).	SK8588194822		Roman	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
4302	Coin	An incomplete copper-alloy Nummus of Magnentius (AD 350-353), dating to AD 351-353 (Reece Period 18). SALVS DD NN AVG ET CAES reverse type depicting a large Chi-Ro between an alpha (A) and omega (?).	SK8588194822		Roman	
4303	Coin	A copper-alloy Roman nummus, probably a contemporary copy of a coin of Constantius II (AD 323-361), dating to the period c.AD 355-361 (Reece period 18). Probably FEL TEMP REPARATIO reverse type depicting a Soldier spearing a fallen horseman. Unclear mint	SK8588194822		Roman	
4304	Coin	A Roman nummus of the House of Constantine dating to AD 332 (Reece Period 17), VRBS ROMA type depicting the she-wolf suckling Romulus and Remus, two stars above to the reverse. Mint of Lugdunum (Lyon). RIC VII (p.138) No. 257.	SK8588194822		Roman	
4305	Coin	A very worn Roman copper alloy nummus, probably of the House of Valentinian (AD 364-78) (Reece Period 19), reverse unclear, but possibly [GLORIA ROMANORVM], Emperor advancing right, holding standard and dragging captive. Mint unclear. T	SK8588194822		Roman	
4306	Coin	A worn copper-alloy core of a plated Roman denarius, probably of Septimius Severus (AD 193-211), dating to the period c.AD 193-211 (Reece period 10). Reverse type depicting a standing figure left holding patera and cornucopia, possibly Genius.	SK8588194822		Roman	
4307	Coin	A worn Roman copper alloy radiate of unclear Gallic ruler, probably Victorinus or Tetricus I, dating to the period c.AD 260-275 (Reece period 13). Reverse type depicting Providentia(?) standing left holding baton and cornucopia. Unclear Gallic mint.	SK8588194822		Roman	
4308	Coin	A very worn Roman copper alloy radiate of uncertain emperor dating to the period AD 260-275 (Reece period 13). Possibly with a Proventia reverse, showing Providentia holding [a baton?] and cornucopiae. Mint unclear,.O	SK8588194822		Roman	
4309	Coin	A complete Roman copper-alloy nummus of the House of Constantine dating to the period (AD 307-361) (Reece Period 17). Dating to AD 335-40. GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse type depicting two soldiers, one standard.	SK8588194822		Roman	
4310	Coin	An incomplete Roman copper-alloy nummus of Constans (AD 333-350), dating to the period c.AD 335-341 (Reece period 17). GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse type depicting Two soldiers standing either side of one standard. Unclear mint.	SK8588194822		Roman	
4311	Coin	A complete Roman copper-alloy nummus of the House of Constantine dating to the period (AD 307-361) (Reece Period 17). Dating to AD 335-40. Obverse description: Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right	SK8588194822		Roman	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
4312	Coin	An incomplete Roman copper-alloy nummus of Constantine I dating to the period AD 335 - 337 (Reece Period 17). Dating to AD 335-40. Trier mint.	SK8588194822		Roman	
4313	Coin	An incomplete Roman copper-alloy nummus of the House of Constantine (AD 307-361) (Reece Period 17). Dating to AD 335-40. Trier mint. Obverse description: Laureate and cuirassed right Obverse inscription: FL IVLC[...]	SK8588194822		Roman	
4314	Coin	A complete Roman copper-alloy nummus of the House of Constantine (AD 307-361) (Reece Period 17). Dating to AD 335-40. Trier mint. Obverse description: Laureate and cuirassed right.	SK8588194822		Roman	
4315	Coin	A nummus of the House of Constantine dating to the period AD 333 to 334. GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse type depicting two soldiers, two standards.	SK8588194822		Roman	
4316	Coin	A nummus of the House of Constantine dating to the period AD 333 to 334. GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse type depicting two soldiers, two standards. U	SK8588194822		Roman	
4317	Coin	A complete silver medieval coin. Penny of John (AD 1199-1216). Unclear mint and moneyer. Obverse description: Crowned bust facing with sceptre in right hand.	SK8580995077		Medieval	
4332	Spoon	Lead alloy spoon fragment. An oval fragment broken or trimmed from the expanded end of a spoon handle with a longitudinal rib running down its back.	SK8520394998		Post-Medieval	
4339	Harness Ring	Copper alloy harness ring. Cast ring of faceted hexagonal section, retaining internal and external fringes of casting flash. S	SK8519895035		Medieval	
4341	Coin	Silver coin. Penny of Edward II (1307-1327), as kindly identified by the finder, if so, probably class 11b issue of 1310-1314, possibly Canterbury mint with error in reverse legend. Obverse description: facing bust with broad bifoliate crown.	SK8523195103		Medieval	
4342	Spindle Whorl	Lead spindle whorl. Cast plano-convex whorl with a central tapered moulded aperture of diameter 8.9mm, Walton Rogers form A1. Patinated. The spindle size hints at an Anglo-Scandinavian date while the mass would permit this to be used to spin a yarn.	SK8752094612		Early Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
4348	Weight	Lead weight. Cast plano-convex weight with an off-centre moulded tapered aperture of diameter 7.8-4.2mm; rough on its convex side and patinated overall. Probably a fishing line weight. Suggested date: Medieval, 1200-1500	SK8525395386		Medieval	
4360	Coin	Copper alloy coin. Milled halfpenny of George I (1714-1727), imitating second London mint issue of 1719-1724, though details depart from official coins.	SK8503795039		Post-Medieval	
4361	Button	Copper alloy button. Cast discoid flat button with a separate loop brazed to its back. The front bears a single broad circumferential groove on the display face with a cabled line in its base, a detail only observed under magnification.	SK8496495060		Post-Medieval	
4362	Shot	Lead shot. Cast ball with mould line and a flat patch where it has been detached from casting sprue. The mass, at under one half ounce, may suggest this to have been for use with a light fowling piece or 'rook and rabbit' gun, or perhaps with a pistol.	SK8501195011		Post-Medieval	
4363	Coin	Copper alloy coin. White metal plated forgery of a half crown of Charles I (1625-1649), as kindly identified by the finder. Pierced by a hole drilled from the reverse close to the edge. Worn. Obverse description: Inner circle, plating mostly lost.	SK8510495054		Post-Medieval	
4364	Button	Lead probable button fragment. Cast plano-convex discoid button front with slight markings on its flat back which probably arise from the loss of a loop of another material.	SK8507395123		Post-Medieval	
4365	Harness Ring	Copper alloy harness ring. Cast ring of faceted probably hexagonal section, though locally smoothed by heavy wear. Suggested date: Medieval, 1200-1500D	SK8497495095		Medieval	
4366	Buckle	Copper alloy buckle. Cast double looped or spectacle buckle with a narrowed central strap bar with a low ridge or knob at either end and with its loops bevelled behind. A groove at the centre of each outside edge served as a pin rest.	SK8496495010		Post-Medieval	
4367	Harness Ring	Copper alloy harness ring. Cast ring, of originally faceted, probably hexagonal, section, now rounded by wear on the inner and outer sides of the band and flat on either of its sides. Suggested date: Medieval, 1200-1500Diameter: 25.2mm, Band Width: 3.6m	SK8491095044		Medieval	
4368	Buckle	Copper alloy and iron buckle. A plain cast oval frame, bevelled behind where housings for a spindle appear, still retaining the separate corroded steel spindle. Suggested date: Post-Medieval, 1660-1720Length: 30mm, Height: 23.5mm	SK8504795038		Post-Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
4370	Medallion	Lead alloy medallion. Milled commemorative medallion, apparently issued by municipal authorities in Sheffield; the mayor John Brown, a prominent local industrialist, is listed as holding office in 1861-1863	SK8593194215		Post-Medieval	
4371	Button	Copper alloy button. Flat discoid probably die-stamped button with a flat plain front and a dished reverse with a central boss to which is brazed a separate cast and drilled loop. White metal plated overall. Suggested date: Post-Medieval, 1750-1850	SK8569594193		Post-Medieval	
4378	Vessel	Lead alloy vessel fragment. Cast curved handle fragment of lentoid section, tapered towards either end, with four moulded grooves on its outer side which give out at either end, and two or three faintly moulded lines on its inner concave side.	SK8594094094		Post-Medieval	
4379	Buckle	Copper alloy buckle. Cast double looped buckle frame with moulded outer edges and further mouldings at the ends of a steel spindle which retains a separate chape [end lost]. Curved in profile, perhaps indicating a function as a shoe buckle.	SK8597094021		Post-Medieval	
4380	Weight	Copper alloy weight. Cast discoid weight with a bevelled stepped rim and a low central circular ridge within; probably finished on a lathe and part of a nesting set. The mass may suggest a value of one quarter averdepois ounce, though now underweight.	SK8609594154		Post-Medieval	
4381	Toy	Lead alloy and plastic toy. A die-stamped toy car modelled at a scale of c.1:80, representing a MG TD [as kindly identified by the finder]. The car is a convertible sports car with vertical radiator grill, and pronounced front wheel arches, running board	SK8609394281		Modern	
4382	Coin	A copper-alloy radiate of an uncertain ruler dating to the period AD 275 - 296 (Reece Period 14). Uncertain reverse type depicting unclear standing figure left. Mint unclear.	SK85239516		Roman	
4383	Coin	A base silver Roman denarius of Julia Domna under Septimius Severus (AD 193 - 217) dating to the period AD 196 - 211 (Reece Period 10). PIETAS PVBLICA reverse type depicting Pietas standing left raising both hands in invocation with altar at her feet. Mi	SK85239516		Roman	
4384	Coin	A copper-alloy nummus of Magnentius dating to the period AD 350 - 353 (Reece Period 18). VICTORIAE DD NN AVG ET CAE reverse type depicting two Victories holding shield inscribed VOT//V//MVLTV//X. Mint possibly of Amiens.	SK85239516		Roman	
4385	Brooch	An incomplete copper-alloy Aucissa, Bagenden Type C (Hull T52) of Roman date, c.AD 43 - 75. The head of the brooch is formed from a flat, rectangular panel which splits in two at the back and rolls up and round to form the integral hinge.	SK85239516		Roman	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
4397	Coin	Copper alloy coin. A farthing of George IV (1820-1830), first issue of 1821-1826; dated 1823. Obverse description: Bust laureate left draped and cuirassed.	SK8509895589		Post-Medieval	
4398	Vessel	Copper alloy probable vessel repair patch. A rectangular fragment of beaten sheet metal which is folded in half, here taken to have clasped a split vessel rim.	SK8518795398		Post-Medieval	
4399	Stud	Copper alloy and glass stud. A probably die-stamped annular frame retaining a concavo-convex transparent green glass setting. This is faceted on its outer convex side and smooth on its inner surface, with a flange which engages with the frame. T	SK8529795457		Modern	
4400	Buckle	Copper alloy buckle. Cast double looped asymmetrical buckle with a rounded outer edge and a straight inner edge. The central strap bar is thinned. Suggested date: Post-Medieval, 1575-1700. Length: 35.1mm, Height: 23.4mm, Thickness: 2.4mm, Weight: 5.09gms	SK8520595185		Post-Medieval	
4410	Coin	A Medieval silver coin: a penny of Edward I (AD 1272 - 1307) or Edward II (AD 1307 - 1327), probably Class 10cf dating from AD 1305 - 1310, Canterbury mint. North (1991) Volume 2 number 1040 - 1043 on page 32. The coin is 17mm in diameter and 0.8mm thick	SK873943		Medieval	
4413	Harness Ring	Copper alloy harness ring. Cast ring, now of lentoid section though probably originally faceted; heavily worn. Suggested date: Medieval, 1200-1500. Diameter: 29.4mm, Band Width: 4.8mm, Band Thickness: 3.0mm, Weight: 6.60gms	SK8585495019		Medieval	
4484	Furniture Fitting	Copper alloy furniture fitting. Cast drawer handle with a lentoid section biconvex end, a waisted central part and an expanded base.	SK8584294992		Post-Medieval	
4485	Spur	Copper alloy rowel spur. Cast D section sides or arms with a single collared figure-of-eight terminal remaining at the end of one of them.	SK8585694976		Post-Medieval	
4486	Jetton	Copper alloy jetton. Milled Nuremburg jetton of Hans Krauwinkel II (1586-1635), as kindly identified by the finder.	SK8589894933		Post-Medieval	
4487	Coin	Copper alloy coin. Milled farthing of William III (1694-1702), dated 1696. Obverse description: Bust laureate cuirassed right. O	SK8583794956		Post-Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
4488	Button	Copper alloy button. Flat discoid plain probably die-stamped front with a boss on the back which receives a cast and drilled separate loop. The grey tint may point to tin in the metal mix. Suggested date: Post-Medieval, 1800-1900.	SK8586494963		Post-Medieval	
4489	Spindle Whorl	Lead spindle whorl. Cast plano-convex whorl with a central moulded aperture of diameter 10mm, Walton Rogers form A1. The flat side bears shrinkage lines indicating casting in an open mould. The ample spindle size may suggest an Anglo-Scandinavian date.	SK8587194949		Early Medieval	
4490	Weight	Copper alloy weight. Cast cylindrical weight, thicker towards one edge than at the other, and with faint file marks on either side. The letters or symbols: O X / - appear on both sides. The mass may suggest this to represent one [slightly overweight] hal	SK8588494961		Post-Medieval	
4491	Strap Fitting	Copper alloy strap fitting. Cast trapezoid strap loop with opposed internal prongs towards its narrower end. The opposite edge is bevelled. Suggested date: Medieval, 1250-1400. Length: 15.4mm, Height: 18.3mm, Thickness: 3.4mm, Weight: 1.88gms	SK8587394992		Medieval	
4508	Weight	Lead possible weight. An annular weight made by the rolling of a cast strip of width 6-11mm, forming a ring with an overlapping seam. Patinated. Possibly to weight a fishing line; this might equally be, or have been, an offcut salvaged for recycling.	SK8584295069		Medieval	
4509	Button	Copper alloy and silver possible button. Discoid flat copper alloy button with a decorated silver sheath on its front. This bears a finely incised design of leaves within a circular frame, and with pellets, triangles or trefoils and further vegetal motif.	SK8584495067		Post-Medieval	
4510	Buckle	Copper alloy buckle fragment. Part of the upper or lower edge of a buckle with a separate steel spindle [lost, along with the rest of the frame]. The frame bears overall moulded decoration comprising alternating vegetal sprays and floral bosses.	SK8585695028		Post-Medieval	
4569	Button	Copper alloy button. Flat discoid plain button with a cast loop brazed to its back. Extensive white metal plating remains on the back, though lost to wear on the front, where a grey tint may arise from tin in the metal mix. Suggested date: Post-Medieval	SK8534995277		Post-Medieval	
4570	Buckle	Copper alloy and iron buckle. Cast rectangular buckle frame with a separate stud-ended chape with a single pin or prong; exfiltrating rust may suggest a steel spindle retains the chape. The frame is markedly bowed in profile. Suggested date: Post-Medieval	SK8535095298		Post-Medieval	
4571	Spindle Whorl	Lead spindle whorl. Cast plano-convex whorl with a central moulded aperture of diameter 5.3mm, of Walton Rogers form A1; patinated. The small aperture size could admit an Anglo-Saxon date while the mass may suggest a primary function spinning a yarn.	SK8531895309		Early Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
4611	Button	Copper alloy probable button. Cast irregular disc, possibly the worn flan of an old Roman coin [if so, presented here with the just-discernible obverse of 1st-century style on the image to the left], with a central pair of drilled holes of diameter c.2mm	SK8553295327		Post-Medieval	
4612	Shot	Lead shot. Cast ball with prominent mould line. A flattened patch of diameter 6.5mm maybe from a ramrod; patinated. The mass, at over half an ounce, may suggest this to have been for use with a pistol or carbine of military specification.	SK8561895350		Post-Medieval	
4616	Spindle Whorl	Lead spindle whorl. Cast biconical whorl with a moulded central aperture of diameter 12mm, and with moulded decoration on either side: an arrangement of triangles enclosing single pellets is discernible on one side.	SK8535495113		Post-Medieval	
4617	Button	Copper alloy button. Cast flat plain discoid button with a roughened non-reflective surface and a drawn wire loop brazed to the back. A maker's back stamp appears: TREBLE ORANGE STANDARD COLOUR. Suggested date: Modern, 1900-1920. Diameter: 20.8mm.	SK8555595049		Modern	
4618	Thimble	Copper alloy thimble. A small pressed metal conical thimble with a foot ring and with its wall covered by close spaced machine stamped pits in horizontal rows, though appearing to rise from right to left.	SK8561795051		Post-Medieval	
4621	Jetton	Copper alloy jetton. A probably milled 'alphabet' jetton, bearing letters resembling those in a hornbook. Pierced at 6 O'clock obverse. Suggested date: Post-Medieval, 1550-1650.	SK8555095069		Post-Medieval	
4622	Mirror Case	Copper alloy mirror case, as kindly identified by the finder. Cast concavo-convex disc with a rimmed edge from which paired lugs project to retain a hinged lid (lost); a short lug for closure of the case projects on the opposite edge.	SK8559495086		Medieval	
4623	Coin	Silver coin. Sovereign penny of Henry VIII (1509-1547), Durham mint issue under Thomas Wolsey, issue of 1526-1529. Obverse description: Enthroned sovereign facing. Obverse inscription: HxDxGx[---]REX Reverse description: Shield of Arms of England and France.	SK8562995098		Post-Medieval	
4624	Button	Copper alloy button. Plain flat discoid button with a cast loop brazed to its back; the loop bears filing marks. A grey tint may arise from tin in the metal mix. Suggested date: Post-Medieval, 1850-1900. Diameter: 19.6mm, Thickness (clear of loop): 1.5mm.	SK8554495085		Post-Medieval	
4625	Coin	Silver coin. Possibly a threepence, of Elizabeth I (1558-1603), if so, issue of 1561-1582, worn. Obverse description: [bust] Obverse inscription: [---]Z[---]N[---] Reverse description; Shield of Arms of England and France.	SK8557495086		Post-Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
4626	Shot	Lead shot. Cast ball with a flattened area of diameter 9.5mm, possibly from either a ramrod or from the inclusion of this object in a multiple load; patinated. The mass, at a little under an ounce, may suggest this was for use with a pistol.	SK8560195071		Post-Medieval	
4627	Buckle	Copper alloy buckle. Cast single looped or D shaped buckle frame with a collared half-round knob on its outer edge, stops immediately adjacent to its strap bar, and with a rectangular slotted sheet metal plate of thickness 0.3mm wrapped around the strap	SK8554895087		Medieval	
4628	Buckle	Copper alloy buckle fragment. Cast double looped or spectacle buckle with a knob at either end of its strap bar; one loop is lost, though the frame might have continued in use after this. The size might suggest a use with a baldric. Suggested date: Post-	SK8561995092		Post-Medieval	
4629	Shot	Lead shot. Cast ball with two slightly flattened areas, one, of diameter 6mm, possibly from a ramrod. The mass, at over half an ounce, may suggest this to have been for use with a pistol or carbine of military specification. Suggested date: Post-Medieval	SK8556595072		Post-Medieval	
4650	Scabbard	Copper alloy scabbard chape, as kindly suggested by the finder. A sheet metal [thickness c.0.5mm] open tapering tube, probably with an overlapping seam which is now disrupted, attached to a pair or parallel sub-rectangular strips of width c.8mm and thick	SK8591094850		Post-Medieval	
4651	Lid	Lead probable lid, as kindly suggested by the finder. Cast thin biconvex disc, with a smoothed convex face on one side, and a rougher convexity surrounded by a flat rim or flange with a slightly turned edge on the other.	SK8557495488		Post-Medieval	
4652	Vessel	Lead vessel repair or pot mend. Cast plug to repair a hole in a vessel wall of thickness 3.6mm; roughly made, patinated. Suggested date: Unknown, Roman to Medieval, 43-1500.Length: 24.2mm, Width: 18.8mm, Thickness: 14.6mm, Weight: 24.93gms	SK8582294966		Roman	
4653	Ring	Copper alloy ring. Cast ring, approaching D section with a mould line running around the inner circumference. The survival of this feature tends to argue against the suggestion that this was a finger ring, as it would be either uncomfortable or, if initial	SK8590094869		Roman	
4654	Nail Cleaner	Copper alloy nail cleaner of moulded neck and shouldered blade group. Cast toilet article with a narrow flat leaf-shaped blade, curved in profile towards its tip [lost], with a double bead and reel collar.	SK8592194852		Roman	
4655	Vessel	Copper alloy vessel mount. Cast zoomorphic terminal with a hollow of diameter 3.5mm for attachment - the security of the fixing would seem in doubt were the object suspended by such mounts.	SK8586194871		Iron Age	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
4656	Weight	Lead possible weight. Cast rectangular weight with indentations on both its larger sides; patinated. The mass might suggest this to represent two units of 4.43gms, as used in Viking Age Dublin, and by extension in the Viking 'kingdom' of York and Dublin.	SK8591994932		Early Medieval	
4657	Coin	Copper alloy coin. Radiate of Victorinus (269-271), cf. Cunetio no. 2515, Reece period 13 Obverse description: Radiate bust cuirassed right.	SK8588194930		Roman	
4658	Coin	Copper alloy coin. Nummus of house of Constantine, Constantinopolis commemorative issue of 330-340, Trier mint, Reece period 17.	SK8589294825		Roman	
4659	Coin	Copper alloy coin. Nummus, probably of Constantius II (323-361), two Victories issue of 347-348, Reece period 17.	SK8587794812		Roman	
4660	Coin	Copper alloy coin. Nummus, probably of Constantine II (317-340), Gloria Exercitus issue of 330-335, Reece period 17 Obverse description: Bust laureate cuirassed right.	SK8587194818		Roman	
4661	Coin	Copper alloy coin. Nummus of House of Constantine (306-361), Two Victories issue of 347-348, Reece period 17. Obverse description: Bust probably laureate cuirassed right. Reverse description: two Victories facing each other holding wreaths.	SK8590394826		Roman	
4662	Weight	Lead possible weight. Cast rectangular weight with one slightly indented end, possibly arising from casting in an open mould. The mass does not suggest correspondence with any particular system, and nor does it appear in the published series of weights.	SK8563694930		Roman	
4663	Mount	Copper alloy mount. Cast openwork mount comprising a simple knotwork motif of paired loops with a collared knob at its narrower end and two spurs at the wider; the display face retains gilding traces. A pointed integrally cast fixing pin of length 4.5mm.	SK8550995391		Post-Medieval	
4678	Vessel	Copper alloy vessel fragment. Hollow cast foot from a small vessel, modelled naturalistically in the form of a four-clawed animal paw, probably that of a lion. The underside is flat with a single oval 'pad' to rest on a table-top.	SK8588695023		Post-Medieval	
4729	Coin	Silver coin fragment. Tealby penny of Henry II (1154-1189), issue of 1158-1180, as kindly identified by the finder. Obverse description: Worn smooth.	SK8585494969		Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
4730	Watch	Copper alloy watch or clock winder, as kindly identified by the finder. A cylindrical handle with a rectangular tab with an off-centre drilled aperture now worn to diameter 4.5mm; the key itself is lost. Suggested date: Post-Medieval, 1775-1875.	SK8587395003		Post-Medieval	
4731	Clip	Copper alloy clip. Pressed metal object probably intended to hold loose papers. A folded oval-ended strip with some tensile strength serves as handle for a plate with a central opening and four gripping teeth.	SK8503895466		Post-Medieval	
4732	Candle Holder	Copper alloy possible candle holder. Cast three-legged stand with a central round socket of internal diameter 11mm and external diameter 17.7mm with three flat tapered legs extending from between pairs of knops.	SK8541195379		Post-Medieval	
4733	Button	Copper alloy button. Cast slightly plano-convex discoid button with a low boss on the back retaining a possibly drawn wire loop - if drawn wire, it has probably been flattened with pliers.	SK8587494978		Post-Medieval	
4734	Buckle	Copper alloy buckle. Cast single looped buckle frame, of rounded section with a broadened and lightly bevelled outer edge with a V-shaped pin rest and a strap bar set back from the frame. Probably for horse harness. Suggested date: Post-Medieval.	SK8534695346		Post-Medieval	
4735	Coin	Silver coin. Penny of second reign of Edward IV (1471-1483), as kindly identified by the finder, issue of 1471-2 under Archbishop George Neville. York mint, clipped, North no. 1644.	SK8587494907		Medieval	
4736	Coin	Silver coin. Sixpence of Elizabeth I (1558-1603), dated 1561. Obverse description: Bust left, rose behind head. Mintmark Pheon (53).	SK8586094973		Post-Medieval	
4737	Button	Copper alloy button. Cast biconvex two piece hollow button with a drawn wire loop brazed to its lower half. A pair of blow holes of diameter 2mm appear either side of the loop. Suggested date: Post-Medieval, 1600-1750.	SK8528795254		Post-Medieval	
4739	Coin	Silver coin fragment. Half groat of James I (1603-1625) as kindly identified by the finder, second coinage issue of 1610-1611, clipped and pierced at 7 O'clock obverse.	SK8586895018		Post-Medieval	
4740	Furniture Fitting	Copper alloy furniture fitting. Concavo-convex teardrop-shaped drawer handle with collared rectangular attachment loop and a knob at its end. Suggested date: Post-Medieval, 1750-1900. Length: 45.4mm, Width: 15.6mm, Thickness: 1.5mm, Weight: 6.25gms.	SK8585895039		Post-Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
4741	Strap End	Lead alloy strap end. Cast tongue shaped plate with a split end retaining a single one of a pair of rivets of diameter c.2.5mm, Thomas Class E Type 1.	SK8585994967		Early Medieval	
4743	Bridle Bit	Copper alloy and iron gilded harness boss. Concavo-convex circular copper alloy cast boss in Neo-Classical style. The display face comprises the face of a youth with curling locks of hair possibly supplemented by ram's horns.	SK8588394996		Post-Medieval	
4744	Seal	Lead bag seal. Cast disc with a slot in one edge opposite a bifurcated slot in the opposite edge, functioning as a drawstring fastener. A stamped circumferential legend on one side reads: CONTINENTAL GUANO WORKS with the maker's name.	SK8503995439		Post-Medieval	
4745	Button	Copper alloy button. Sub-spherical hollow composite button probably formerly with a flat round back (lost) and retaining a drawn wire loop which appears to have been brazed to the inside of the sub-spherical front.	SK8514695503		Post-Medieval	
4746	Spur	Copper alloy spur fragment. Cast side from a spur, of rounded D section with an angle close to the terminal, which is a pelta-shaped plate with three holes for attachments of leathers; the central hole is drilled and of diameter 4.4mm.	SK8587594947		Post-Medieval	
4747	Coin	Silver coin. Penny of Edward I (1272-1307), possibly class 3g issue of 1280-1282, London mint. Obverse description: Facing smiling bust with tall trifoliate crown, drapery of angled wedges, initial cross potent.	SK8582694947		Medieval	
4748	Spindle Whorl	Lead spindle whorl. Miscast flat cylindrical whorl with a central moulded aperture of diameter 12.4mm; the casting produced only a penannular object. It bears moulded decoration comprising four straight lines framing the aperture.	SK8582795005		Post-Medieval	
4749	Sword Belt	Copper alloy sword belt fitting. Cast hook or broken loop now of oval form, springing from a ridged collar at the end of a round section shank of diameter 7.2mm. The finder kindly suggests an alternative identification as a purse suspension loop.	SK8584494992		Post-Medieval	
4750	Buckle	Copper alloy buckle. Cast rectangular buckle with a separate steel spindle (lost). The frame is bevelled with two ridges which run all around it. The curvature of the frame in profile suggests use as a shoe buckle. Suggested date: Post-Medieval, 1720-1790	SK8506995476		Post-Medieval	
4751	Shot	Lead shot. Cast ball, probably for a light fowling piece or 'rook and rabbit' gun. Suggested date: Post-Medieval, 1700-1800. Diameter: 10.7mm, Weight: 6.40gms.	SK8541195378		Post-Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
4752	Buckle	Copper alloy buckle fragment. Cast double looped or spectacle buckle with curved ends and with an inner edge which projects within the frame, and with a narrowed central strap bar. One end of the buckle is lost, and what remains of that loop is twisted.	SK8507295462		Post-Medieval	
4753	Harness Pendant	Copper alloy harness pendant. Cast heraldic harness pendant in the form of a heater-shaped shield. The display face bears traces of enamel around its edges only, [now] of a red tint with pale green stained areas.	SK8590195003		Medieval	
4754	Sword Belt	Copper alloy and iron sword belt fitting (cf Read 2008, page 219 nos 787-788). Cast oval slightly concavo-convex plate with a knob at the top and a plain collar above a thin forward facing hook below.	SK8587294995		Post-Medieval	
4755	Buckle	Copper alloy buckle. Cast rectangular buckle frame with ornately moulded edges which include trefoil mouldings at its ends flanked by concave sides, corner knobs, and small housings for a separate steel spindle (now lost). Suggested date: Post-Medieval.	SK8589194971		Post-Medieval	
4756	Brooch	Copper alloy brooch. Cast Colchester derivative brooch, possibly Mackreth type CD RH 5.a. Plain semi-tubular wings formerly retained a spring (lost), and are met by a humped bow with stepped sides and a central triple ridge of fine wavy lines.	SK8580995010		Roman	
4757	Spur	Copper alloy spur fragment. Cast heel of a rowel spur with D section sides faceted on their outer faces, the heel from which the short rowel box springs is thickened slightly by an oval basal panel, and the rowel box sides are also lightly faceted.	SK8503595456		Post-Medieval	
4758	Spindle Whorl	Lead spindle whorl. Cast discoid whorl of cylindrical form with a central moulded aperture of diameter 11mm. Moulded decoration of one side comprises four straight lines in low relief.	SK8585894961		Post-Medieval	
4759	Spindle Whorl	Lead spindle whorl. Cast discoid whorl with a central moulded aperture of diameter 10.8mm. One side bears a prominent outer rim and a rim around the aperture.	SK8588494966		Post-Medieval	
4760	Awl	An incomplete cast copper alloy awl, leather working tool, of Iron Age to Roman date, c.800 BC - AD c.410. The object is circular in cross-section and biconical in plan.	SK8794995665		Iron Age	
4763	Stud	Copper alloy collar stud, as kindly identified by the finder. Cast disc with a central boss and a cylindrical spring case projecting from it on the display face.	SK8558395452		Modern	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
4766	Die Stamp	Copper alloy die stamp for making Press blech foils, as kindly identified by Helen Geake, citing as parallels IOW-3AB946 and HAMP-BAA204.	SK8564295430		Early Medieval	
4813	Unidentified Object	A cast copper alloy object probably dating to the Bronze Age. The object is oval in plan and cross-section. It is slightly curved in profile. The central perforation is oval in plan with a slightly raised rim on the upper (concave) face of the object.	SK8660395266		Bronze Age	
4837	Weight	A cast lead alloy weight probably dating from the Roman to the Post-Medieval period, (43-1700). The object is circular in plan and trapezoidal in cross-section. On the upper face is a moulded cross or X. The lower face is smooth and undecorated.	SK8660395266		Medieval	
4838	Coin	A silver Roman Republican denarius of the moneyer L. Mussidius Longus, dating to 42 BC (Reece Period 1), Bust of Victory / Victory in biga. Mint of Rome. RRC p. 508, no. 494/40.	SK8660395266		Roman	
4839	Figurine	A cast copper alloy figurine representing Minerva dating to the Roman period, (AD43-410). The figure is female and stands upright. One arm is broken just below the shoulder while the other is complete and held slightly away from the body.	SK8660395266		Roman	
4854	Knife	Iron knife fragment. Tang and part of the blade of a large whittle tang knife. The V section indicates the blade had a single cutting edge; it was of shouldered form with the tang set off-centre relative to the blade.	SK852952		Post-Medieval	
4855	Pipe (Smoking)	Clay tobacco pipe fragment. Moulded bulbous pipe bowl with a single incised line around the rim, an oval or possibly heart-shaped flat pedestal foot, and a wire drawn bore of diameter 3.2mm. The form, size, and oval pedestal foot are paralleled by a pipe.	SK852952		Post-Medieval	
4856	Vessel	Pottery. Slipware sherd, from a dish or plate. Pale salmon pink fabric with creamy probably transparent slip with dark brown trails. Suggested date: Post-Medieval, 1680-1750. Weight: 10.81gms.	SK852952		Post-Medieval	
4858	Coin	A copper alloy Roman coin; a Q-Radiate of Allectus (AD 293 - 296), (Reece Period 14) LAETITIA AVG, Galley right with mast, no cabin and 8 rowers; waves. C Mint, QC. The obverse legend is incomplete.	SK879957		Roman	
4859	Coin	A copper alloy Roman coin; a Q-Radiate of Allectus (AD 293 - 296) (Reece Period 14), LAETITIA AVG, Galley right with mast, no cabin, 4 rowers; probably waves. C Mint, QC. RIC V, pt 2, p. 569, no. 124.	SK879957		Roman	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
4860	Coin	A copper alloy Roman coin; a radiate of Claudius II (268 - 270), AEQVITAS reverse.	SK879957		Roman	
4861	Coin	A copper alloy Roman coin; a contemporary copy of a nummus of Constans, FEL TEMP REPARATIO, emperor on galley holding phoenix type dating from 348 - 350 AD. The mintmark is blundered.	SK879957		Roman	
4862	Coin	A copper alloy Roman coin; a nummus probably of Constantine I, probably BEAT TRANQLITAS globe on altar type with short legend dating from 322 - 324 AD. The mintmark is missing but this type was only minted in London.	SK879957		Roman	
4863	Coin	A copper alloy Roman coin; a nummus of Constans, FEL TEMP REPARATIO fallen horseman type dating from 355 - 361 AD.	SK879957		Roman	
4864	Coin	A copper alloy Roman coin; a nummus of Constantius II (324 - 361), GLORIA EXERCITVS two soldiers and two standards type dating from 330 - 335 AD). The mintmark is damaged and illegible.	SK879957		Roman	
4865	Coin	A copper alloy Roman coin; a radiate possibly of Tetricus I (271 - 274 AD), Mint 1, Salus reverse. No legends are visible.	SK879957		Roman	
4866	Coin	A copper alloy Roman coin; nummus of the House of Constantine (307 - 361), VRBS ROMA Wolf and Twins type dating from 330 - 340 AD.	SK879957		Roman	
4867	Coin	A copper alloy Roman coin; illegible nummus or radiate dating from 260 - 410. Only half the coin survives and is is corroded and encrusted.	SK879957		Roman	
4868	Coin	A copper alloy Roman coin; a contemporary copy of a nummus probably of Constantius II, FEL TEMP REPARATIO fallen horseman type dating from 355 - 361 AD. Part of the coin is missing.	SK879957		Roman	
4869	Coin	A copper alloy Roman coin; a nummus of Helena dating from 337 - 340 AD, PAX PUBLICA type showing Pax left holding a transverse sceptre and branch. The coin is incomplete.	SK879957		Roman	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
4870	Coin	A copper alloy Roman coin; probably a contemporary copy (barbarous radiate) of a radiate of Postumus (260 - 296), probably struck 275 - 285 AD. The reverse shows a bust of Sol (probably). See Cunetio number 2465.	SK879957		Roman	
4871	Brooch	A copper alloy Roman Colchester derivative, rear hook brooch with a spring mechanism (now missing), dating from 43 - 65 AD. The brooch has wide semi-tubular wings which would have held the missing spring and pin.	SK879957		Roman	
4872	Brooch	A copper alloy Roman plate brooch of skeuomorphic design in the shape of a shoe, slipper, boot or sandal. The brooch is flat and in plan is pointed at one end, has a narrow waist in the middle and is rounded at the other end.	SK879957		Roman	
4873	Brooch	A copper alloy Roman brooch; type uncertain owing to corrosion and damage, but probably dating from the 1st Century AD, perhaps a Colchester derivative. The head of the brooch and the pin are missing.	SK87999559		Iron Age	
4874	Brooch	A copper alloy Roman brooch; a trumpet brooch dating from 75 - 175 AD. The head of the brooch and the pin are missing. The bow is narrow and D shaped to triangular in section. There is a central acanthus button which decorates the front of the bow only.	SK87999559		Roman	
4875	Brooch	A copper alloy Late Iron Age to Roman brooch, a Nauheim derivative dating from 25 - 100 AD. The brooch pin and half of the spring are missing. The top of the bow tapers and coils forwards to form the spring of which one and a half turns remain.	SK87999559		Iron Age	
4876	Coin	A copper alloy illegible Roman coin; either a radiate or a nummus dating from 260 - 410 AD. Corrosion means that none of the design is legible.	SK87999559		Roman	
4877	Coin	A copper alloy Roman coin: a nummus of the House of Constantine, Constantinopolis Victory on Prow type, mint unknown, dating from 330-340AD. It is struck on an oval flan that is 17mm long, 15mm wide and 1.7mm thick. It weighs 1.62gm.	SK87999559		Roman	
4878	Coin	A Roman silver coin: a denarius of Vitellius (Jan-Dec, AD 69), Rome mint. PONT MAXIM reverse showing Vesta enthroned right. It is 18.4mm in diameter and 2.2mm thick. It weighs 3.12gm. Reference: Sear, volume 1, number 2200.	SK87999559		Roman	
4879	Amulet	Large mammal bone or antler amulet. A rectangular sawn billet of solid bone or antler with neatly chamfered edges and flat faces and ends, decorated all round with linear saw cut grooves, lathe-turned ring and dot.	SK870960		Early Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
4881	Coin	Silver Coin. Sixpence of Charles I (1625-1649). Probably Tower Mint for Charles I, issue of 1636-1638. Obverse description: Bust left, VI behind head. Mintmark probably tun (123). Obverse inscription: CAROLVS.D:G:MA'BR'FR:ET.[---]	SK85509551		Post-Medieval	
4982	Bulla	A lead papal bulla (seal) possibly of Pope Innocent VIII (IV) dating from the medieval period specifically 25th June 1243 ? 7th December 1254. The bulla was originally circular, but is now cut in half.	SK8711793193		Medieval	
5007	Button	Copper alloy button. Die-stamped plain flat discoid button with a bevelled rim on the back and a drawn wire loop inserted into a central boss. Suggested date: Post-Medieval, 1850-1900. Diameter: 17.5mm, Thickness (at rim, clear of loop): 1mm, Weight: 1.68g	SK8856494205		Post-Medieval	
5027	Toy	Shoulder head of moulded porcelain, probably a doll. The doll is in the form of a female with tightly waved hair. There are no chest holes. Length 21mm from bottom of shoulders to top of head. Width of head 13mm. Weight 5.4g.	SK8609793405		Modern	
5688	Buckle	Large medieval silver buckle of lyre form and buckle plate, now in two parts. The plate retains its pin. The buckle was originally soldered to the plate, but has now broken off. The hollow plate which retained the end of the strap has two rivets.	SK874932		Medieval	
7792	Bell	Copper alloy and iron bell. Cast spherical one-piece bell with a rectangular suspension loop. A basal sounding slot links two opposed sounding holes in the lower hemisphere, and two opposed blowholes, one larger than the other, appear in the upper.	SK8534596347		Post-Medieval	
7795	Metal Working Debris	Lead metalworking debris. Two small scraps of lead melt which have congealed on a flat surface. Patinated. Suggested date: Unknown, 43-1800. Weight: 14.50gms.	SK875975		Roman	
7796	Metal Working Debris	Copper alloy metalworking debris. A fragment of solidified spillage which has accumulated at the edge of a flat surface, presumably during an episode of recycling or casting. Suggested date: Unknown, 43-1800. Weight: 30.34gms.	SK875975		Roman	
7818	Figurine	China pipeclay figurine. Naturalistically modelled nude figure of a chubby youth of indeterminate gender with small pert buttocks and a somewhat thickset torso; with tin glaze. The head, arms and lower legs are lost. This is probably a 'fairing' or trinket.	SK874970		Post-Medieval	
7819	Buckle	Copper alloy probable buckle fragment. Cast rectangular double looped buckle, with a very slight curvature when viewed in profile. This could be a fragment from a sword belt suite, though use with a strap is probably more likely.	SK874970		Post-Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
7820	Thimble	Silver thimble. Pressed metal domed thimble with a basal pair or lines of rouletted dots, the lower half of its wall plain and a narrow band of vertical rouletted slashes above it.	SK874970		Post-Medieval	
7821	Spoon	Copper alloy tinned spoon fragment. Broad concavo-convex bowl of a spoon, with extensive traces of white metal plating. There is no rib to support the junction of bowl and stem (lost). The bowl is broader than the more familiar egg-shaped form.	SK874970		Post-Medieval	
7822	Fork (Tool)	Copper alloy possible fork fragment. Cast fragment of an implement with three rounded section tines, two broken close to their branching and the middle tine curved upwards at its end.	SK874970		Post-Medieval	
7823	Steelyard Weight	Lead steelyard weight. Cast conical plano-convex weight, perhaps made in an open mould given shrinkage on its flat surface, with a central moulded longitudinal aperture of diameter c.3.5mm. This object class is conventionally assigned to the Roman period.	SK874970		Roman	
7830	Coin	Copper coin. Halfpenny of William III (1689-1702), issue of 1695-1701. Obverse description: Bust laureate right. Obverse inscription: G[----]Reverse description: Rubbed or worn mirror smooth, no discernible detail. Diameter: 26.9mm, Weight: 5.49gms.	SK868971		Post-Medieval	
7831	Token	Copper alloy possible token. A flat disc, probably milled, but lacking discernible features on either side, in part due to encrustation. Suggested date: Possibly Post-Medieval, 1650-1670. Diameter: 19.0mm, Weight: 1.97gms.	SK868971		Post-Medieval	
7832	Came	Lead possible window came fragment. Cast H section strip fragment, probably part-melted and heavily patinated overall. The gutters to retain the edges of glass panes (lost) suggest a thickness of 1.5-2mm for the glass.	SK868971		Post-Medieval	
7833	Vessel	Lead vessel repair or pot mend fragment. One half of an oval plug mending a vessel of wall thickness 2.3mm. The fairly tidy finish may argue a Roman date. Suggested date: Roman, 43-410. Length: 20.2mm, Width: 24.6mm, Thickness: 8.3mm, Weight: 14.72gms.	SK868971		Roman	
7834	Disc	Copper alloy disc fragment. A flat semi-circular object with the edge of a central rimmed aperture of estimated diameter c.10mm, and with a pair of parallel turned circumferential lines on its upper surface. The edge is finely ridged, probably machined.	SK868971		Post-Medieval	
7835	Offcut	Lead offcut. Cast lead sheet of structural gauge, rounded and probably melted at one end and cut along both long edges. Patinated overall and lightly bent. Suggested date: Unknown, 43-1800. Length: 45.9mm, Width: 12mm, Thickness: 4.2mm, Weight: 20.01gms.	SK868971		Roman	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
7836	Metal Working Debris	Copper alloy metalworking debris. Cast strip, with an apparently melted end, curled at the other end, and torn along one edge. This is possibly a runnel of metal spilt from casting, perhaps retrieved while still plastic. Suggested date: Unknown, 43-1800.	SK868971		Roman	
7837	Offcut	Lead offcut. Cast lead sheet of structural gauge, with a pair of rounded corners at one side and an indented edge opposite; the latter and one of the other sides are cut. Patinated overall and lightly bent. Suggested date: Unknown, 43-1800.Length: 44.4mm	SK868971		Roman	
7838	Thimble	Copper alloy thimble fragment. Pressed metal thimble with a plain basal zone separated by a finely indented wall by a deep incised line; the base is raggedly torn and the top entirely missing with a ragged torn edge. Suggested date: Post-Medieval.	SK868971		Post-Medieval	
7839	Vessel	Lead vessel repair or pot mend. Cast plug to mend a vessel of wall thickness c.4.5mm. The messy and untidy finish may suggest this object to be of Medieval date. Suggested date: Medieval, 1200-1500.Length: 31.3mm, Width: 25.5mm, Thickness: 16.1mm, Weight	SK868971		Medieval	
7840	Harness Ring	Copper alloy harness ring. Cast ring of hexagonal section, with diagonal file marks on either side, and rubbed flat at one point on its outer circumference; this example is less worn than is usually the case with this class of object. Suggested date: Medieval	SK868971		Medieval	
7869	Pipe (Architectural)	Lead pipe fragment. Tube segment of wall thickness c.3.5mm, cut at one end and crimped at the other; patinated overall including on cut surfaces and within. Suggested date: Unknown, 43-1800, probably at either end of that span rather than throughout.	SK877959		Roman	
7870	Shot	Lead shot, for a fowling piece. Cast ball with mould line and a sprue removal stub; also a small dent possibly caused by the ramrod. Patinated overall. Suggested date: post-Medieval, 1700-1800.Diameter: 12.8mm, Weight: 10.39gms.	SK877959		Post-Medieval	
7871	Shot	Lead shot. Cast ball, fiercely corroded or chewed, possibly gnawed by rats or used as a teething toy; patinated overall. Possibly suitable for a pistol or carbine. Suggested date: Post-Medieval, 1600-1800.Diameter: 14.8mm, Weight: 15.19gms.	SK877959		Post-Medieval	
7915	Shot	Three lead shot (a-c). Cast balls with mould lines, patinated overall. One (b) bears a scar where it has been nipped from the sprue. They would appear suitable for use with a pistol, or perhaps a fowling piece or 'rook and rabbit' gun.	SK868972		Post-Medieval	
7916	Buckle	Copper alloy buckle frame fragment. A single loop from a double looped buckle with grooved and possibly trefoil knobs at its outer edges and at the ends of its narrowed strap bar.	SK868972		Post-Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
7917	Vessel	Lead vessel repair patch. Circular patch of cast lead sheet of thickness c.2-2.3mm with at least seventeen holes left by (presumably) wrought iron nails with square section shanks, typically 2.5mm square, all driven from the same side.	SK868972		Medieval	
7918	Weight	Lead possible weight. Cast sub-rectangular and lightly tapered object with flat sides, possibly knife trimmed at its narrower end. Patinated overall. The mass could permit this object to represent ten slightly overweight Viking Age units.	SK868972		Early Medieval	
7919	Seal	Lead and leather pump seal. Cast lead disc of thickness c.12mm with a bevelled edge on one side, and slightly convex with a circumferentially rebated lug or boss on the other. The boss retains decayed leather remnants of a larger hide seal.	SK868972		Post-Medieval	
7920	Spindle Whorl	Lead spindle whorl. Cast plano-convex or hemispherical whorl with a central moulded aperture of diameter 9.4mm, Walton Rogers form A1. Patinated overall. This form was perhaps derived from that of cattle femur caput whorls.	SK868972		Early Medieval	
7921	Steelyard Weight	Lead and iron steelyard weight. Cast bi-conical weight with the stub of a ferrous metal suspension loop at its apex. Patinated overall. The mass may suggest this to have represented one half a Roman libra if used with a large balance.	SK868972		Roman	
7923	Tag	Copper alloy possible dog tag fragment. Cast disk with apical loop with drilled aperture of diameter 4mm. About two thirds of the disc is lost. Suggested date: Modern, 1800-1900. Diameter (in excess of): 32.6mm, Thickness: 1.8mm, Weight: 5.35gms	SK868974		Modern	
7924	Token	Copper alloy token. Milled token issued by a Dublin bakery. The finder suggests this was lost by a Irish seasonal agricultural worker.? Obverse description: Legend over four lines: THE / PORTER / BARM / BAKERY?	SK868974		Modern	
7925	Ring	Iron ring. Wrought iron ring; it is uncertain whether this is a finger ring with bezel or, more likely, a simple ring with more corrosion on one part of its circumference. Suggested date: Unknown, 40-1800. Diameter: 25.5mm, Band Width: 4.8mm.	SK868974		Roman	
7926	Spindle Whorl	Lead spindle whorl. Cast whorl, probably originally of cylindrical form, possibly Walton Rogers form B, with a central aperture of diameter circa 11mm - extensive surface damage entailing the spalling away of a smooth surface introduces some doubt.	SK864967		Early Medieval	
7927	Bell	Copper alloy bell fragment. Cast one piece spherical bell with an apical rectangular loop with drilled aperture; a sounding slot linked two sounding holes in the lower hemisphere and one of a pair of blow holes remains in the upper hemisphere.	SK864967		Post-Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
7928	Bell	Copper alloy bell. Cast one piece bell of sub-spherical form with a rectangular suspension loop with a drilled aperture. A pair of sounding holes was joined by a slot on the lower hemisphere and there are two opposed blow holes in the upper hemisphere.	SK875972		Post-Medieval	
7953	Brooch	Lead alloy and glass probable brooch fragment. Cast disc brooch with an irregular central inset of (now) brick red glass. Faint traces of further textured decoration appears on what is now worn to a plain field. The edges of the object are damaged, proba	SK868976		Early Medieval	
7954	Mount	Copper alloy mount. Cast rhomboid openwork mount with two integrally cast prongs of length circa 6mm, both curled over in the same direction at their pointed ends.	SK868976		Post-Medieval	
7955	Buckle	Copper alloy and steel buckle. Cast trapezoidal shoe or knee buckle with drilled frame for steel spindle retaining a cast copper alloy chape; the sides and ends of the frame are moulded. Suggested date: Post-Medieval, 1660-1720.Length: 23.3mm, Height: 15	SK868976		Post-Medieval	
7956	Coin	Silver coin. Groat of Philip and Mary (1554-1558)Obverse description: Bust of Mary left. Mintmark lis (105)Obverse inscription: PHILIP.ET[---]EX[---]GINARreverse description: Shield bearing Arms of England and France, long cross over.	SK868976		Post-Medieval	
7957	Coin	Silver coin. Milled sixpence of George III (1760-1820), dated 1816.Obverse description: Bullnecked bust laureate right.Obverse inscription: GEOR.III D:G: BRITT:REX F.D: 1816Reverse description: Crowned cartouche with Arms of England, Scotland and Ireland	SK868976		Modern	
7958	Coin	Copper coin. Halfpenny of George I (1714-1727), issue dated 1718.Obverse description: Bust laureate cuirassed right. Obverse inscription: [GEOR]GIVS REX Reverse description: Britannia armed seated left Reverse inscription: BRITANNIA 1718	SK868976		Post-Medieval	
7961	Finger Ring	A fragment of Roman silver finger ring which has been broken at the shoulders leaving only a short section of the hoop on each side of the bezel. The hoop is D shaped in section with a slightly convex front and flat inner side.	SK87909575		Roman	
7962	Spoon	A copper alloy Roman spoon with a pear shaped bowl, dating from 150-410AD. The handle is of round section, tapering to a point at the upper end and the integral bowl is offset. There is no decoration.	SK873964		Roman	
7963	Coin Weight	A copper alloy artefact, possibly a coin weight or coin, of uncertain date, struck on an oval flan. No detail is visible on either face, but it is slightly bent along the long axis and one side has a broad groove, also along the long axis. T	SK873964		Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
7964	Tumbrel	An incomplete copper alloy trebuchet or tumbrel-type folding coin balance dating from 1300-1450AD. The balance arm, the hinge and the supporting arm remain; the hinge is still operational.	SK873964		Medieval	
7965	Buckle	Incomplete cast copper alloy buckle frame of Medieval date. The item consists of an incomplete sub-oval loop with an elongated straight outer edge as pin rest. The buckle probably had an integrally cast strap bar, or has been mis-cast.	SK854966		Medieval	
7969	Adze	Brown flint or chert. Adze. Knapped flint or chert adze formed by hard hammer working. The object is of ovate section with particularly large flakes removed at its mid point to facilitate hafting.	SK850964		Mesolithic	
8981	Stud	A Post-Medieval cast copper alloy stud, dating from about AD 1500 - 1900. It is solid, and a truncated dome in shape, with the top not being parallel with the base. There is no evidence of decoration.	SK8846197372		Post-Medieval	
8983	Key (Locking)	A medieval copper alloy rotary key probably dating from AD 1300 - 1500. The bow is roughly lozenge shaped, with the outer edges being concave, and the angles elaborated into wide projecting blocks. There is a wide swollen collar next to the bow.	SK8845197481		Medieval	
8984	Brooch	An incomplete gilded disc plate brooch of Roman origin dating from about AD 200-350. It is of oval shape and copper alloy composition. This example has lost its central setting (probably glass or paste).	SK8847697389		Roman	
8985	Brooch	An incomplete, copper alloy Roman brooch of the Bow and Fantail type, dating from about AD 70 - 150. It is Mackreth 2011, type TR 4.1bx. The head of the brooch is missing. There is a disc in the centre of the bow.	SK8840497442		Roman	
9299	Ferrule	Copper alloy ferrule. A cylinder, partly closed at one end and open at the other. The closed end was perhaps formed by folding or beating. Suggested date: Post-Medieval, 1600-1800. Length: 21.9mm, Diameter: 10.8mm, Thickness (wall): 2mm, Weight: 5.54gms.	SK878972		Post-Medieval	
9300	Seal Matrix	Lead seal matrix. A rhomboid plate cut from cast lead sheet of thickness 2.5mm, with a knob at one end which is perforated as a means of suspension. An incised central motif within a rhomboid panel comprises a sun or star with streaming (i.e. wavy) rays.	SK878972		Medieval	
9319	Seal	Lead and iron probable bag seal. A cast disc which clenches a length of steel wire, possibly as two identical discs clamped together, though each disc seems to have had a thicker half.	SK883973		Post-Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
9320	Seal	Lead bag seal. Cast disc with a bifurcated slot on one edge opposite a single slot on the other, to function as a drawstring closure. Suggested date: Post-Medieval to Modern, 1850-1930. Diameter: 20.9mm, Thickness: 4.8mm, Weight (with trapped soil)	SK883973		Post-Medieval	
9321	Ring	Copper alloy ring. Cast ring of probably hexagonal section bearing prominent file marks on both its sides and around its outer facets, running at right angles to each other. Heavily worn within the band, which has markedly reduced its width on one side.	SK883973		Medieval	
9322	Thimble	Copper alloy thimble with partial white metal plating. Pressed metal conical thimble with the lower part of its wall decorated with five circumferential lines of tiny dots, and with the upper wall bearing very fine indentations.	SK883973		Post-Medieval	
9323	Charm	White metal charm. Cast figurine representing a mermaid, with fishtail coiled up behind her rump, providing a loop as means of suspension. The figure has no arms, and somewhat unfeminine facial features.	SK883973		Modern	
9324	Book Fitting	Copper alloy possible book fitting fragment. A pair of fragments of copper alloy sheet of thickness 0.5mm, joined by three rivets (one lost) whose burred heads are c.2.3mm in diameter, with a space of c.1mm now between the plates. T	SK883973		Post-Medieval	
9325	Vessel	Lead vessel repair or pot mend. Cast plug to repair a vessel wall of thickness 2.5mm. Patinated overall. The tidy finish of this example may suggest a Roman date. Suggested date: Roman, 43-410. Length: 26.6mm, Width: 26.0mm, Thickness: 5.0mm, Weight: 12.9	SK883973		Roman	
9326	Balance	Lead alloy and copper alloy folding balance fragment. Cast lead alloy beam comprising two side plates of plano-convex section attached to each other by three solid cylindrical copper alloy rivets of diameter c.3mm and length c.6mm.	SK883973		Medieval	
9327	Weight	Lead possible weight. Cast plano-convex or conical object with an off-centre (at the top, though not at the base) moulded longitudinal aperture of diameter 3.3mm.	SK883973		Early Medieval	
9328	Bell	Copper alloy and iron spherical bell. Cast one piece bell with rectangular suspension loop. The upper hemisphere is plain with a pair of opposed blowholes of diameter 7mm.	SK883973		Post-Medieval	
9329	Metal Working Debris	Copper alloy metalworking debris. Solidified copper alloy melt. This appears to indicate an episode of metalworking set at a distance from settlement, as might be apt for a potentially noxious process.	SK883974		Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
9330	Knife	Copper alloy knife pommel. Cast pommel from a scale tang knife. Corrosion obscures possible elaboration of a horse foot form with flat angular back, if indeed the object is complete. A basal slot of width c.1.3mm retains ferrous corrosion.	SK886948		Post-Medieval	
9331	Knife	Copper alloy knife pommel. Cast pommel from a small scale tang knife. Anthropomorphic decoration comprises a human head with a ruff around the neck and either an Episcopal mitre or a tall coiffure.	SK886948		Post-Medieval	
9332	Weight	Lead fabric weight. Cast discoid weight with two centrally drilled stitching holes of diameter 2.3mm; these pass through a lightly indented centre on one side. Patinated overall. This object is unusually small.	SK886948		Post-Medieval	
9333	Spindle Whorl	Lead spindle whorl. Cast whorl of bun-shaped or flat cylindrical form, Walton Rogers form B, with an off-centre aperture of diameter 10mm. Torn or distorted at the aperture on one side and patinated overall. This form becomes common in Anglo-Scandinavian period.	SK886948		Early Medieval	
9334	Whistle	Lead alloy whistle fragment. Cast end from a whistle, comprising a moulded cylinder with an inserted end cap with suspension wing and a metal reed. External relief decoration comprises a circumferential bordered line of pellets.	SK886948		Post-Medieval	
9335	Vessel	Copper alloy vessel fragment. Shard from the flared or everted and slightly thickened rim of a copper alloy cauldron. Suggested date: Medieval, 1200-1350.Length: 48.3mm, Height: 27.9mm, Thickness (rim): 2.6mm, Weight: 12.38gms.	SK886948		Medieval	
9336	Toy	Lead alloy toy soldier fragment. Solid cast semi-flat figure of c.25mm scale representing the naturalistically modelled horse of a light cavalryman in Western European uniform. The figure is identifiable by its saddlecloth detail and blanket roll.	SK886948		Post-Medieval	
9337	Toy	Lead alloy toy soldier fragment. Hollow-cast figure of c.40mm scale representing a trooper of a heavy cavalry Regiment in full dress uniform - possibly a Life Guard - manufactured by William Britains, rendered at the walk with foreleg raised.	SK886948		Modern	
9338	Toy	Lead alloy toy soldier. Hollow-cast figure of 54mm or 1:32 scale representing an officer of an infantry Regiment of the British Army in full dress uniform, manufactured by William Britains in accomplished naturalistic style in a marching pose.	SK886948		Modern	
9353	Vessel	Pottery. Body sherd, possibly a Humberware, with traces of a pale green external glaze. This sherd was kindly identified by Wallace Collyer of the North Lincolnshire Pottery Research Group. Suggested date: Medieval, 1300-1400.Weight: 3.59gms	SK883952		Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
9354	Vessel	Pottery. Ribbed rod handle sherd from a vessel of an oxidised salmon pink fabric with external green glaze, possibly from Lincoln. A thumb mark at one end of the handle shows where it was attached to the vessel wall.	SK883952		Medieval	
9355	Tap	Copper alloy tap. Tap with a tapered and corrugated shaft to fit snugly into the tap hole of a barrel, the shaft having a narrowed collar at its end with drilled holes of diameter c.3mm.	SK883952		Post-Medieval	
9357	Toy	Lead alloy, painted, toys. Two toy figures (a and b). One (a) is a half flat model of an American Indian warrior with warbonnet on a charging horse, the arm is raised to brandish a weapon (lost).	SK885951		Modern	
9358	Toy	Lead alloy toy soldier fragment. Sub-rectangular base of a 'tin soldier', in a standing pose (figure lost), with moulded legend on the underside reading: COPYRIGHT / [-]TAINS / SUTT[-] / 96. 1912.	SK883952		Modern	
9359	Coin	Silver coin. Milled shilling of William III (1689-1702), dated 1697 Obverse description: Bust laureate draped and cuirassed right, third bust. Obverse inscription: GVLIELMVS. III.DEI.GRA. Reverse description: Cruciform shields Reverse inscription: REX. 16/97	SK883952		Post-Medieval	
9360	Spoon	Copper alloy spoon. Cast oval bowl of a spoon with the stub of a slightly tapering handle of sub-rectangular section. The bowl of the spoon is heavily worn at its outer end and the whole bowl has been partially flattened, possibly to serve as a scoop.	SK883952		Post-Medieval	
9444	Coin	Silver coin. Short cross penny of John (1199-1216), class 5b2, issue of 1204-1209, possibly moneyer Ilger, at London mint. Obverse description: Facing bust with sceptre left, hair of two curls and two pellets either side, crown band of five pellets.	SK883954		Medieval	
9445	Brooch	Copper alloy brooch. Colchester derivative brooch, resembling Mackreth Type CD3b. Short semi-tubular wings held a spring (lost); a short ridge probably secured the chord. The round section bow tapers towards a plain foot.	SK883954		Roman	
9446	Brooch	Copper alloy with dark blue enamel, brooch. Cast hinged headstud brooch with short wings with thickened ends, and a square section upper bow, retaining an axis bar for a hinged pin (lost).	SK883954		Roman	
9447	Brooch	Copper alloy brooch. Thealby Brooch. The head bears a loop, probably with a triangular element protruding into it from the head. A curved bow with convergent longitudinal mouldings on the bow tapers from short tubular wings with moulded ends.	SK85519552		Roman	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
9608	Nail	Lead nail or tack. Cast circular-section shank of diameter 6mm, possibly hollow, at least at its end, with a plain flat discoid head. Lightly patinated and abraded. A stamped device of two long juxtaposed rhomboids appears above the stamped numerals 36.	SK8577493804		Post-Medieval	
9611	Button	Copper alloy button. Cast plano-convex discoid uniform button front, probably with a separate back plate with the stub of a separate loop brazed to it. The front bears an ornate cipher or monogram, perhaps reading GR, below a cushion crown.	SK8576993767		Post-Medieval	
9614	Spur	Copper alloy spur fragment. Cast heel from a rowel spur, comprising the posterior end of arms of a flattened D-section, and an integral oval panel from which springs a short up or down-turned rowel box, perhaps retaining part of the rowel and its spindle.	SK8576493811		Post-Medieval	
9621	Figurine	Lead alloy figurine fragment. Cast half-round figurine representing a trousered and booted figure accompanied by a hound whose forequarters and hindquarters appear to either side of the figure. Hands appear to have been set to either side of the body.	SK8580193756		Post-Medieval	
9623	Ampulla	A mediaeval lead alloy ampulla dating from about AD 1350 - 1530. It has a rounded body and part of neck remains with one side slightly flared and the other side straight. The top is crimped shut and the neck is crumpled and damaged.	SK8746894016		Medieval	
9628	Coin	An Iron Age gold coin; an uninscribed North Eastern gold stater of the Corieltavi / North Eastern region, dating from about 50-20 BC. 'Sunflower' type. Compare ABC p. 92, no. 1737. It is struck on an oval flan that is 23.1mm long 17.5mm wide and 2.5mm thick.	SK8713794009		Iron Age	
9629	Bell	Copper alloy probable bell fragment. Cast hemispherical concavo-convex object, now flattened. There is a nick or crimping in what is taken to be the top of a bell, presumably for attachment of a clapper and/or its suspension.	SK8625993849		Post-Medieval	
9631	Coin	A medieval silver coin; a cut half voided long cross penny of Henry III (AD 1216 - 1272), Class Vg dating from AD 1258 - 1265, issued by Renauld at Bury or London. The coin is 17.6mm long, 8.9mm wide and 0.8mm thick. 0.66g.	SK8655993716		Medieval	
9632	Buckle	Copper alloy buckle. Cast sub-rectangular buckle frame with a slightly expanded outer edge and a knop at either end of the strap bar. Suggested date: Post-Medieval, 1500-1650. Length: 16.5mm, Height: 19.6mm, Thickness: 1.8mm, Weight: 0.92gms.	SK8603493566		Post-Medieval	
9633	Roof Tile	Ceramic building material roof tile fragments. Eight shards of roof tile, including flat and curved fragments, the latter at least probably from pan tiles. One side of each fragment is heavily sanded.	SK8658094083		Post-Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
9634	Whetstone	Norwegian Schist Whetstone fragment. A sub-cylindrical mullion or bar of fine-grained grey-green stone with two flattened and one lightly dished faces; both ends broken. The stone comes from the Telemark region of Norway.	SK8658094083		Medieval	
9635	Weight	Copper alloy weight. Cast discoid weight with bevelled sides and a recessed top. Encrusted, probably after burning. The form is typical of post-medieval and modern weights as used with kitchen scales.	SK8618393845		Post-Medieval	
9636	Offcut	Lead offcut. Cast lead sheet of light gauge with three holes from hand-made nails with shanks c.3mm square. This was probably removed as a secondary stage of the stripping of flashing. Lightly patinated overall, now crumpled.	SK8618093848		Post-Medieval	
9637	Curtain Fitting	Copper alloy curtain ring. Cast ring of rounded section, lightly worn within. Suggested date: Post-Medieval, 1850-1900. Diameter: 28mm, Band Width: 2.3mm, Band Thickness: 2.1mm, Weight: 2.48gms.	SK8616693835		Post-Medieval	
9638	Spoon	Lead alloy spoon fragment. Cast pointed spoon bowl, with a length to width ratio of c.2:1, now probably flattened, and with short rectangular-ended stub of a residual reinforcing rib, which barely passes beyond the end of the stem. Suggested date: Post-Medieval.	SK8612893841		Post-Medieval	
9639	Spoon	Lead alloy spoon fragment. Cast terminal from a spoon, of expanded downturned form, and stamped with the letters O / W D in seriffed Roman capitals on its underside. The outer edges are chipped.	SK8616293843		Post-Medieval	
9640	Wall Plaster	Wall plaster fragments. Two fragments of painted wall plaster. The larger, of length 30mm, comprise a coarse grey sandy render of c.20mm thickness with pebble inclusions of up to length 3mm, with a thin pale grey plaster skim bearing red paint.	SK8626393863		Roman	
9641	Bead	Glass bead. Barrel-shaped glass bead of an indeterminate opaque grey-green tint, with a central stringing hole of diameter 3.5mm. This was probably made using an iron rod as a former, to assure an accessible stringing hole.	SK8626393863		Roman	
9642	Spur	Copper alloy spur rowel fragment. Twelve round-ended radial spikes remain of an original complement of about 36. Helen Geake kindly corrects an initial identification as a pastry jigger, citing as parallels PUBLIC-CA2E27, BERK-791E33, LIN-72B5A6.	SK8622493832		Post-Medieval	
9643	Medal	Copper alloy medal. Milled medal struck to commemorate the contribution of Daniel O'Connell to Irish and Catholic Emancipation. Drilled at 12 O'clock obverse with hole of diameter 2mm; both sides with pelleted border and rim.	SK8621893840		Post-Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
9644	Seal Matrix	Lead seal matrix. Cast lentoid or vesica shaped matrix with a rounded lug on the back set at one end of a relief floral motif featuring a central stalk with down-curved leaves, a pair of leaves curled up to form a heart shape.	SK8624993841		Medieval	
9645	Buckle	Copper alloy buckle. Cast single looped buckle with an expanded outer edge with knobs at either end and two ribs flanking a central pin rest, and with a narrowed and offset strap bar.	SK8620793837		Medieval	
9646	Spindle Whorl	Lead spindle whorl. Cast biconvex whorl with moulded central aperture of diameter c.12mm. Both sides of the whorl are decorated in moulded low relief by radial lines forming triangular fields with single pellets in or between them.	SK8620593841		Post-Medieval	
9650	Offcut	Copper alloy offcut. Sheet metal with a series of circular marks of diameter c.3mm following its wavy or lightly scalloped cut edge on one side, and with one straight edge.	SK8679293772		Post-Medieval	
9651	Knife	Copper alloy possible knife pommel. Cast sub-spherical object with a wide central aperture of diameter 9.3mm now filled by compacted rust, though with an off-centre hole of length c.4mm through this blockage.	SK8669894006		Post-Medieval	
9652	Cloth Seal	Lead possible cloth seal. Cast pair of discs, one with an octagonal central aperture, pressed together with a tidy rounded edge. There is a possibly stamped device, now indistinct, visible within the aperture. Patinated overall. Suggested date: Post-Medieval	SK8641693619		Post-Medieval	
9653	Weight	Lead weight. Cast flat discoid homemade hem weight with two central stitching holes of unequal size: diameters 2.5mm and 1.7mm. Patinated overall, and chipped, probably before deposition. Suggested date: Post-Medieval, 1800-1900. Diameter: 25.7mm.	SK8656393739		Post-Medieval	
9654	Badge	Lead alloy badge. Cast plano-convex section mount in the form of a star or sunburst comprising sixteen triangular rays, a device which served, inter alia, as a retainers' badge for several later medieval magnates. Patinated overall.	SK8641993549		Medieval	
9655	Seal	Lead and iron probable seal fragment. Cast sub-rectangular billet of lead with a strand of corroded steel wire probably embedded in one corner. Lightly patinated. Both sides bear a stamped relief legend. One, probably a display face, bears the letters US.	SK8764593896		Modern	
9656	Pipe Tamper	Copper alloy possible pipe tamper, as kindly identified by the finder. Cast round section rod with a medial collar and expanded at one end; the other end is flat. The object is perhaps a little plain and massy for the purpose proposed.	SK8762393863		Post-Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
9657	Button	Lead possible button. Cast disc, with a rectangular recess on the back with a central rib, presumed to be the remains of the loop of its seating. The display face bears a low rim, and possible traces of a motif, now indistinct.	SK8764693890		Post-Medieval	
9658	Seal	Lead bag seal. Cast disc with a slot in one edge and a bifurcated slot in the opposite edge, serving as a drawstring closure. Indistinct traces of the curving edge of a stamped motif appear on one side. Suggested date: Post-Medieval to Modern, 1850-1950.	SK8765593874		Post-Medieval	
9659	Spindle Whorl	Lead spindle whorl. Cast whorl, probably of Walton Rogers form A2, with two flat faces, one larger than the other, with a central aperture of diameter 10.1mm. The lower side may have been chipped or trimmed; patinated overall.	SK8761893911		Early Medieval	
9660	Mount	Copper alloy mount, as identified by the finder. Concavo-convex mount in the form of a six pointed star or six petalled flower with a central oval ended aperture of length 6mm. One ray or petal has a small knob at its end, the others are pointed.	SK863938		Post-Medieval	

Appendix 2: Tithe Apportionment

The following table provides a transcription of the tithable plots within the Study site, as depicted on Figure 7.

Owner	Occupier	Plot No.	Name and Description of Lands and Premises	State of Cultivation
Hugo Charles Meynell Ingram	Sherbon Smithson	708	Middle Close	Arable
Hugo Charles Meynell Ingram	Sherbon Smithson	709	Crossan Close	Arable
Hugo Charles Meynell Ingram	James Musgrave & John Musgrave	735	Home Close	Pasture
Hugo Charles Meynell Ingram	James Musgrave & John Musgrave	736	Middle Crossern	Arable
Hugo Charles Meynell Ingram	James Musgrave & John Musgrave	737	Corner Crossern	Arable
Hugo Charles Meynell Ingram	James Musgrave & John Musgrave	738	Three Acre	Pasture
Hugo Charles Meynell Ingram	James Musgrave & John Musgrave	739	Seven Acre	Arable
Hugo Charles Meynell Ingram	Thomas Spink	751	Top Close	Mowing
Hugo Charles Meynell Ingram	Thomas Spink	752	Top Close	Mowing
Hugo Charles Meynell Ingram	Thomas Spink	753	Top Close	Mowing
Hugo Charles Meynell Ingram	Thomas Spink	757	Top Close	Arable
Hugo Charles Meynell Ingram	Thomas Spink	758	Top Close	Arable
Hugo Charles Meynell Ingram	James Musgrave & John Musgrave	760	Four Acre	Arable
Hugo Charles Meynell Ingram	James Musgrave & John Musgrave	761	Nest Pingle	Arable
Hugo Charles Meynell Ingram	James Musgrave & John Musgrave	762	Nest Rough Close	Arable
Hugo Charles Meynell Ingram	James Musgrave & John Musgrave	763	South Rough Close	Arable
Hugo Charles Meynell Ingram	James Musgrave & John Musgrave	764	East Pingle	Arable
Hugo Charles Meynell Ingram	James Musgrave & John Musgrave	765	Horse Pasture	Pasture
Hugo Charles Meynell Ingram	James Musgrave & John Musgrave	766	Hovel Close	Mowing
Hugo Charles Meynell Ingram	James Musgrave & John Musgrave	767	Sixteen Acres	Arable
Hugo Charles Meynell Ingram	James Musgrave & John Musgrave	768	Far Piece	Pasture
Hugo Charles Meynell Ingram	James Musgrave & John Musgrave	769	Far Piece	Arable

Norwich:

Brettingham House
98 Pottergate
Norwich
Norfolk
NR2 1EQ

01603 631 319

Chelmsford:

The Aquarium
101 Lower Anchor Street
Chelmsford
Essex
CM2 0AU

01245 929074

London:

70 Cowcross Street
London
EC1M 6EL

020 3011 0820

York:

Stanley Harrison House
The Chocolate Works
Bishopthorpe Road
York

YO23 1DE
01904 803 800

Manchester:

One St Peter's Square
Manchester
M2 3DE

0161 711 1740

Cambridge:

50 – 60 Station Road
Cambridge
Cambridgeshire
CB1 2JH

01223 776740



info@lanproservices.co.uk

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED APPRAISAL

**COTTAM CABLE ROUTE CORRIDOR
COTTAM SOLAR PROJECT
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**PREPARED BY LANPRO SERVICES
ON BEHALF OF
COTTAM SOLAR PROJECT LIMITED**

October 2022



Lanpro»

Project Reference: 2892H/04
 Document Prepared by: Alice James MCIfA
 Document Reviewed by: Mitchell Pollington MCIfA

Revision	Reason for Update	Document Updated

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Figure 14. Section 3 of the study site with the location of HER records

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Figure 18. Section 3 of the study site with the location of geophysics anomalies considered to have an archaeological origin

Figure 19. Section 3 of the study site with the location of features identified from historical map regression

Non-Technical Summary

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

The Cottam Cable Route Corridor study site comprises approximately 159ha of land running between the three proposed Cottam Solar Sites, located to the east of Willingham, Corringham and Blyton in the West Lindsey district of Lincolnshire, and the Cottam Power Station in the east of the Bassetlaw district of Nottinghamshire. The study site consists primarily of fields under arable cultivation, divided by hedgerows and drainage channels.

This historic environment 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 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 results of non-intrusive 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.

It is likely that the majority of the Cottam 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. Non-intrusive surveys have also identified remains relating to the shrunken medieval village associated with Normanby by Stow.

Two possible post-medieval farmsteads are recorded adjacent to the proposed Cottam 1 Solar Site that were demolished during the end of the 20th century. It is possible that related sub-surface remains could survive, although it is considered that if these were present, it would be unlikely that any such remains would be of greater than local significance.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based appraisal of land within the proposed Cottam 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 Cottam Solar Project Limited. The proposed Cottam Solar Project is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and this assessment has been undertaken to inform a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS).
- 1.2 The cable route corridor traverses 138 areas, totalling c. 159ha (Figure 1), of largely arable land. For the purposes of this appraisal the corridor has been divided into three sections:
- **Section 1** – areas between the Cottam Power Plant and to the west of the proposed Cottam 1 Solar Project site
 - **Section 2** – areas to the west, east and adjoining land in the proposed Cottam 1 Solar Project site
 - **Section 3** – areas to the south of the proposed Cottam 2 and 3 Solar Project sites
- 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 designated heritage assets is presented in a separate Heritage Statement.
- 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 Cottam 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), 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) Section 2 (Figures 8, 9 and 10) and Section 3 (Figures 13, 14 and 15).

Historical Documentary and Cartographic Sources

- 3.3 The holdings of the Lincolnshire 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 2022; Figures 5, 11 and 17). 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. Seven concentrations of linear and rectilinear cropmarks were identified that could represent late prehistoric and/or Roman period features. In particular, a dense concentration of features has been identified to the north-west of the Cottam Power Station that is likely to be indicative of extensive settlement activity. Natural features including paleochannels associated with various watercourses were also recorded (Deegan 2022).

Geophysical Survey

- 3.7 An archaeological geophysical (magnetometer) survey was undertaken across all areas within the overall Cottam Cable Route Corridor study site between 2021 and 2022 (ASWYAS 2022, NAA 2022 and Wessex 2022; Figures 6, 12 and 18). The results of the surveys recorded five concentrations of rectilinear and curvilinear anomalies that are

possibly indicative of late prehistoric and/or Roman period activity. Anomalies associated with agricultural activity, including ridge and furrow, former field boundaries, land drains and modern ploughing, are common across all areas surveyed, 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

- 3.8 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 2022).

Assessment Criteria

- 3.9 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.
- 3.10 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. 159ha (Figure 1), of largely arable land. For the purposes of this appraisal the corridor has been divided into three sections:
- Section 1 – areas between the Cottam Power Plant and to the west of the proposed Cottam 1 Solar Project site
 - Section 2 – areas to the west, east and adjoining land in the proposed Cottam 1 Solar Project site
 - Section 3 – areas to the south of the proposed Cottam 2 and 3 Solar Project sites
- 4.2 The location details for each section within Cottam Cable Route Corridor are tabulated below.

Section	NGR	Parishes	Height above Ordnance Datum (aOD)
1	SK 82940 80916	Rampton and Woodbeck (Notts) Treswell (Notts) South Leverton (Notts) Cottam (Notts) North Leverton with Hablesthorpe (Notts) Marton (Lincs) Brampton (Lincs) Stow (Lincs)	3m – 23m aOD
2	SK 90050 84471	Marton (Lincs) Stow (Lincs) Willingham (Lincs) Cammeringham (Lincs) Thorpe in the Fallows (Lincs) Sturton by Stow (Lincs) Ingham (Lincs) Fillingham (Lincs) Kexby (Lincs) Glentworth (Lincs) Upton (Lincs) Heapham (Lincs)	8m – 23m aOD
3	SK 87970 92465	Heapham (Lincs) Springthorpe (Lincs) Corringham (Lincs) Pilham (Lincs) Blyton (Lincs)	15m – 25m aOD

Section 1 (see Figure 2)

- 4.3 Section 1 of the Cottam Cable Route Corridor is distributed across eight parishes in the Bassetlaw district of Nottinghamshire and the West Lindsey district of Lincolnshire. The corridor runs north from the south-west of Cottam Power Station towards the Leverton Branch railway line. From the railway line, the corridor heads north-west towards the River Trent between the villages of Coates to the north and Cottam to the south. The corridor crosses the River Trent to the south of Trent Port at Marton, following which the corridor runs north-west to the south of Marton towards Stow Park Road. The corridor intersects Stow Park Road to the west of Marton Grange and then continues to head north-east toward the proposed Cottam 1 Solar Site.
- 4.4 The natural topography to the west of the River Trent is relatively flat ranging between c.7m aOD near the Cottam 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, and then descending to c.8m aOD in fields to the north of

Till Bridge Lane. From the east of Till Bridge Lane the natural topography slopes upwards towards Stow.

- 4.5 The geology to the west and immediate east of the River Trent within Section 1 is recorded as Mercia Mudstone Group. Superficial deposits of clay, silt and gravel alluvium occur along watercourses such as the River Trent and its various tributaries, otherwise the drift geology is recorded as Holme Pierrepont Sand and Gravel Member. To the east of the River Trent, a small bank of mudstone of Penarth Group with no recorded drift geology runs through the east of Marton towards Brampton. The geology in the east of Section 1 is recorded as interbedded mudstone and limestone of the Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation with no recorded superficial deposits (BGS 2022).

Section 2 (see Figure 8)

- 4.6 Section 2 of the Cottam Cable Route Corridor is distributed across 12 parishes within the West Lindsey district of Lincolnshire. The corridor runs north-west from the west of Wooden Lane toward Normanby by Stow where it joins Parcel F of the proposed Cottam 1 Solar Site. From the north of the proposed Cottam 1 Solar Site (Parcel C), the corridor continues northwards from the west of Gipsy Lane Bridge towards the proposed Cottam 2 Solar Site. It initially runs to the east of Gipsy Lane track and Cow Lane, before crossing Common Lane which runs eastward from Heapham.
- 4.7 The Cottam Cable Route Corridor also links the various parcels that form the Proposed Cottam 1 Solar Site. The corridor runs south-east from Parcel A, to the west of North Farm, to a field to the north-east of Side Farm in Parcel C. Likewise the corridor runs southwards from Parcel B to Parcel C, from a field to the north-west of Fillingham Grange (Parcel B) to the west of Greystones Farm (Parcel C). The corridor runs east-west between Parcel C and Parcel G between Lowfield Farm and Moor Farm. The corridor crosses fields to the north-west of Normanby Gorse woodland between Parcels F and G. The corridor runs southwards between Parcels F and Parcel E crossing Ingham Lane at Stow Pastures. Parcel E is joined to Parcel D by a short corridor section running southwards to the east of Fleets Lane. A further section of the corridor joins Parcel C to Parcel D with a southward route that runs to the west of Coates Gorse (Parcel C) across Ingham Lane to a field to the north of Cold Harbour farmstead (Parcel D).
- 4.8 The natural topography in Section 2 is relatively flat, with a gradual downward slope towards to the proposed Cottam 1 Solar Site. Recorded values within Section 2 range from between 8m aOD to 23m aOD.
- 4.9 The recorded bedrock geology across Section 2 of the Cottam Cable Route Corridor consists of interbedded mudstone and limestone of the Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation (BGS 2022). Superficial deposits of Mid Pleistocene Diamicton Till are recorded to the north and in the east of the proposed Cottam 1 Solar Site. A small area of superficial sand and gravel river terrace deposits occurs near Parcel G. No superficial deposits are recorded to the west of the

proposed Cottam 1 Solar Site. The geology adjacent to watercourses comprises Charwouth Mudstone Formation with recorded drift geology of clay, silt, sand and gravel alluvium.

Section 3 (see Figure 14)

- 4.10 Section 3 of the Cottam Cable Route Corridor is distributed across five parishes in the West Lindsey district of Lincolnshire. The corridor runs north across fields to the east of Heapham, Springthorpe and Corringham, crossing School Lane and the A631, to the south of the proposed Cottam 2 Solar Site. From the north of the proposed Cottam 2 Solar Site, the corridor runs north from Corringham beck to the east of Aisby and Pilham, crossing an unnamed road running to the south of Aisby, Aisby Beck and Green Lane, before entering the south of the proposed Corram 3b Solar site. The final part of the corridor runs from the north of the proposed Cottam 3b Solar Site across fields adjacent to The Fields Farm and Top Farm to the south of the proposed Cottam 3a Solar Site.
- 4.11 The natural topography within Section 3 undulates gently between 15 and 25m aOD.
- 4.12 The recorded bedrock geology across Section 3 of the Cottam Cable Route Corridor consists of interbedded mudstone and limestone of the Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation. (BGS 2022). The recorded superficial geology comprises Mid Pleistocene Diamicton Till (BGS 2022).

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, 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 Cottam Cable Route Corridor study site does not contain any designated heritage assets.
- 5.4 There is one Scheduled Monument within the 250m search area. 'Fleet Plantation moated site' (NHLE 1008594) is situated c. 95m to the south of Cottam Power Station.
- 5.5 There are six Listed Buildings within the search area, one of which is Grade I listed and comprises the Church of St Margaret of Antioch in Marton (NHLE 1359484). The remaining are all Grade II listed, three of which are situated in Marton; Berfoston Cottage (NHLE

1064060), Cross (NHLE 1146582), Wapping Lane Farmhouse and attached Outbuilding (NHLE 1146611). Two are located at Cottam church of Holy Trinity (NHLE 1212380) and Font half a metre east of the south porch at Church of Holy Trinity (NHLE 1370089).

- 5.6 There are no other designated heritage assets (i.e. Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites) within the search area. The locations of all designated heritage assets within the search area are shown on Figure 2.
- 5.7 A detailed assessment of the potential impacts on the setting and significance of all designated heritage assets for the Cottam Solar Project, is presented in a separate Heritage Statement.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.8 The overall Cottam Cable Route Corridor study site contains wholly or partially 14 records held on the HER, comprising 10 ‘monument’ records and four ‘event’ records. These are recorded in the table below by section.

Section	HER ref.	HER Description
1	MNT4983	Cropmarks at south Leverton
	MNT15983	Iron Age / Roman settlement at Cottam
	MLI50575	Till Bridge Lane Roman Road
	MLI25067	The Winter Camp of the Viking Great Army at Torksey
	MLI52488	Post-medieval flood defences
	MLI52489	Roman cropmarks at Marton
	MLI52492	Medieval ridge and furrow at Marton
	MLI54108	Undated cropmarks
	ELI2197	Blyborough to Cottam pipeline
	ELI13007	An Auger Survey by the Viking Torksey Project in 2011
2	MLI50575	Till Bridge Lane Roman Road
	MLI52445	Normanby by Stow shrunken medieval village
	ELI2197	Blyborough to Cottam pipeline
3	ELI5075	Watching Brief on the Caenby Corner to Gainsborough Gas Pipeline

- 5.9 The HER contains a further 79 ‘monument’ records for within the wider search area, including the designated heritage assets also recorded on the NHLE. There are 20 ‘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, 8 and 14.
- 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	1	1
Roman	2	5
Early medieval	0	4
Medieval	2	21
Post-medieval/19 th century	2	35
Modern	0	3
Unknown / Undated / None	1	12

5.11 The NRHE contains an additional 17 'monument' 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, 9 and 15.

5.12 The PAS database contains 75 records within the 0.25m search area, 26 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, 10 and 16.

Section	Period	Object type	Ref
1	Medieval	Vessel	473
1	Post-medieval	Button	684
1	Post-medieval	Vessel	3134
1	Roman	Coin	3287
1	Early Medieval	Pin	3288
1	Roman	Brooch	3553
1	Medieval	Seal Matrix	3554
1	Iron Age	Cosmetic Pestle	3555
1	Roman	Brooch	3727
1	Roman	Brooch	3728
1	Medieval	Key	3733
1	Medieval	Vessel	5953
1	Post-medieval	Button	5954
1	Roman	Coin	5985
1	Early Medieval	Pin	5986

Section	Period	Object type	Ref
1	Roman	Brooch	5987
1	Medieval	Seal Matrix	5988
1	Roman	Cosmetic Pestle	5989
1	Roman	Coin	8562
1	Post-medieval	Coin	8563
1	Medieval	Coin	8564
1	Medieval	Coin	8565
1	Roman	Brooch	9873
1	Roman	Brooch	9874
1	Medieval	Key	9879
1	Early Medieval	Coin	11503

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 10 concentrations of possible prehistoric or Roman period remains within the overall Cottam 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 the remains of extensive prehistoric and Roman features.

Section 1 (Figures 2 -6)

5.14 Section 1 of the Cottam Cable Route Corridor contains numerous concentrations of potential buried deposits that are likely to be of a prehistoric or Roman date.

5.15 Air photo and LiDAR interpretation (Figure 5; Deegan 2022) and geophysical survey (Figure 6; Wessex 2022) have mapped a series of rectilinear cropmarks and magnetic anomalies that are likely to be indicative of prehistoric or Roman activity (Field 146) and field systems (Fields 145 and 149) within the study site, in fields directly to the west of the Cottam Power plant.

5.16 The HER records an area of cropmarks that possibly relate to field systems and trackways of an unknown date (MNT4983) within the study site, c. 700m to the west of Cottam. Air photo and LiDAR interpretation (Figure 5; Deegan 2022) and geophysical survey (Figure 6; Wessex 2022) have mapped an extensive series of cropmarks and magnetic anomalies that are likely to be indicative of an Iron Age or Roman settlement (Fields 130 to 138). The NRHE records late 3rd century coins (NRHE 324862) as being found within the cluster of cropmarks c.240m to the north-east of the study site. Directly to the north-east of MNT4983, the HER records a series of enclosures (MNT15983) that possibly denote an Iron Age or Roman settlement. Air photo and LiDAR mapping and interpretation have only identified discrete cropmarks at this

- location (Fields 126 to 129). To the south of the likely Iron Age or Roman settlement (MNT4983), the HER records a single sherd of Roman pottery (MNT11670) as being identified during soil stripping at the Cottam Power Station in 1998, c.150m to the east of the study site.
- 5.17 The NRHE contains three records of a potential prehistoric date. A possible prehistoric settlement consisting of enclosure, hut circles and associated trackway (NRHE: 1061695) were identified as cropmarks to the south of the Cottam Cable Route Corridor in Field 126, and cropmarks of possible prehistoric enclosures are located in Field 125 (NRHE: 1061696) and Field 126 (NRHE 1061697). An oval-shaped geophysical anomaly has been recorded at the same location as NRHE 1061696 in Field 125 (Wessex 2022).
- 5.18 Within the study site, to the south-east of Marton, The HER records cropmarks in Field 106 that were interpreted as representing a Roman trackway and field boundaries (MLI52489).
- 5.19 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). The Roman road underlying Till Bridge Lane offered an alternative approach to York that avoided the Humber (Margary 1967, 237, 410–412; Road28a). Geophysical survey (Figure 6; NAA 2022) mapped a series of magnetic anomalies to south of Stow Park Road, directly to the east of the study site, that could represent a roadside settlement (Fields 103 and 104). It is possible that field systems associated with the settlement extend into the study site to the south of Stow Park Road (Field 104). On the northern side of Stow Park Road near Marton Grange, air photo and LiDAR interpretation (Figure 5; Deegan 2022) has identified a series of cropmarks which may also be indicative of Iron Age or Roman field systems or enclosures that possibly extent into the study site (Field 102).
- 5.20 The PAS database contains eleven records of a prehistoric or Roman date within the study site. Of these, ten are located in the field to the west of the Cottam Power Station. These comprise two Iron Age cosmetic pestle (PAS 3555 and 5989), six Roman brooches (PAS 3553, 3727, 3728, 5987, 9873 and 9874) and two coins (3287 and 5985). A Roman coin of the House of Constantine (AD 306-361; PAS 8562) was identified within the study site on the western banks of the River Trent. A further five objects of a Roman date are recorded in the PAS database within the 250m study site in Section 1 (PAS 3617, 8568, 8578, 9849 and 11107).
- 5.21 In the wider search area, the site of a possible Roman farmstead (MLI125068) has been identified near Brampton, c.165m to the south of the study site.
- 5.22 The NRHE contains two records of a prehistoric or Roman date within the 250m study area; Roman coins (NRHE 324930) found to the south of Marton, c.30m to the south of the study site, and a polygonal enclosure (NRHE 1615898) of likely prehistoric or Roman date located to the west of Cottam Power Station, c.55m to the west of the study site. The enclosure has also been mapped by air photo and LiDAR interpretation (Figure 5; Deegan 2022).

5.23 Air photo and LiDAR interpretation (Figure 5; Deegan 2022) and geophysical survey (Figure 6; Wessex 2022) have mapped several cropmarks and magnetic anomalies within the search area that have the potential to have a prehistoric or Roman origin. Those relevant to the Cottam Cable Route Corridor have been discussed above. The HER also contains records of cropmarks of an unknown date within the 250m search area that are potentially indicative of prehistoric or Roman activity. These include a sub-circular enclosure (MNT6176) and series of linear features (MNT6179), which were identified to the north-west of Cottam, c.75m and c.167m to the south of the study site.

Section 2 (Figures 8 -12)

5.24 There is no recorded evidence for prehistoric or Roman period activity within Section 2 of the Cottam Cable Route Corridor within the HER, NHLE, NRHE or PAS databases. One cropmark identified through air photo and LiDAR mapping and interpretation was identified within the study site that was considered to have the potential to be of a prehistoric or Roman date.

5.25 The course of Stow Park Road and Till Bridge Lane continues into Section 2 of the Cottam Cable Route Corridor. As described above, these roads follow the line of a Roman Road (MLI50575) and so it is possible for finds and features to be encountered in fields adjacent to the road. No evidence of any other potential prehistoric or Roman activity has been identified in the search area of Section 2 of the Cottam Cable Route Corridor.

5.26 The HER records bronze Roman coins and a silver 2nd to 3rd century Roman brooch as being found by metal detecting to the north of Wooden Lane c.148m to the north-west of the study site (MLI82761).

5.27 Two sherds of Romano-British pottery were found in the north-west of Cottam 1, Field F1 near East Farm, Normanby by Stow (MLI89098; ELI6746). Several rectilinear and linear cropmarks and magnetic anomalies have been identified through air photo and LiDAR interpretation (Figure 11; Deegan 2022) and geophysical survey (Figure 12; ASWYAS 2022) in the fields adjacent to Normanby by Stow. Although their form is suggestive of buried remains associated with a shrunken medieval village (SMV), it is possible that ditches of a Roman date are also present.

5.28 Air photo and LiDAR interpretation (Figure 11; Deegan 2022) and geophysical survey (Figure 12; ASWYAS 2022) have mapped several cropmarks and magnetic anomalies within the search area of an unknown archaeological potential. Only one cropmark was identified within the study site, located to the east of Heaton's Wood in Field T44, and was considered to be of a potentially prehistoric or Roman date (Figure 11).

5.29 There are three records in the PAS database of a Roman date within the 250m study area (PAS 11107, 11129 and 6330).

Section 3 (Figures 14 -18)

- 5.30 There is no recorded evidence for prehistoric or Roman period activity within Section 3 of the Cottam Cable Route Corridor within the HER, NHLE, NRHE or PAS databases. Two concentrations of potential features of a prehistoric or Roman date were identified as cropmarks and magnetic anomalies.
- 5.31 The only recorded evidence on the HER for prehistoric activity within Section 3 comprises three or four Mesolithic flints (MLI51357), including an arrowhead, petit tranchet and two scrapers, which were found as surface finds during farm works in 1966 to the north of School Lane, c.25m to the north of the study site.
- 5.32 There are two records in the PAS database that are dated to the Bronze Age within the 250m search area (PAS 10966 and 10979).
- 5.33 The only evidence of prehistoric or Roman activity within Section 3 of the study site was mapped by air photo and LiDAR interpretation (Figure 17; Deegan 2022) and geophysical survey (Figure 18; ASWYAS 2022). These comprised a series of rectilinear magnetic anomalies that were identified to the south of the A631 in fields T65 and T66 (Figure 18), and a linear cropmark of unknown origin identified to the south of Green Lane in Field T81 (Figure 17).

Early Medieval Period (c. AD 410– c. 1066)

- 5.34 The etymology of place names of the villages adjacent to the study site is suggested to largely be of an Old English origin (Mills 2011). Aisby, Kexby and Normanby by Stow to the west of the proposed Cottam 1 Solar Site and Thorpe in the Fallows to the south of the proposed Cottam 1 Solar Site are suggested to be of a Norse origin (Mills 2011).
- 5.35 The majority of settlements located within the search area of the Cottam Cable Route Corridor are recorded in the Domesday Book, indicating they originate in at least the Late Anglo-Saxon period.
- 5.36 There is no archaeological evidence of early medieval settlement activity within Section 3 of the study site. Documentary and archaeological evidence suggests that the present pattern of villages and hamlets within the search area broadly represents the pattern of at Late Anglo-Saxon period settlement. It is considered that there may be some limited potential for the survival of previously unrecorded remains relating to Early Anglo-Saxon period activity away from the pattern of settlements that may have emerged in the Middle to Late Anglo-Saxon periods. It is possible early medieval remains could survive in the vicinity of existing settlements within the study site, such as fields adjacent to Normanby by Stow. Otherwise, it is likely that land within the study site remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the early medieval period.

Section 1 (Figures 2 -6)

- 5.37 There is only one HER record for early medieval activity within Section 1 of the Cottam Cable Route Corridor relating to the Winter Camp of the Viking Great Army at Torksey (MLI25067).
- 5.38 According to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle the Viking Great Army overwintered at Torksey in AD 872-73 (MLI25067). The camp was surrounded by marshes and bounded to the west by the River Trent, creating an effective island, and it does not appear to have had any 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 and 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 PAS database contains three records of an early medieval date within the search area; two pins (PAS 3288 and 5986) found in the field directly to the west of the Cottam Power Station, and a coin (PAS 11503) dated between AD 700-765 that was found to the south of Marton.
- 5.40 The HER contains one record of an early medieval date within the 250m search area relating to sculptural fragments of an Anglo-Saxon date at St Margaret's Church in Marton (MLI50631).

Section 2 (Figures 8 -12)

- 5.41 The HER, NHLE, NRHE and PAS databases do not contain any evidence for early medieval activity within Section 2 of the study site or the 250m search area.
- 5.42 Numerous rectilinear cropmarks (Figure 11; Deegan 2022) and magnetic anomalies (Figure 12; ASWYAS 2022) associated with a shrunken medieval village have been recorded at Normanby by Stow. Although buried features are considered to largely be of a medieval origin, it is possible that deposits of an early medieval date could be present.

Section 3 (Figures 14 -18)

- 5.43 There is no recorded evidence for early medieval activity period activity within Section 3 of the Cottam Cable Route Corridor on the HER, NHLE, NRHE PAS databases.
- 5.44 The PAS database holds four records within the search area of an early medieval date. A penny of Aethelred II dated to AD 1003-1009 (PAS 11020) and two spindle whorls (PAS 11015 and 11016) were found to the east of Springthorpe. A further spindle whorl was found to the east of Pilham (PAS 9659). There is no evidence to suggest that these represent the sites of any settlement or other activity, and it is possible that these finds were distributed across the fields during manuring or represent accidental loss.

Medieval Period (c. 1066 – c. 1540)

- 5.45 The majority of the Cottam Cable Route Corridor study site is likely to have remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the medieval period as evidenced by ridge and furrow recorded on the HER (MLI54077, MLI52492, MLI116360, MLI80326, MLI52447, MLI54038, MLI52107, MLI98190, MLI54142, MLI52430), the majority of which is no longer extant. Non-intrusive 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)

- 5.46 There is only one HER record relating to medieval activity within Section 1 of the Cottam Cable Route Corridor medieval ridge and furrow at Marton (MLI52492).
- 5.47 A Scheduled medieval moated site is situated at Fleet Plantation (MNT 15343) / Rampton (MNT4640) to the south of the Cottam Power Station (MLI50291). The ditches of the moat are well defined, and although now overgrown, the HER records the survival of structural remains, as well as brick and tile dated to the 16th and 17th centuries. These remains lie outside of the study site, and will not be impacted by the proposed development.
- 5.48 Cottam is documented as being a relatively small settlement in the Domesday Survey of 1086, comprising only eight households and two ploughlands (Powell-Smith 2022), and there is no evidence to suggest that Cottam dramatically contracted during the medieval or post-medieval periods. The Church of the Holy Trinity (MNT 4989 and MNT15528) forms a small Norman church with later additions on the west of the village and a 14th century font lies adjacent to the church (MNT19315).
- 5.49 The southern edge of Marton lies within the search area. Marton (MLI52481) possibly has early medieval origins and is likely to have sporadically thrived during the medieval period as a village on the eastern banks of the River Trent. The earliest surviving elements of Grade I Listed St Margaret's church (MLI52468) date to the mid-11th century; the fabric of the church has additions dated to the 12th, 13th, 15th, 19th and 20th centuries. A 14th 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 no longer extant ridge and furrow has been recorded where the Cottam Cable Route Corridor runs to the south of the town.
- 5.50 A green glazed rim of medieval pottery (MNT11671) is recorded by the HER as being found during soil stripping at the Cottam Power Station in 1998, c.150m to the east of the study site. The PAS database contains eight records of a prehistoric, Roman or medieval date within the study site. Of these, four are located in the field to the west of the Cottam Power Station and comprise two seal matrix (PAS 3554 and 5988) and two keys (PAS 3733 and 9879). Two fragments of a fragment of a cast copper alloy vessel (PAS 473 and 5953) were identified

within the study site to the north of Cottam. Two coins of Henry III (1216-1272) (PAS 8564) and John (1199-1216) (PAS 8565) have been found on the western bank of the River Trent. A further 14 objects of a medieval date are recorded in the search area.

Section 2 (Figures 8 -12)

- 5.51 There is only one HER record relating to medieval activity within Section 2 of the Cottam Cable Route Corridor: Normanby by Stow Shrunken Medieval Village (MLI52445). Non-intrusive surveys including LiDAR and aerial photographs (Figure 11; Deegan 2022) and geophysical survey (Figure 12; ASWYAS 2022) have recorded evidence of features probably associated with shrunken medieval occupation adjacent to Normanby by Stow. Earthworks are clearly visible to the west of the village on LiDAR and aerial imagery (Figure 11), and geophysical survey (Figure 12) has mapped a series of rectilinear anomalies to the east of the village in Cottam 1, Parcel F.
- 5.52 Excavation targeting medieval occupation in Stow has demonstrated that it was likely to have been an important settlement during the medieval period, either forming an administrative and economic centre or the core of a large episcopal estate by the end of the 11th century. Field systems have been identified in the fields adjacent to the village (MLI80326; NRHE 1061175). A scatter of medieval pottery (MLI116094) was identified to the west of Stow, c.250m to the east of the study site.
- 5.53 There are numerous medieval granges, farms that would have served monastic houses, within search area of the Cottam Cable Route Corridor. The site of a grange associated with Ravesby Abbey was identified at Fillingham Grange (MLI51121), to the south of Cottam 1, Parcel B.
- 5.54 There are three records in the PAS database within search area to the west of Stow that relate to medieval objects that were accidentally lost (PAS 11106, 11130 and 11131). There is no evidence to suggest that these represent the sites of any settlement or other activity, as it is likely that these finds were distributed across the fields during manuring or represent accidental loss.

Section 3 (Figures 14 -18)

- 5.55 There is no recorded evidence for medieval period activity within Section 3 of the Cottam Cable Route Corridor within the HER, NHLE, NRHE or PAS databases.
- 5.56 The medieval village of Aisby (MLI51345) lies c.250m to the west of the study site and may never have been particularly large; no earthwork remains have been recorded that could suggest a shrunken settlement.
- 5.57 There are six records in the PAS database within the 250m search area that are dated to the medieval period (PAS 5688, 9623, 10954, 11019, 11030 and 11031). There is no evidence to suggest that these represent the sites of any settlement or other activity, as it is likely that these finds were distributed across the fields during manuring or represent accidental loss.

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

- 5.58 Medieval settlements within the search area may have contracted in size from the 16th century, with areas of former settlement or associated plots transitioning to agricultural use. Within the study site, evidence of occupational activity associated with medieval settlement at Normandy by Stow has been recorded in Parcel F, and it is possible that post-medieval features also occur within these areas. It is likely that the Cottam Cable Route corridor study site was primarily in agricultural use during the post-medieval period, as demonstrated by the agricultural features that have been detected by the various non-intrusive surveys (ASWYAS 2022; Deegan 2022; Wessex 2022).

Section 1 (Figure 7)

- 5.59 A small farmstead, Mickleholme Farm, which was first recorded on the 1885 first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map, was formerly located c.185m to the north of the study site, but was demolished in the second half of the 19th century during the construction of the Cottam Power Station. A second farmstead, North Brecks, is also recorded on the 1885 OS map near White's Bridge to the north of Cottam, c. 90m to the north of the study site, until the mid-19th century, but is no longer extant.

Section 2 (Figure 13)

- 5.60 The 1838 Stow Tithe Map records an unnamed farmstead (MLI116510) within the study site to the east of Fleets Lane, between Cottam 1 Parcels D and E; the 1885 OS map depicts the farmstead as a courtyard farm. Courtyard farm types are commonly found across Lincolnshire as they are well suited to arable farming techniques, which require space for stacking, storing and processing harvested grains (Historic England 2015, 16). In the 250m search area, two ponds are recorded to the west of Stow on the 1838 Stow Tithe Map.
- 5.61 Within the study site between Cottam 1, Parcel B and C, a small farm outbuilding is recorded on OS maps from the end of the 19th century until the mid-20th century.

Section 3 (Figure 19)

- 5.62 Features identified from 19th and 20th century historical maps within Section 3 of the Cottam Cable Route Corridor relate to post-medieval agricultural practices such as the installation and removal of field boundaries.
- 5.63 Within the search area the former Blyton Field Farmstead (MLI117386) is first recorded on the 1885 OS map c.245m to the north of the study site in the proposed Cottam 3a Solar Site. An area of mineral extraction is recorded on the 1885/1886 OS map c.235m to the south-west of the study site near the proposed Cottam 2 Solar Site.
- 5.64 A section of the former Sturgate Airfield (MLI50912) runs adjacent to the study site. Sturgate Airfield was in operation during the Second World War from 1944, and continued to be used by the RAF through into 1946. It was subsequently used by the US air force between 1952

and 1964. Vestiges of the airfield survive as cropmarks and hardstanding, and the section of the former airfield that lies adjacent to the study site is now a lorry depot.

- 5.65 In early 1941, much of the land within the proposed Cottam 3a Solar Site area was chosen for the site of RAF Blyton (MLI54074) and the base was opened in November 1942. RAF Blyton had a 'B2' function, which generally included provision for bombers, training and an Operational Conversion Unit (Francis *et al.* 2016, 32). The former field pattern within the centre of the Cottam 3 study site was cleared, and the Blyton Field farmstead demolished, to make way for a standard 'Class A' runway pattern, consisting of three hardened runways and a concrete perimeter track linking 36 hard-standings. Following the war, the base was used for storage until 1947, and was used as a relief landing field in the 1950s, but finally closed in May 1954, and the area of the airfield within the study site reverted back to agricultural use. Following its decommissioning from military service, by which time the majority of field boundaries within Cottam 3a had been removed, the area composed of several large fields. Buried vestiges of the former airfield are visible as cropmarks and earthworks on LiDAR survey data and aerial imagery (Deegan 2022) and were identified through geophysical survey, which recorded numerous areas of magnetic disturbance that are caused by runways and aircraft dispersal areas (ASWYAS 2022).

6 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Designated Heritage Assets

- 6.1 The Cottam 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 numerous 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 2020; NAA 2022; Wessex 2022).
- 6.4 Within the study site, c. 210m to the west of the Cottam Power Station, there are a series of rectilinear cropmarks and magnetic anomalies that are likely to be indicative of prehistoric or Roman occupation and field systems (Fields 145, 146 and 149). A substantial series of cropmarks and magnetic anomalies were mapped within the study site, c.700m to the west of Cottam, which are likely to be caused by Iron Age or Romano-British settlement (Fields 126 to 138). A possible prehistoric settlement and two possible enclosures have been identified from

cropmarks in fields to the north-west of Cottam (Fields 125 and 126). The enclosure in Field 125 has also been mapped as a geophysical anomaly. Cropmarks were recorded to the south-east of Marton that could represent a Roman trackway and field boundaries (Field 106), and Stow Park Road and Till Bridge Lane follow the line of a Roman road. Non-intrusive surveys have demonstrated the potential for buried deposits of a Roman date, such as field systems, to be present within the study site to the north and south of the Roman road (Fields 102 to 104). A curvilinear cropmark was identified to the east of Heaton's Wood in Field T44 that is of a possible prehistoric or Roman date. A series of rectilinear magnetic anomalies that were identified to the south of the A631 in fields T65 and T66 by geophysical survey. Two linear cropmarks of unknown date were identified to the south of Green Lane in Field T81 and have the potential to relate to a prehistoric or Roman field system.

- 6.5 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.

Early Medieval and Medieval Periods

- 6.6 There is no evidence of early medieval settlement activity within the Cottam 1 study site. 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. It is considered that there may be some limited potential for the survival of previously unrecorded remains relating to Early Anglo-Saxon period activity away from the pattern of settlements that may have emerged in the Middle to Late Anglo-Saxon periods.
- 6.7 It is possible medieval remains could survive in the vicinity of existing settlements within the study site, such as at Normanby by Stow to the west of the proposed Cottam 1 Solar Site.
- 6.8 Non-intrusive surveys have mapped a series of rectilinear cropmarks and anomalies, which are indicative of activity relating to the shrunken medieval settlement at Normanby by Stow.
- 6.9 If archaeological remains representing early and later medieval settlement are present in the Cottam 1 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. The majority of the study site is, however, likely to have remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the medieval period. Geophysical survey has identified extensive evidence of ridge and furrow 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 ploughing, field boundaries and drainage, which would be considered to be of negligible significance.

Post-Medieval Period

- 6.10 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.

- 6.11 Two farmsteads are recorded on 18th century historic maps as being located within the study site to the east of Fleets Lane, between Cottam 1 Parcels D and E, and to the east of an unnamed road running between Cottam 1, Parcels B and C. Both farmsteads were likely demolished in the late 20th century. If sub-surface remains associated with these farmsteads survives, it would be unlikely that they would be of greater than local significance.

7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Proposed Development

- 7.1 The proposed development within the study site forms part of the wider Cottam Solar Project. The Scheme consists of three electricity generating stations (Cottam 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 Cottam 2, 3a and 3b to the substation at Cottam 1 and subsequently connecting to grid connection point at the National Grid substation at Cottam 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. There are some small areas of the cable corridor which are located within Flood Zone 3 around the River Trent.
- 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 Cottam 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.

Designated Heritage Assets

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

- 7.7 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 Cottam Cable Route Corridor study site that could be impacted by the proposed development.
- 7.8 There is some limited potential for the survival of sub-surface features relating to early medieval, medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity within the Cottam 1 study site, such as ploughing, drainage or former field boundaries, which could be impacted by the proposed development, but any such remains would be considered to be of negligible significance.
- 7.9 There is potential for the proposed development to impact sub-surface remains relating to the former 19th century farmsteads, and agricultural building recorded on Ordnance Survey mapping, until the 1950s, but it is considered that if these are present, it would be unlikely that any such remains would be of greater than local 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 Cottam Cable Route Corridor study site, which forms part of the overall Cottam 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.
- 8.3 The available archaeological records and results of non-intrusive 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 It is likely that the majority of the Cottam 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. Non-intrusive surveys have also identified remains relating to the shrunken medieval village associated with Normanby by Stow.
- 8.5 Two possible post-medieval farmsteads are recorded adjacent to the proposed Cottam 1 Solar Site that were demolished during the end of the 20th century. It is possible that related sub-surface remains could survive, although it is considered that if these were present, it would be unlikely that any such remains would be of greater than local significance.

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257661.03

Historical Mapping

Heapham Enclosure, 1776

Bylton, Pilham and Gilby Enclosure Map, 1805

Old Series one-inch map, 1824

Stow Tithe Map, 1838

Springthorpe Tithe, 1841

Great Corringham Tithe Map, 1842

Treswell Enclosure, 1842

Rampton tithe, 1845

Laughton Tithe Map, 1847

Cammeringham Tithe Map, 1847

Corringham Enclosure Map, 1850

Thorpe in the Fallows Tithe Map, 1850

Coates Tithe Map, 1851

Ordnance Survey 1885 - 1886, First Edition County Series 6-inch map

Ordnance Survey 1904-1907, County Series 6-inch map

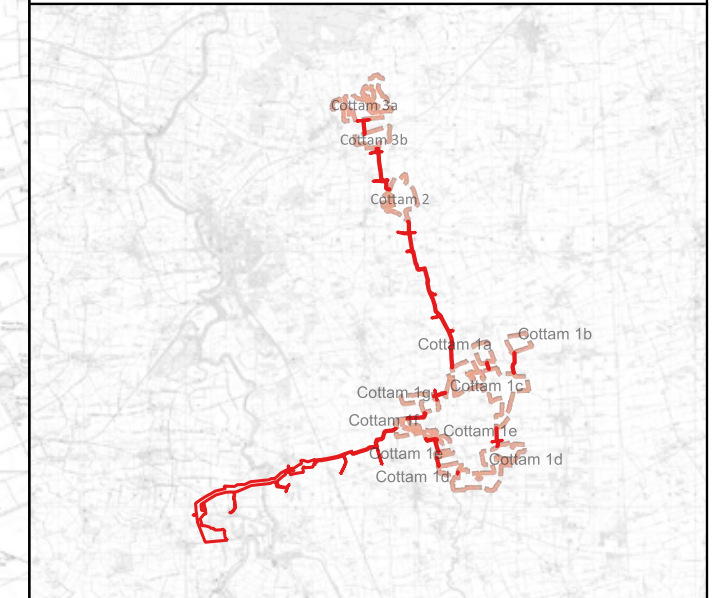
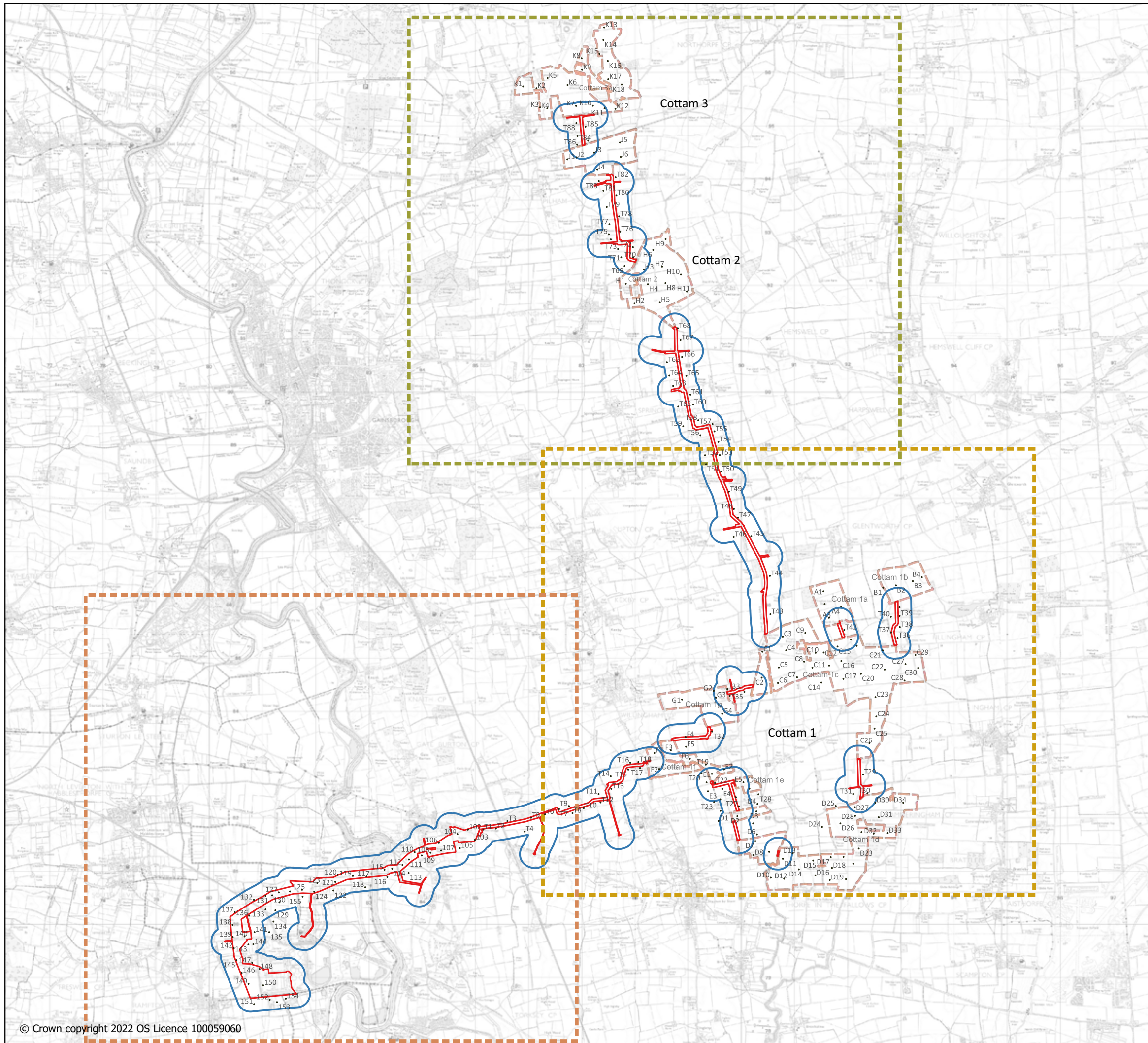
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Ordnance Survey 1951-1952, County Series 6-inch map

Ordnance Survey 1975-1978, National Grid Series 1:10,000 scale map

Ordnance Survey 1982, National Grid Series 1:10,000 scale map

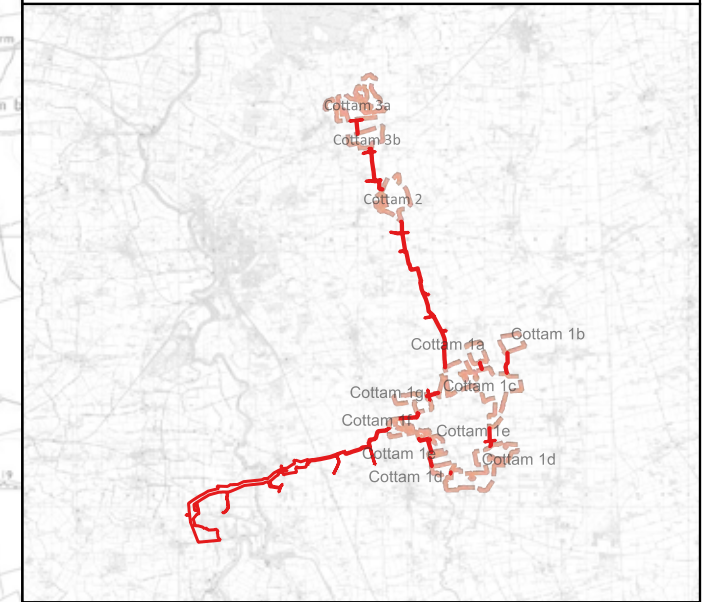
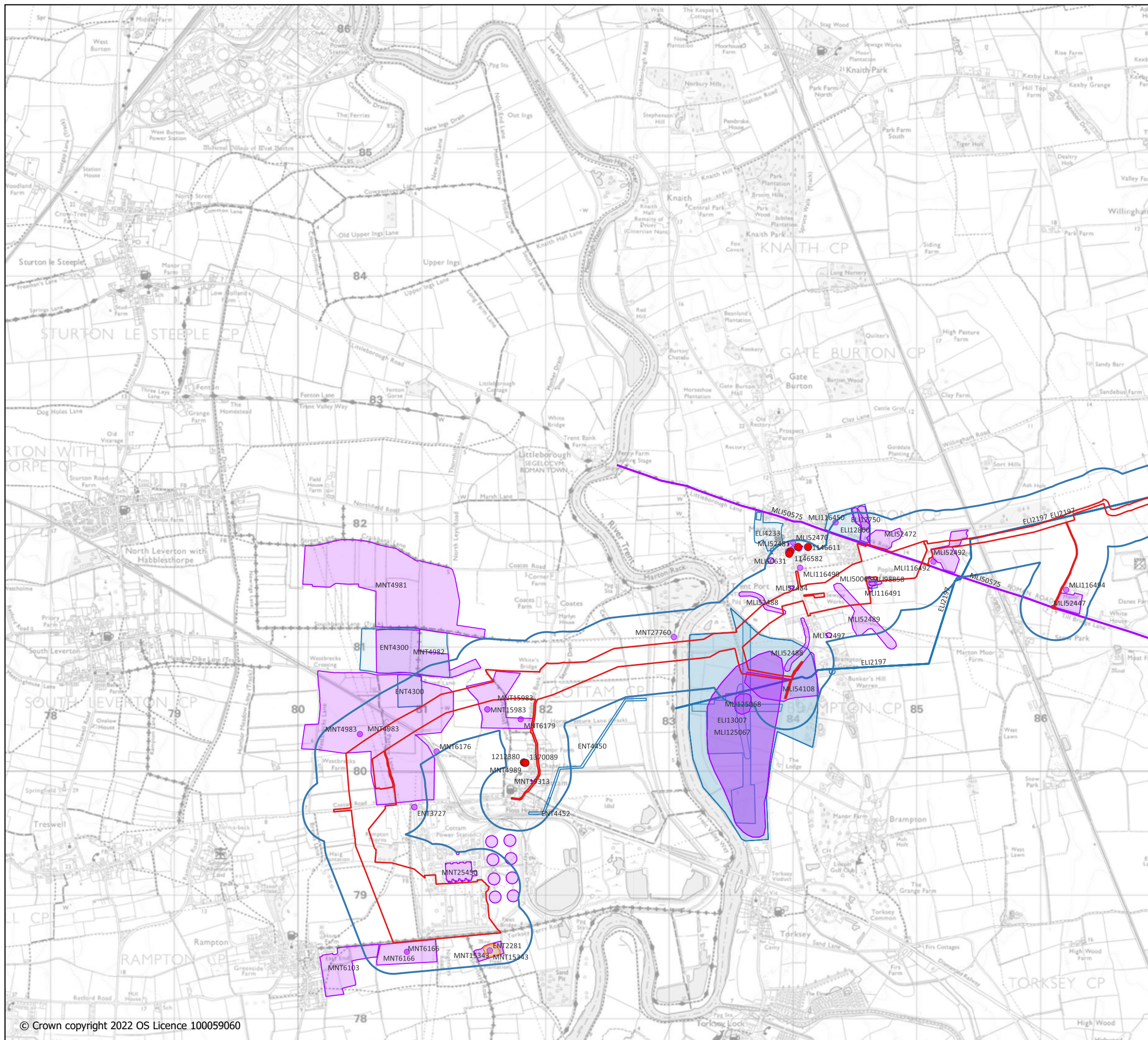
Figures



- Study Site
- Search Area (250m)
- Proposed Solar Site
- Section 1
- Section 2
- Section 3



Figure 1. The Cottam Cable Route Corridor study site and search area



- Study Site
- Search Area (250m)
- Proposed Solar Site
- Scheduled Monuments
- Listed Buildings
- HER 'monument' point
- HER 'monument' area
- HER 'monument' line
- HER 'event' point
- HER 'event' line

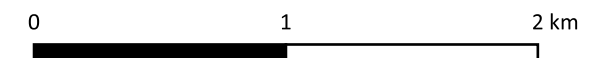
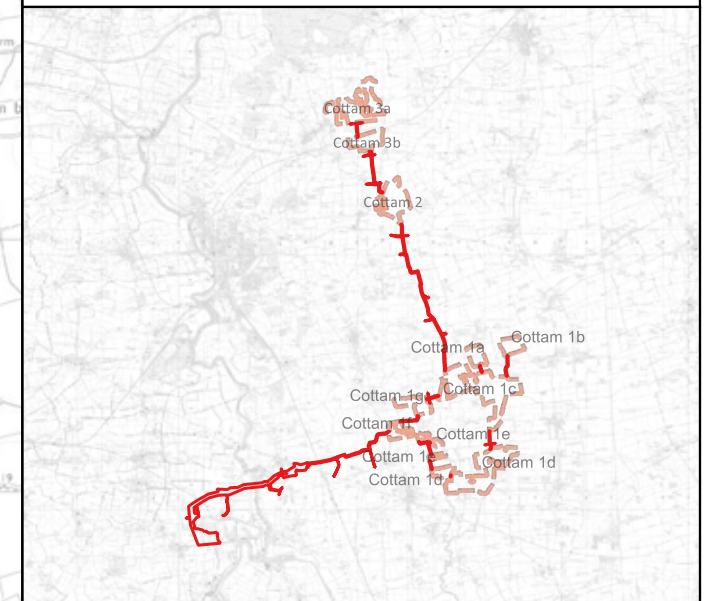
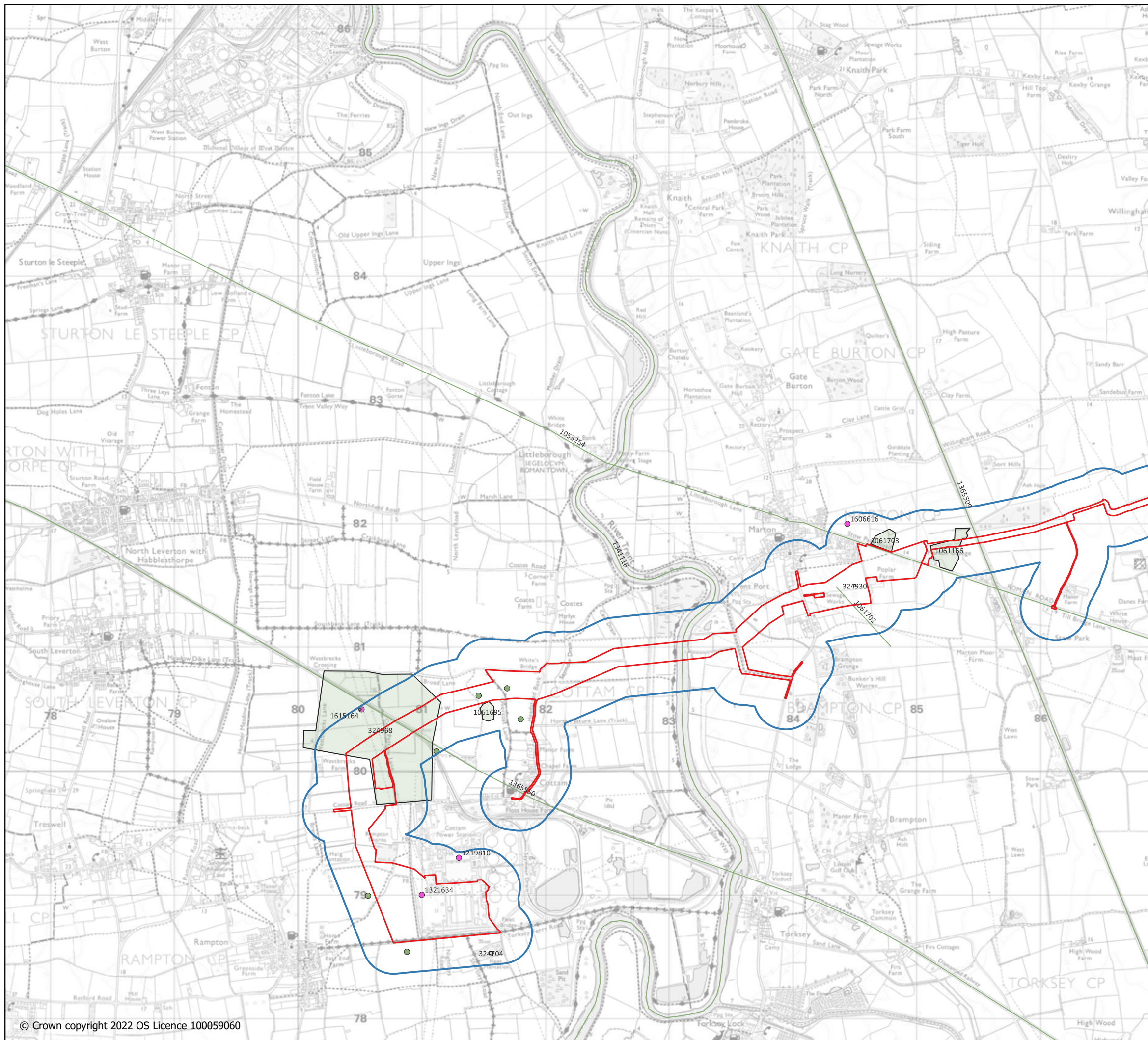


Figure 2. Section 1 of the study site with the location of NHLE and HER records



- Study Site
- Search Area (0.25km)
- Proposed Solar Site
- NRHE 'event' point
- NRHE 'monument' point
- NRHE 'monument' line
- NRHE 'monument' area

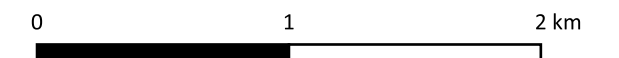
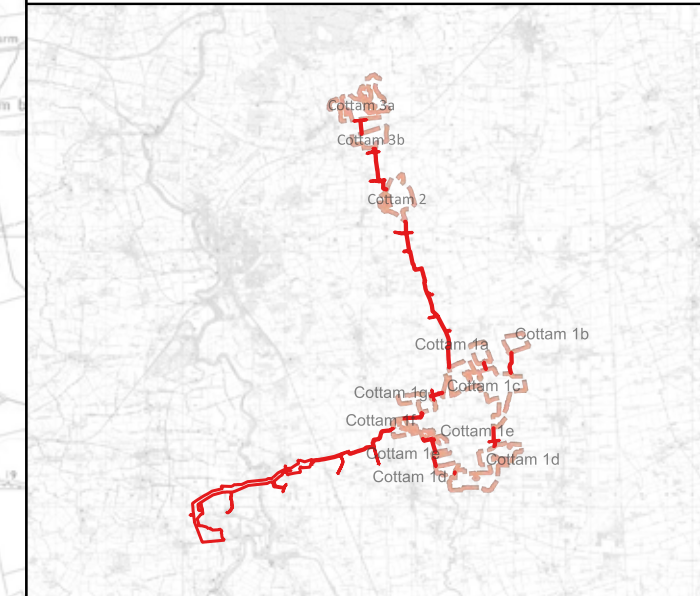
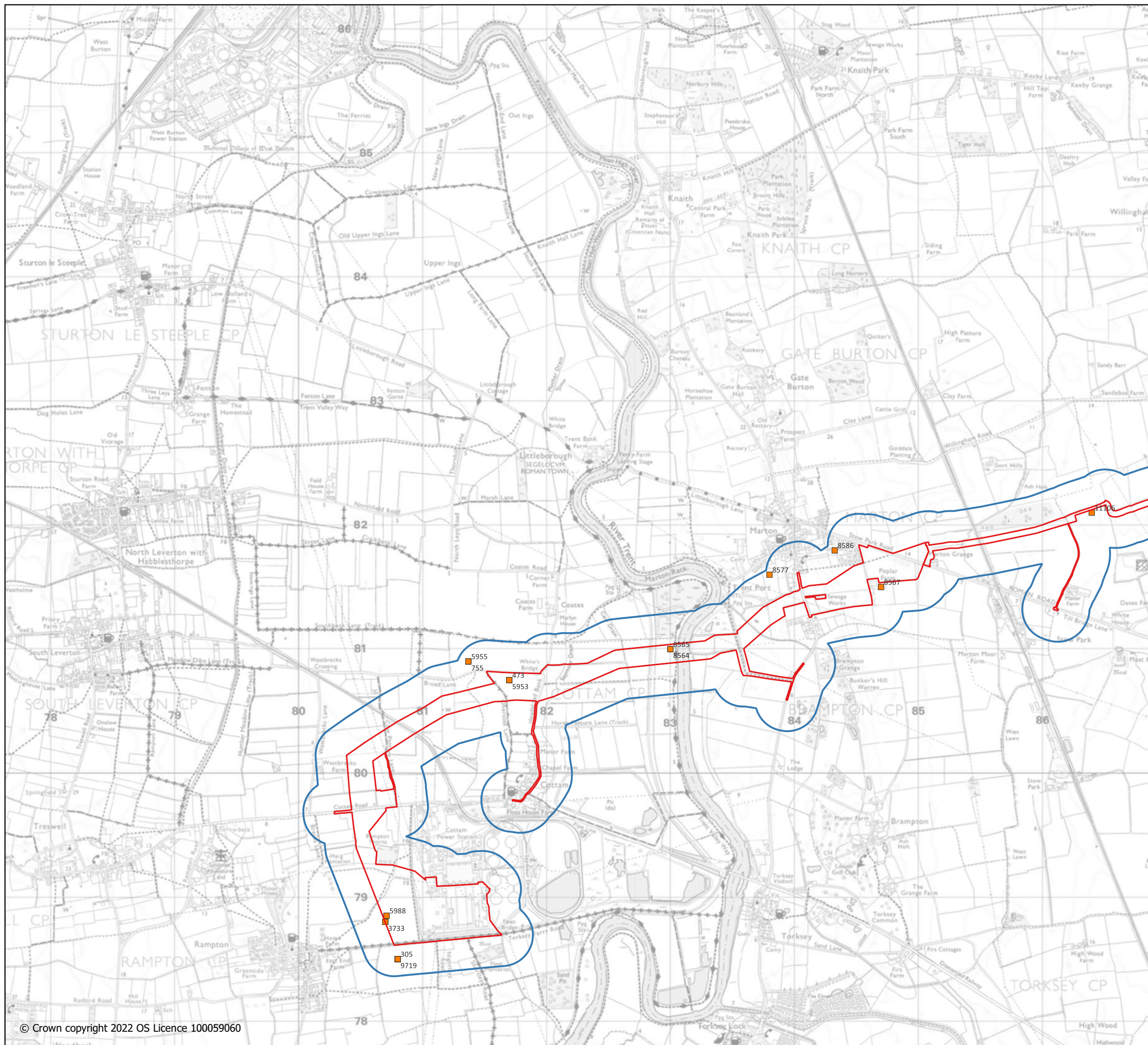


Figure 3. Section 1 of the study site with the location of NRHE records



- Study Site
- Search Area (0.25km)
- Proposed Solar Site
- Bronze Age
- ▲ Iron Age
- ▲ Roman
- ▲ Early Medieval
- Medieval
- Post Medieval
- ◆ Modern

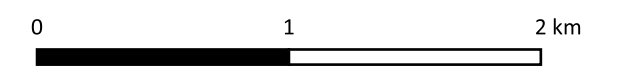
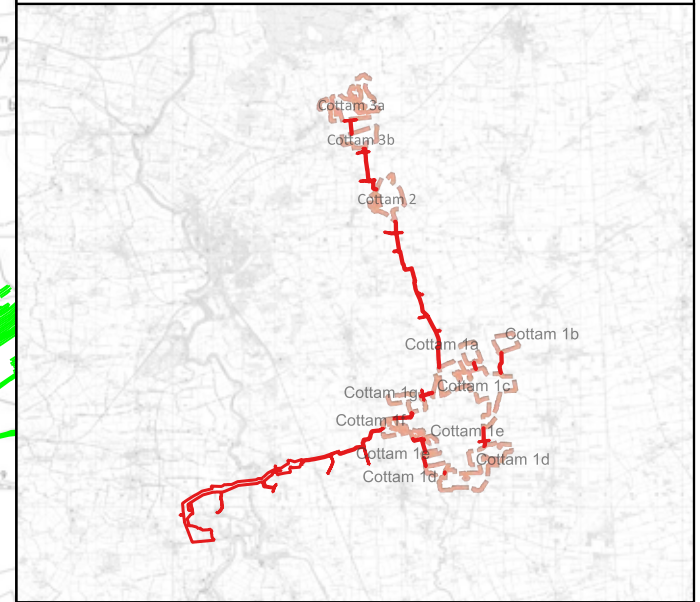
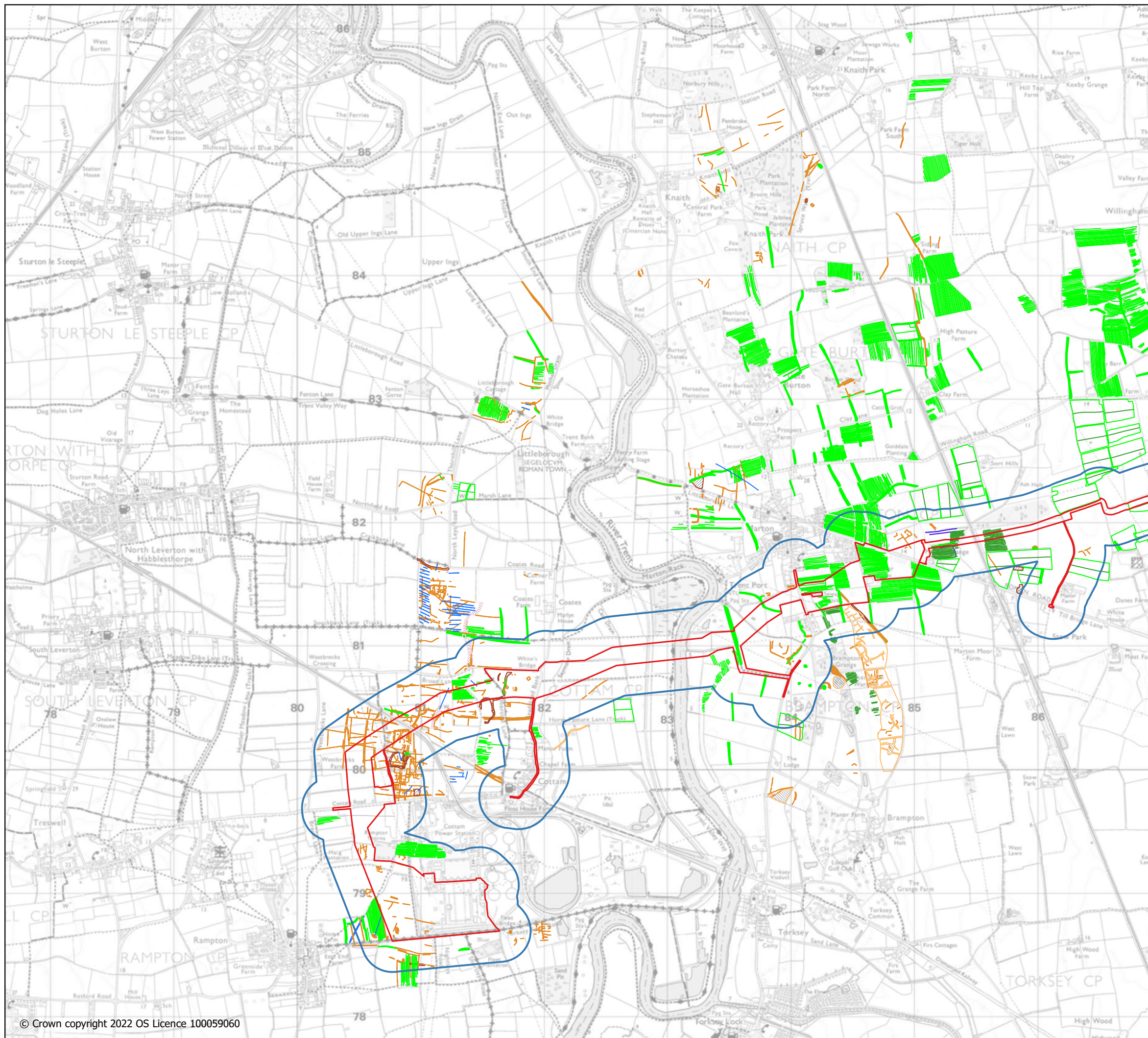


Figure 4. Section 1 of the study site with the location of PAS records



- Study Site
- Search Area (0.25km)
- Proposed Solar Site
- Bank
- Ditch
- Extent of feature
- Modern feature
- Natural feature
- Area of ridge and furrow
- Ridge and furrow
- Direction of ridge and furrow

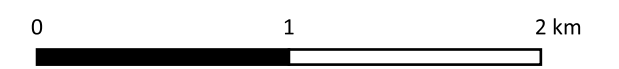
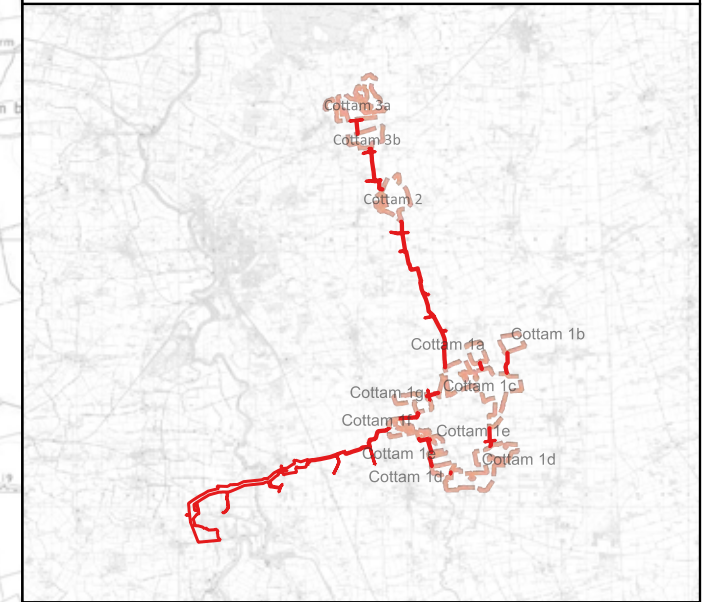
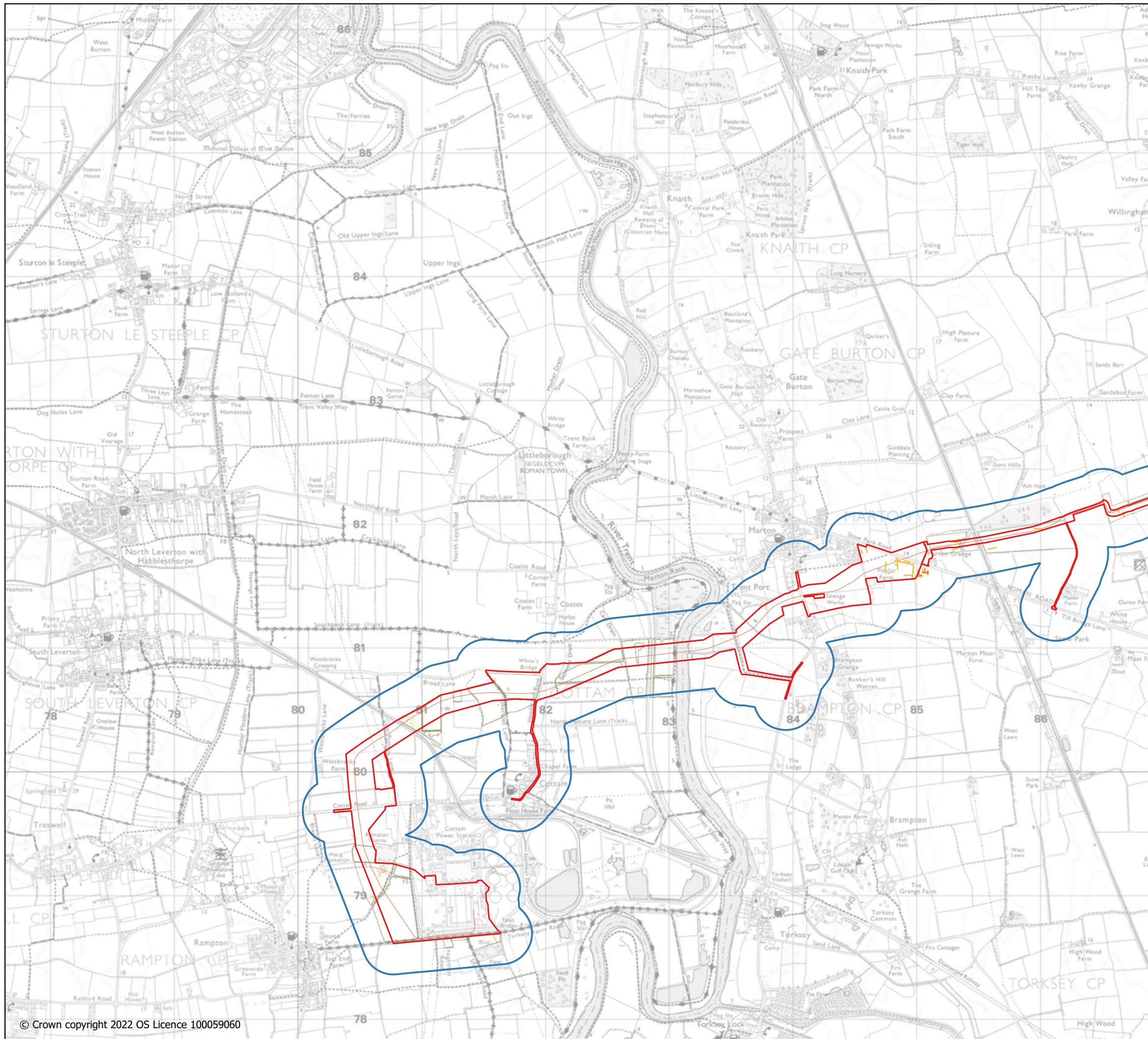


Figure 5. Section 1 of the study site with the location of air photo and LiDAR mapping and interpretation



- Study Site
- Search Area (0.25km)
- Proposed Solar Site
- Geophysics survey area
- Geophysics anomalies: 'archaeology'
- Geophysics anomalies: 'possible archaeology'

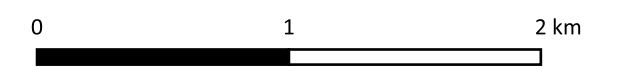
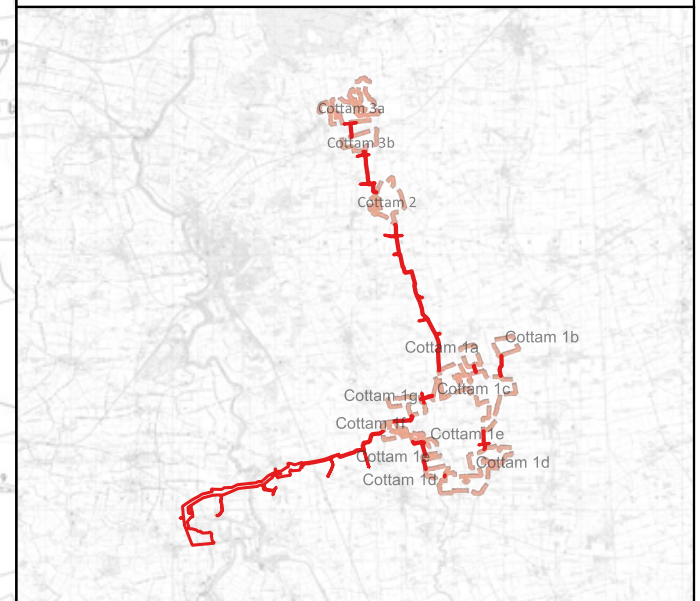
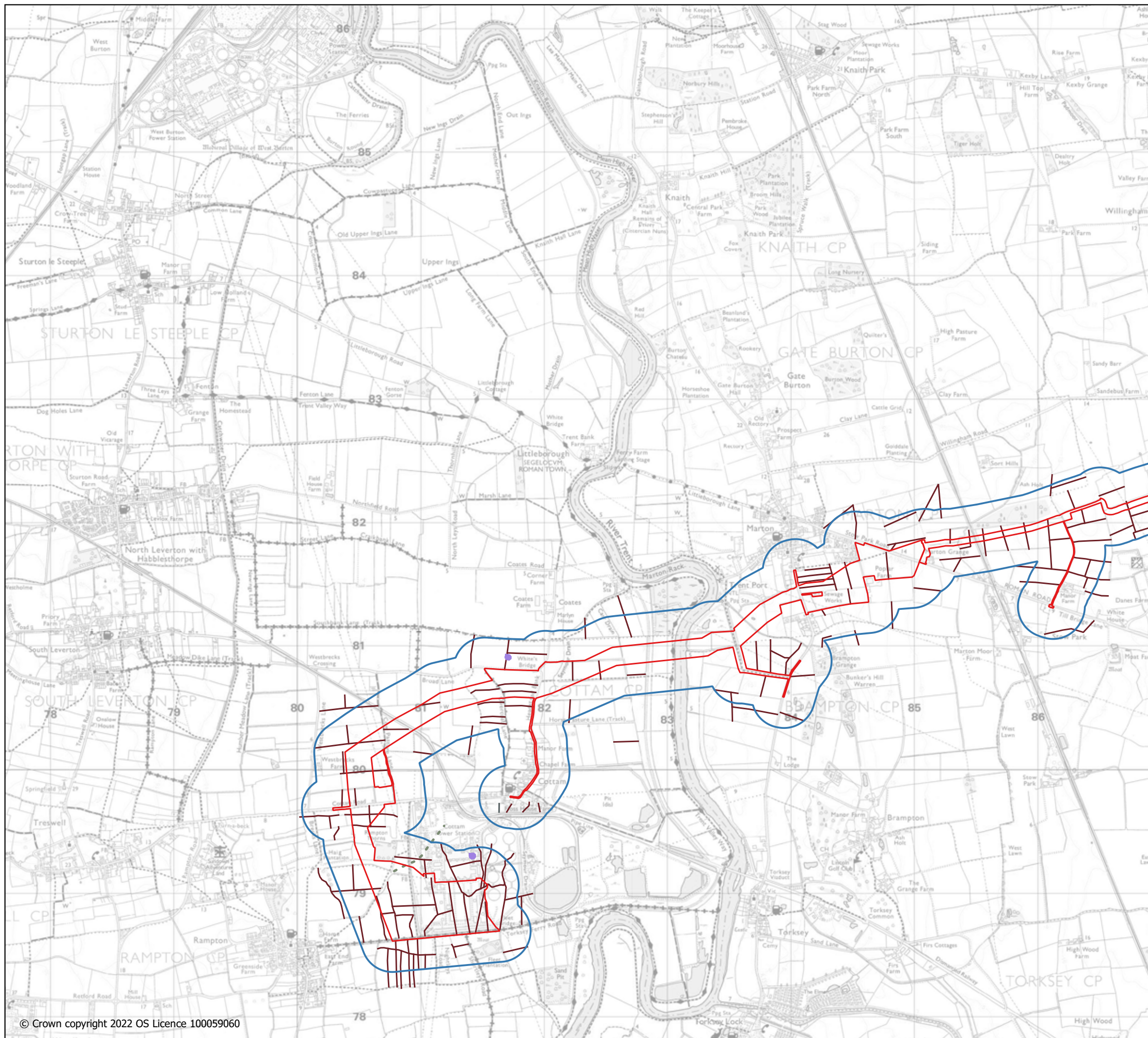


Figure 6. Section 1 of the study site with the location of geophysics anomalies considered to have an archaeological origin



- Study Site
- Search Area (0.25km)
- Proposed Solar Site
- Farmstead
- Field boundary
- Field system
- Pond
- Road
- Sand / gravel pit
- Track
- Water course

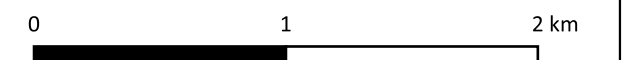
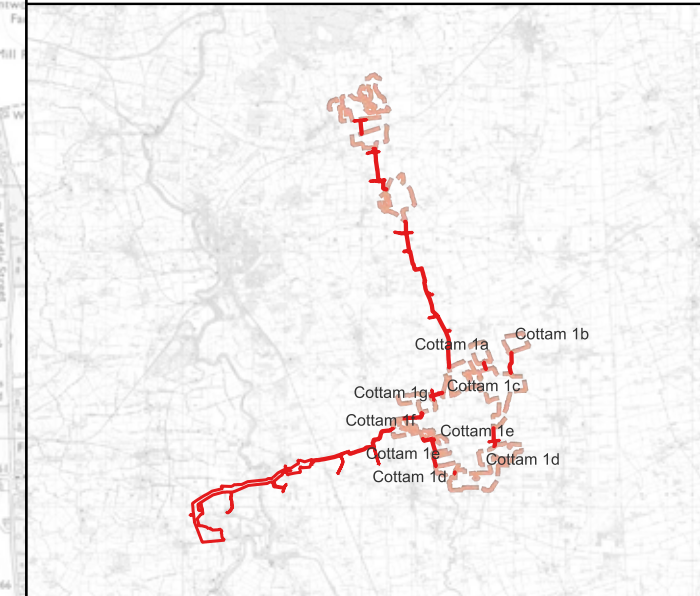
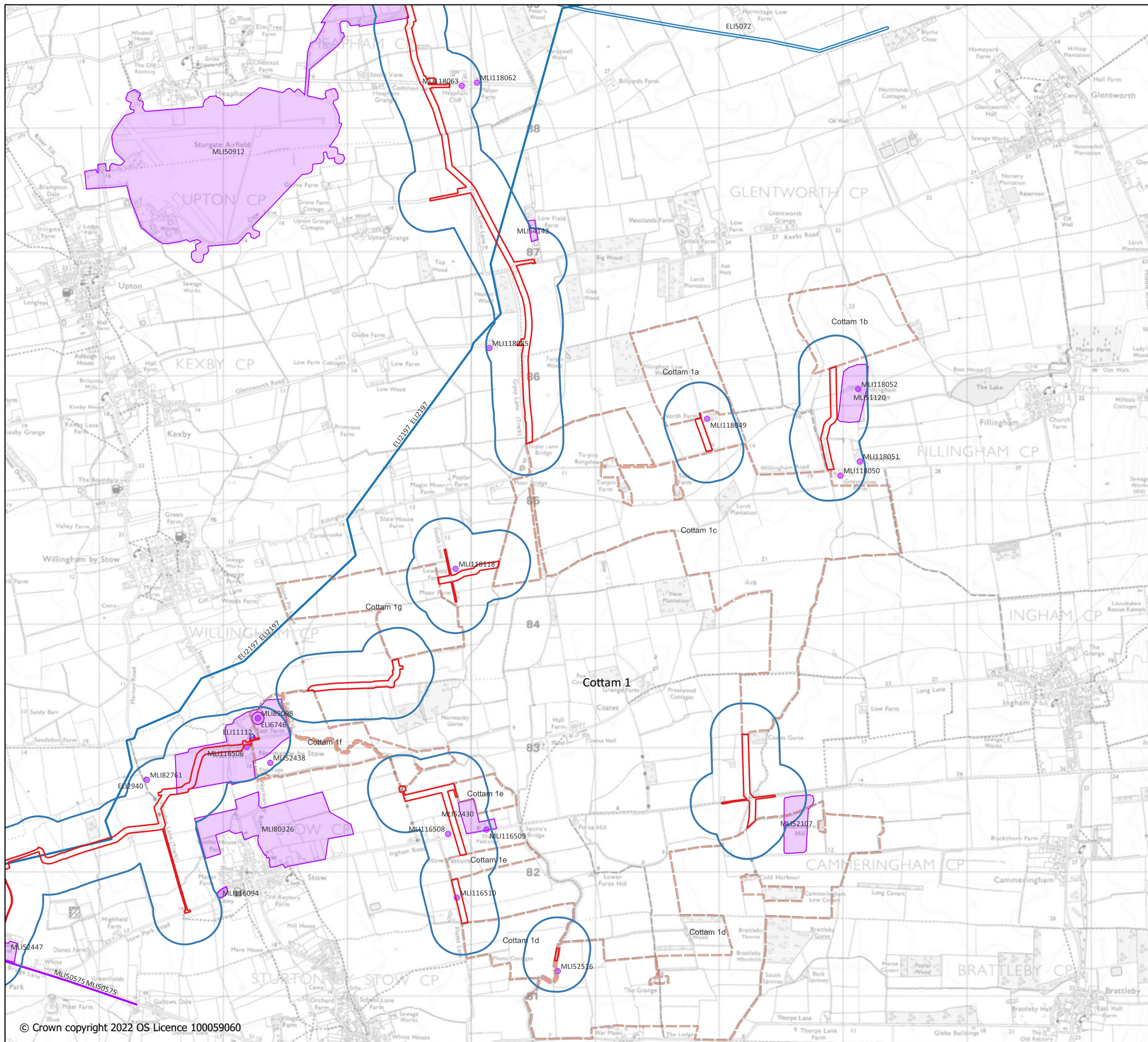


Figure 7. Section 1 of the study site with the location of features identified from historical map regression



- Study Site
- Search Area (250m)
- Proposed Solar Site
- HER 'monument' point
- HER 'monument' area
- HER 'monument' line
- HER 'event' point
- HER 'event' line

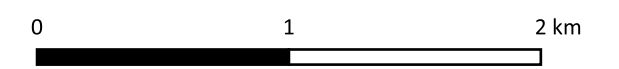
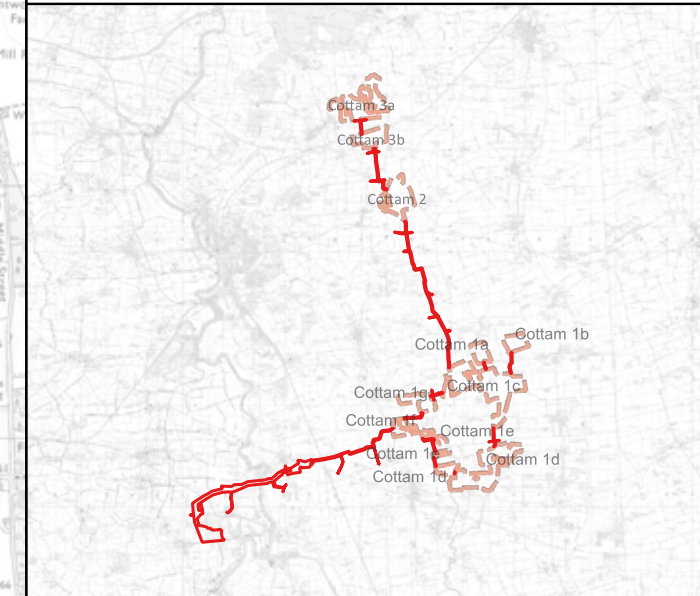
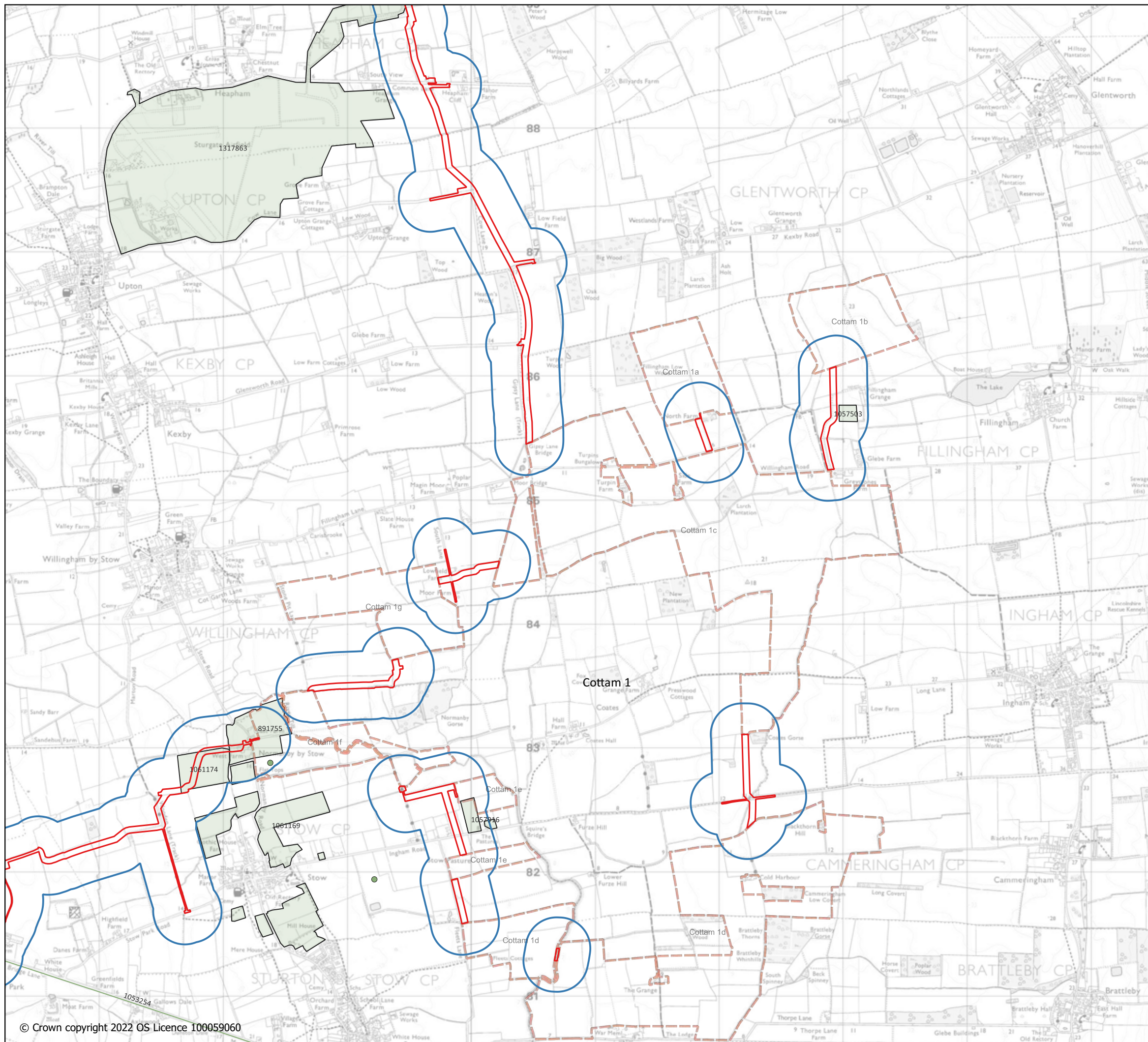


Figure 8. Section 2 of the study site with the location of HER records



- Study Site
- Search Area (0.25km)
- Proposed Solar Site
- NRHE 'event' point
- NRHE 'monument' line
- NRHE 'monument' point
- NRHE 'monument' area

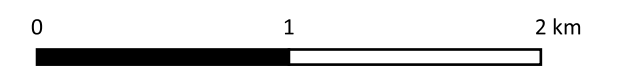
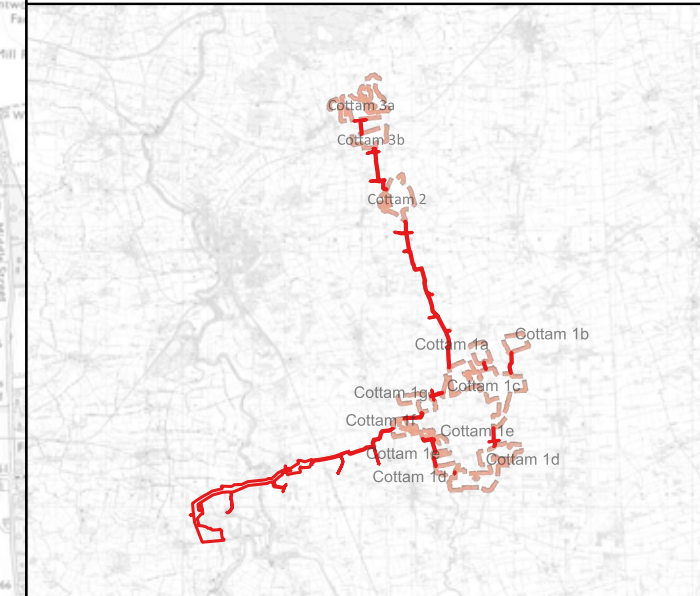
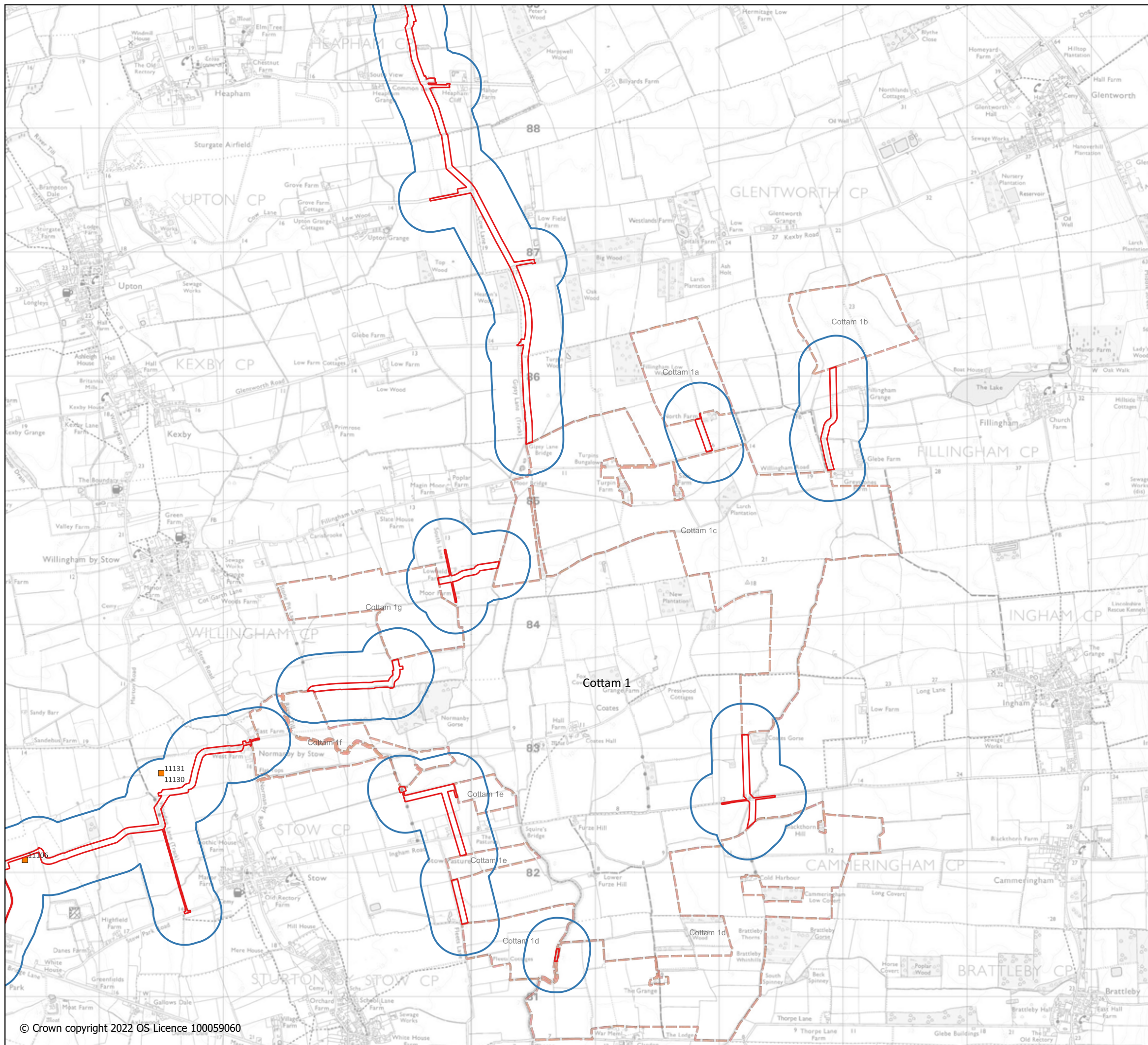


Figure 9. Section 2 of the study site with the location of NRHE records



- Study Site
- Search Area (0.25km)
- Proposed Solar Site
- Bronze Age
- ▲ Iron Age
- ▲ Roman
- ▲ Early Medieval
- Medieval
- Post Medieval
- ◆ Modern

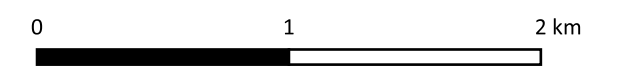
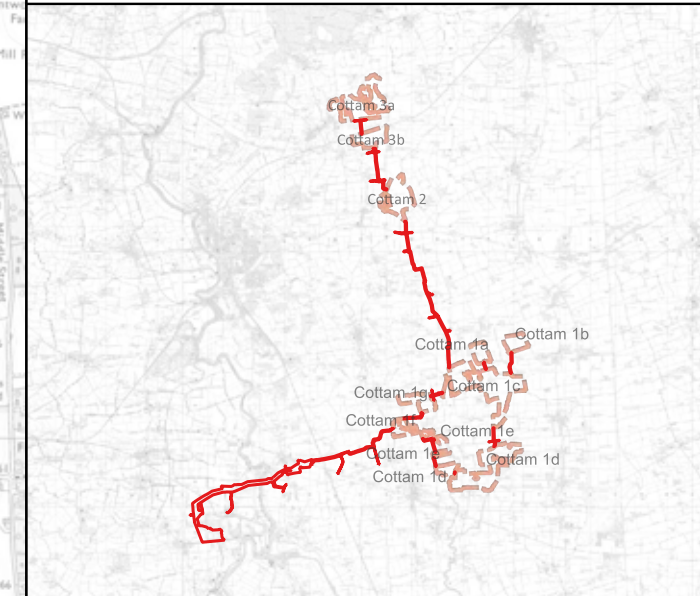
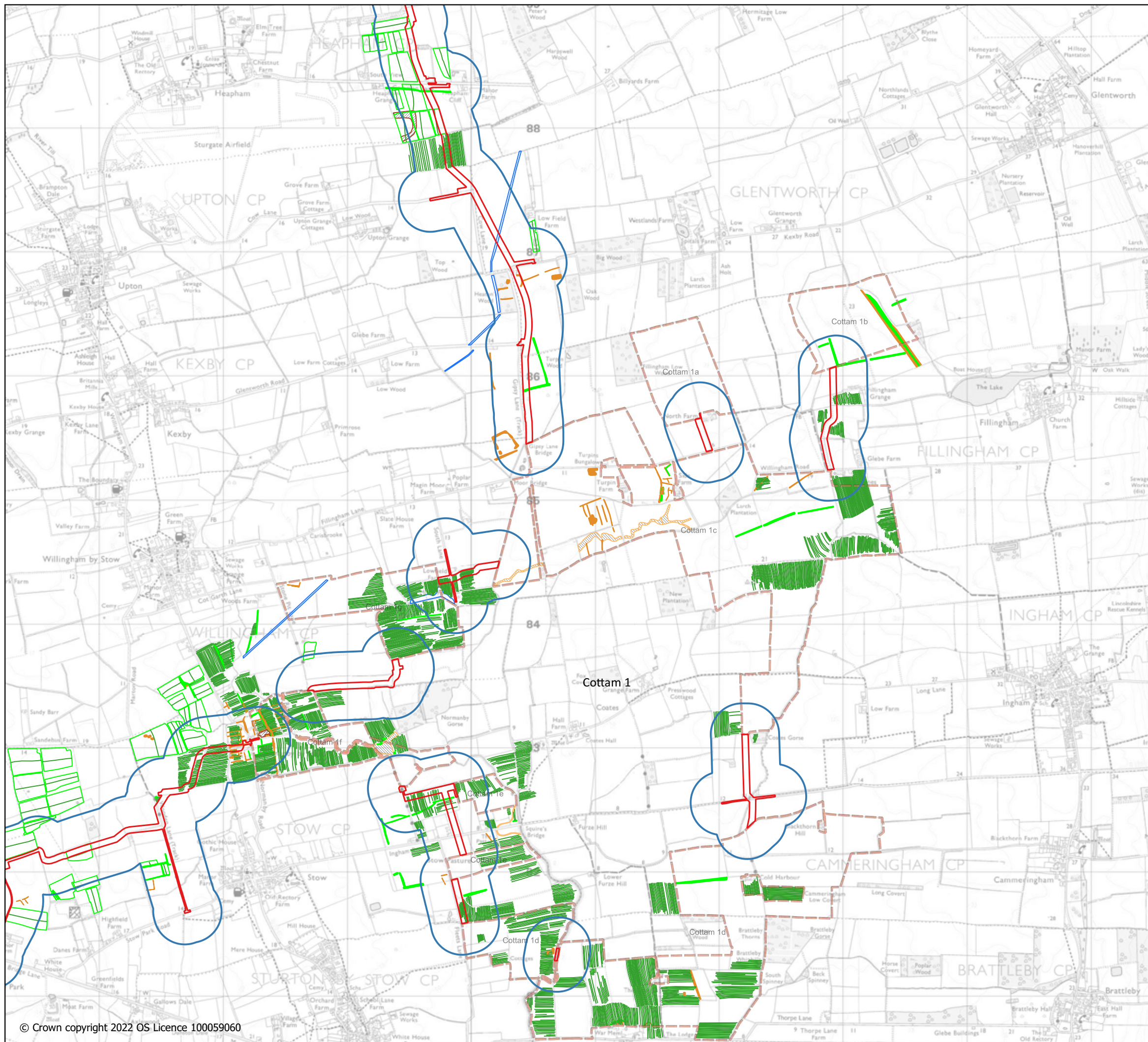


Figure 10. Section 2 of the study site with the location of PAS records



- Study Site
- Search Area (0.25km)
- Proposed Solar Site
- Bank
- Ditch
- Extent of feature
- Modern feature
- Natural feature
- Area of ridge and furrow
- Ridge and furrow
- Direction of ridge and furrow

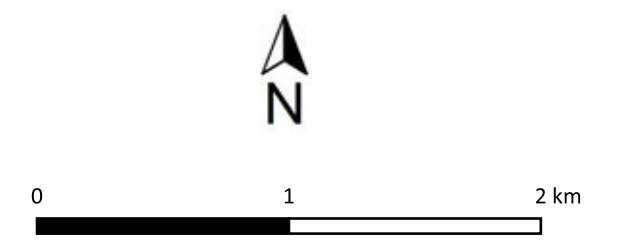
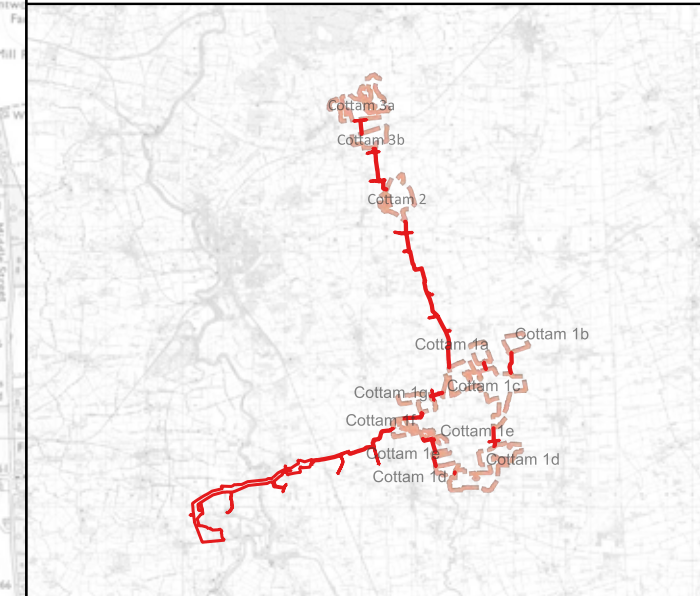
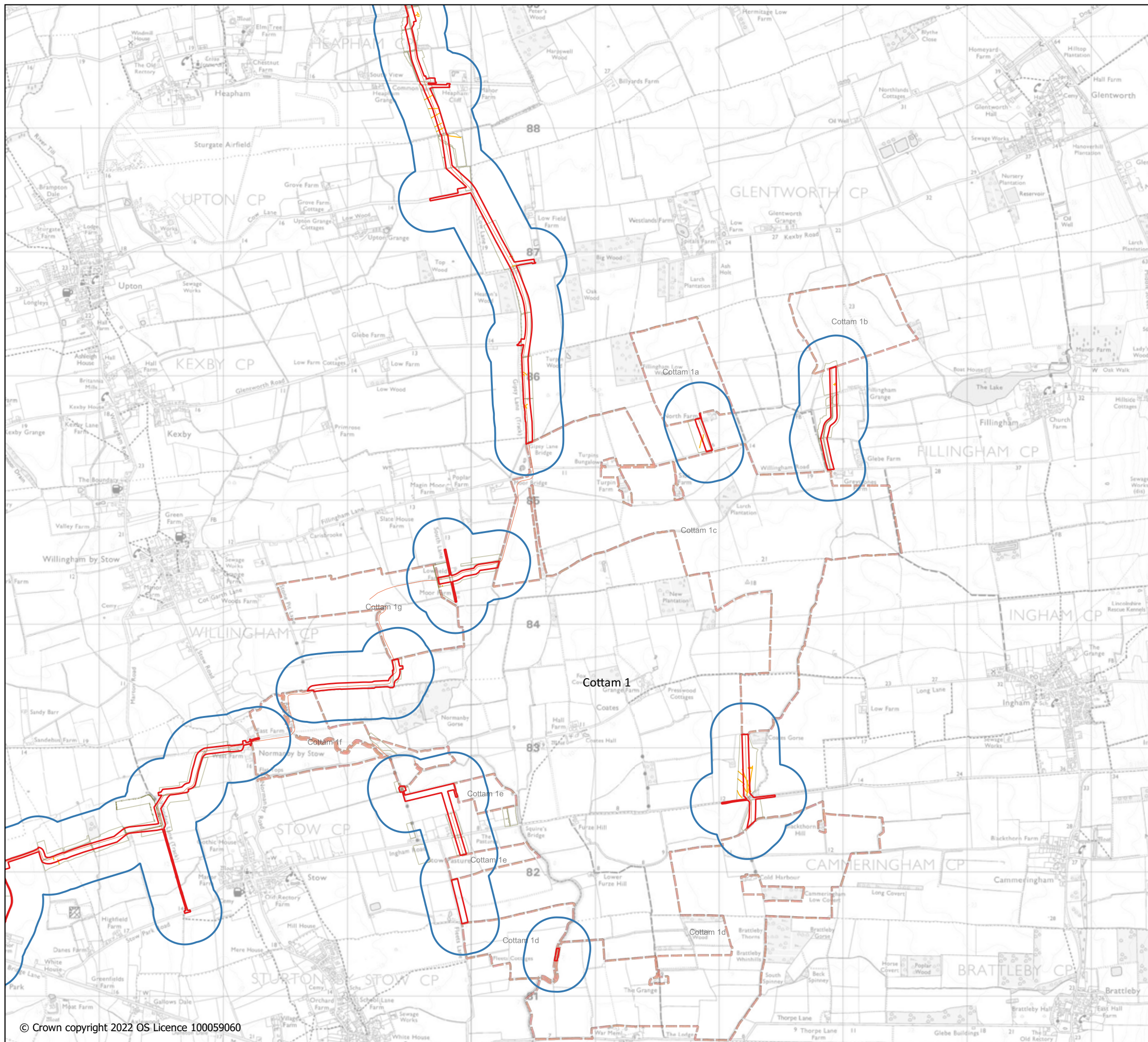


Figure 11. Section 2 of the study site with the location of air photo and LiDAR mapping and interpretation



- Study Site
- Search Area (0.25km)
- Proposed Solar Site
- Geophysics survey area
- Geophysics anomalies: 'archaeology'
- Geophysics anomalies: 'possible archaeology'

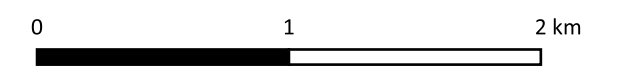
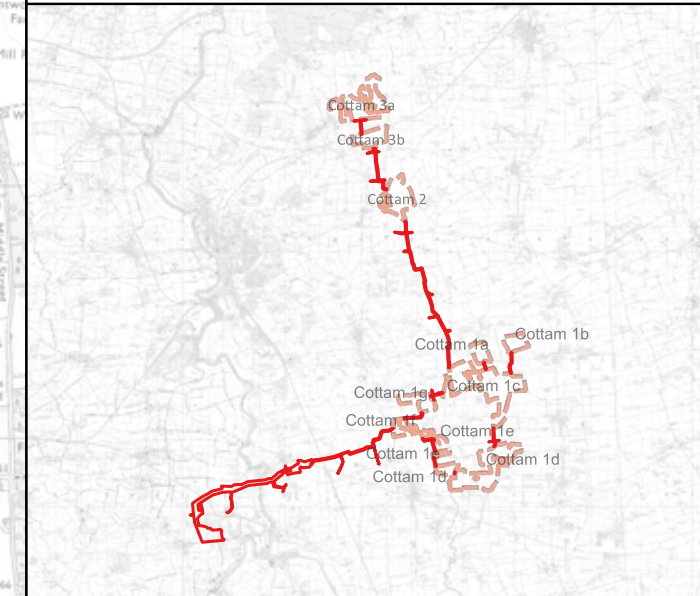
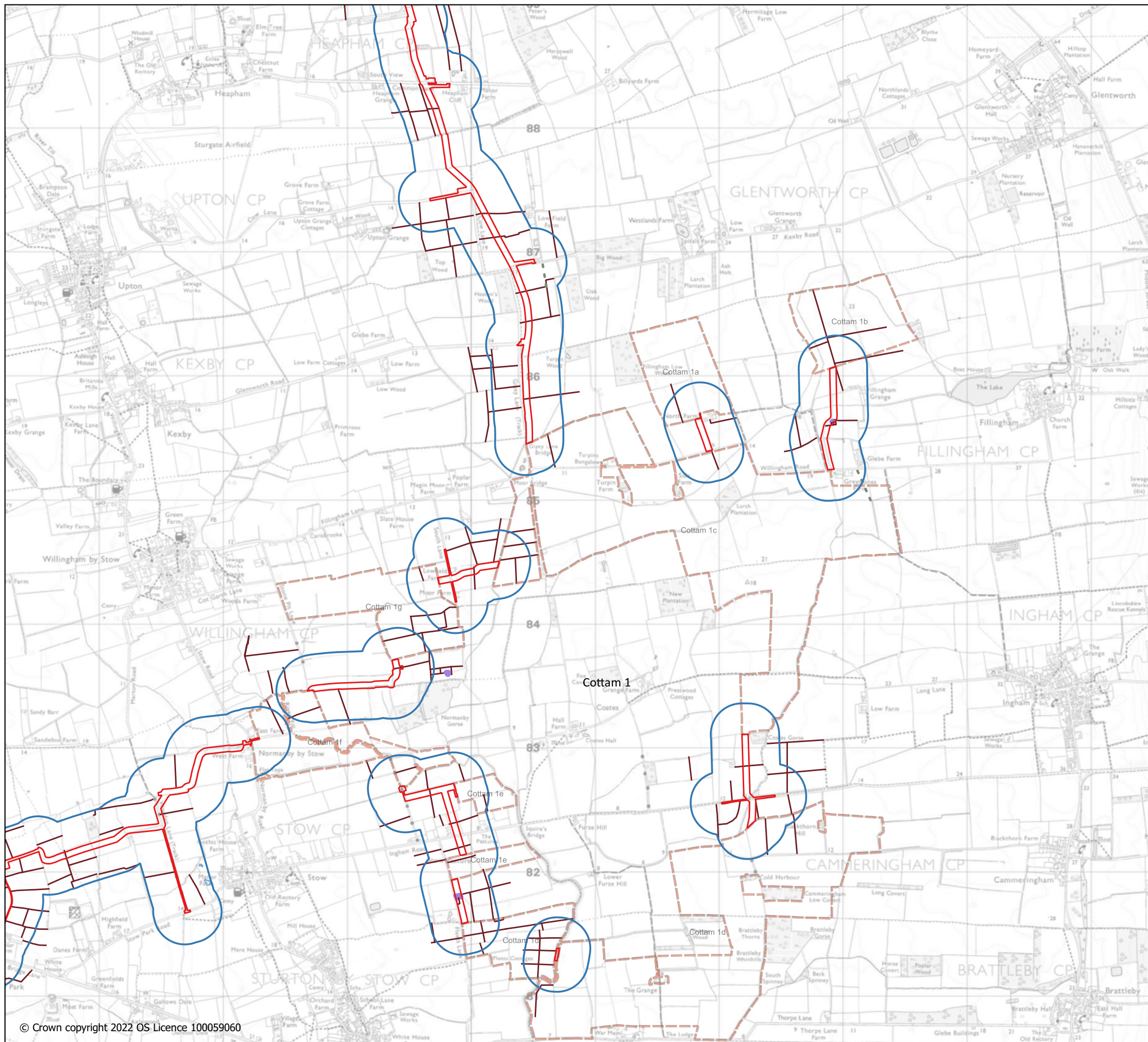


Figure 12. Section 2 of the study site with the location of geophysics anomalies considered to have an archaeological origin



- ▭ Study Site
- ▭ Search Area (0.25km)
- ▭ Proposed Solar Site
- ▭ Farmstead
- Field boundary
- Field system
- Pond
- Road
- Sand / gravel pit
- Track
- Water course

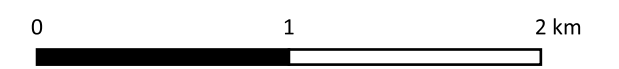
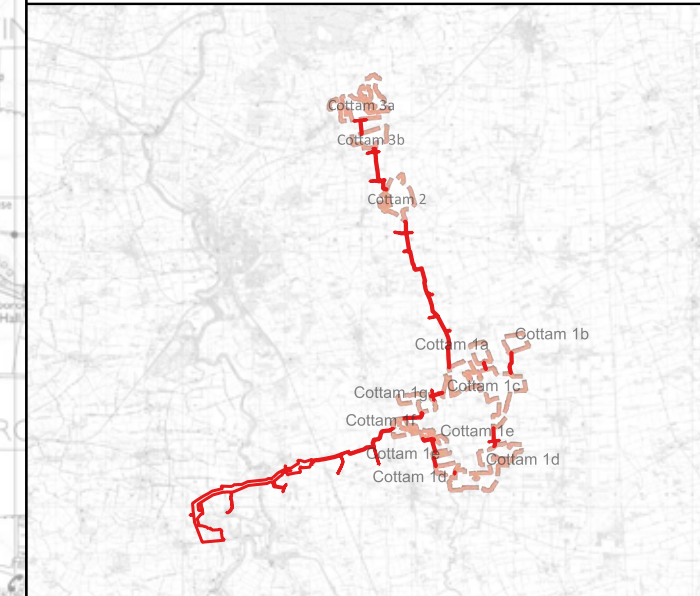
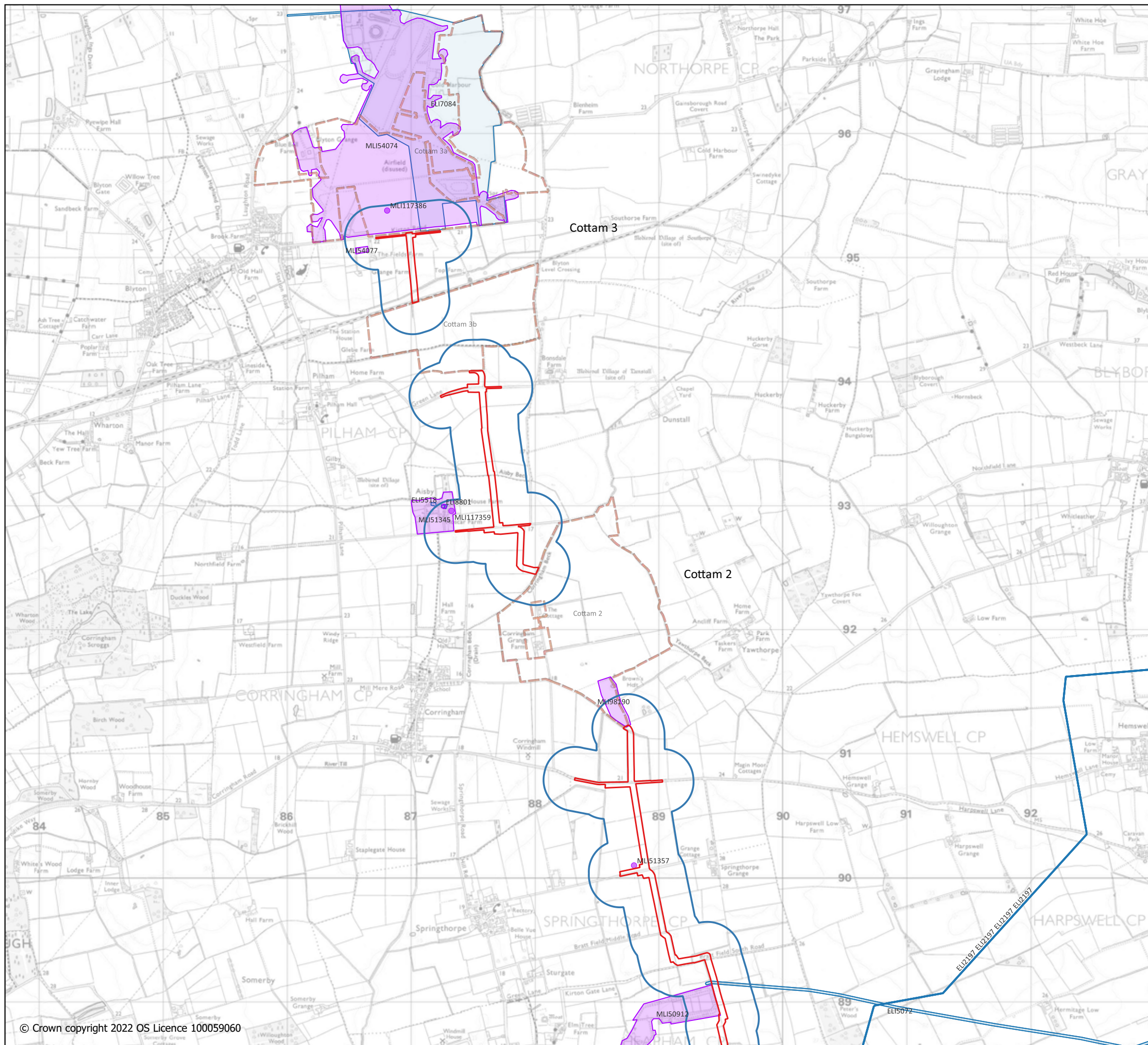


Figure 13. Section 2 of the study site with the location of features identified from historical map regression



- Study Site
- Search Area (0.25km)
- Proposed Solar Site
- HER 'monument' point
- HER 'monument' area
- HER 'monument' line
- HER 'event' point
- HER 'event' area
- HER 'event' line

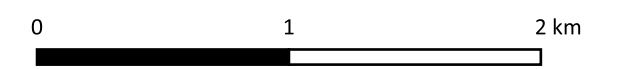
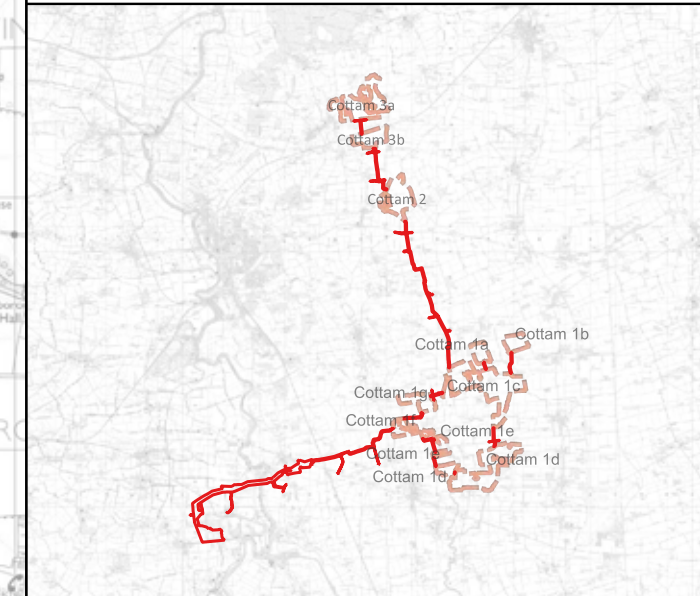
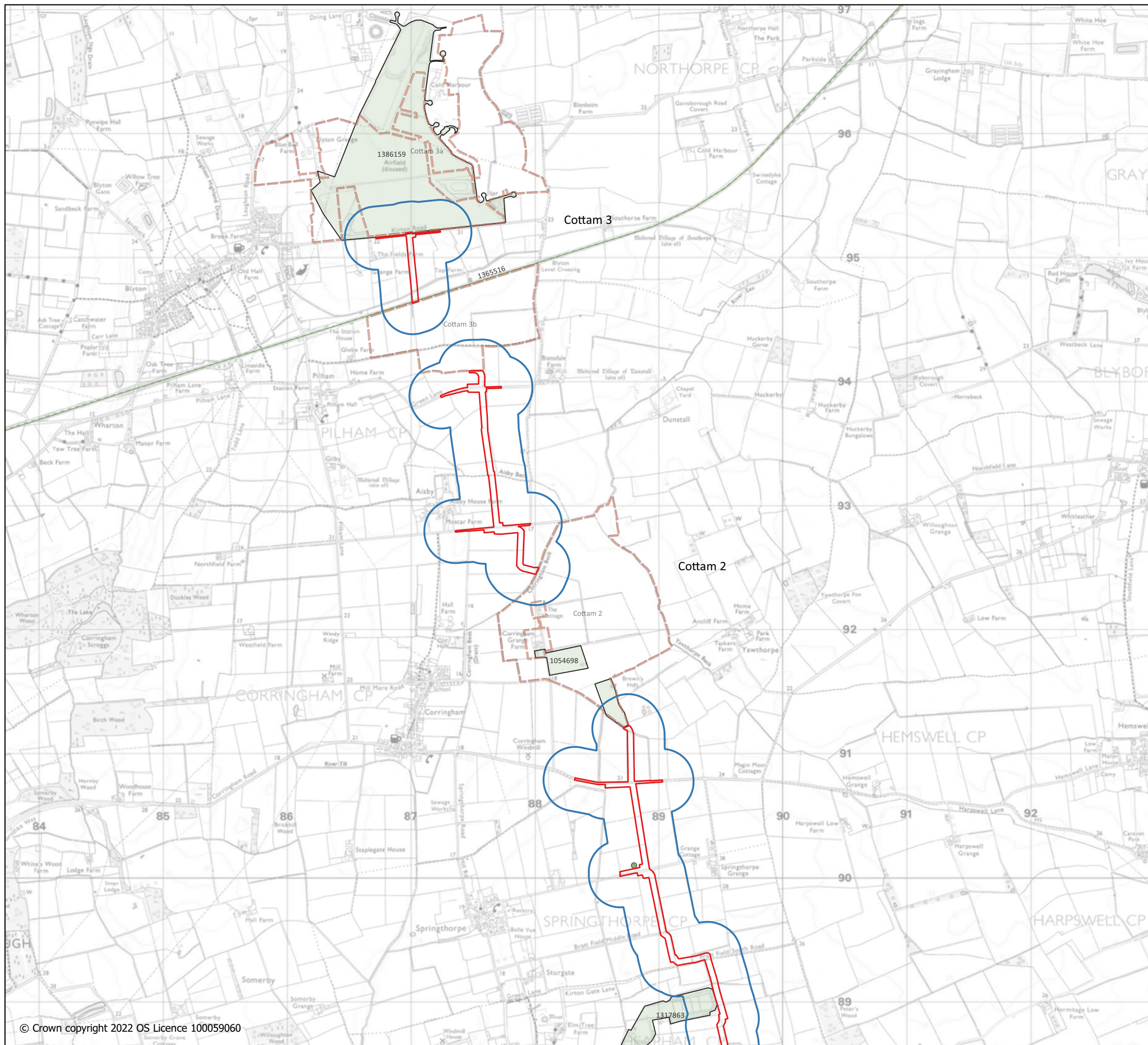


Figure 14. Section 3 of the study site with the location of HER records



- Study Site
- Search Area (0.25km)
- Proposed Solar Site
- NRHE 'event' point
- NRHE 'monument' point
- NRHE 'monument' area

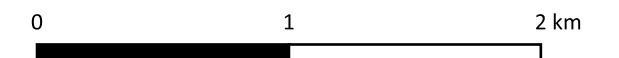
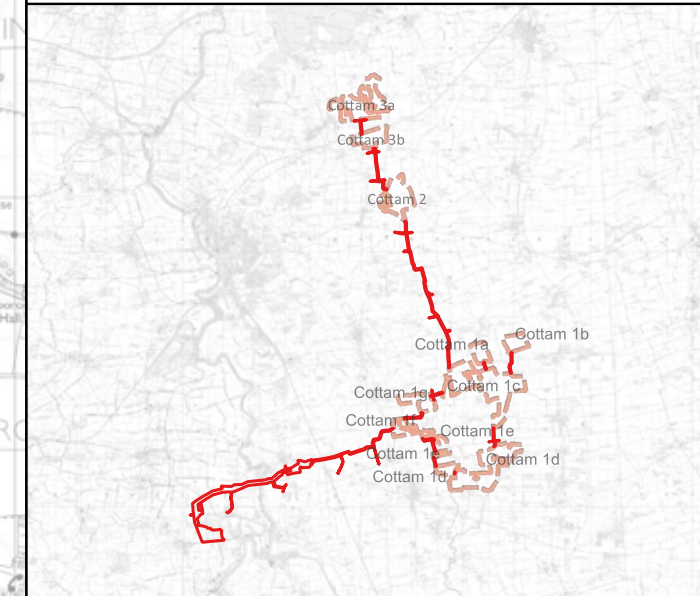
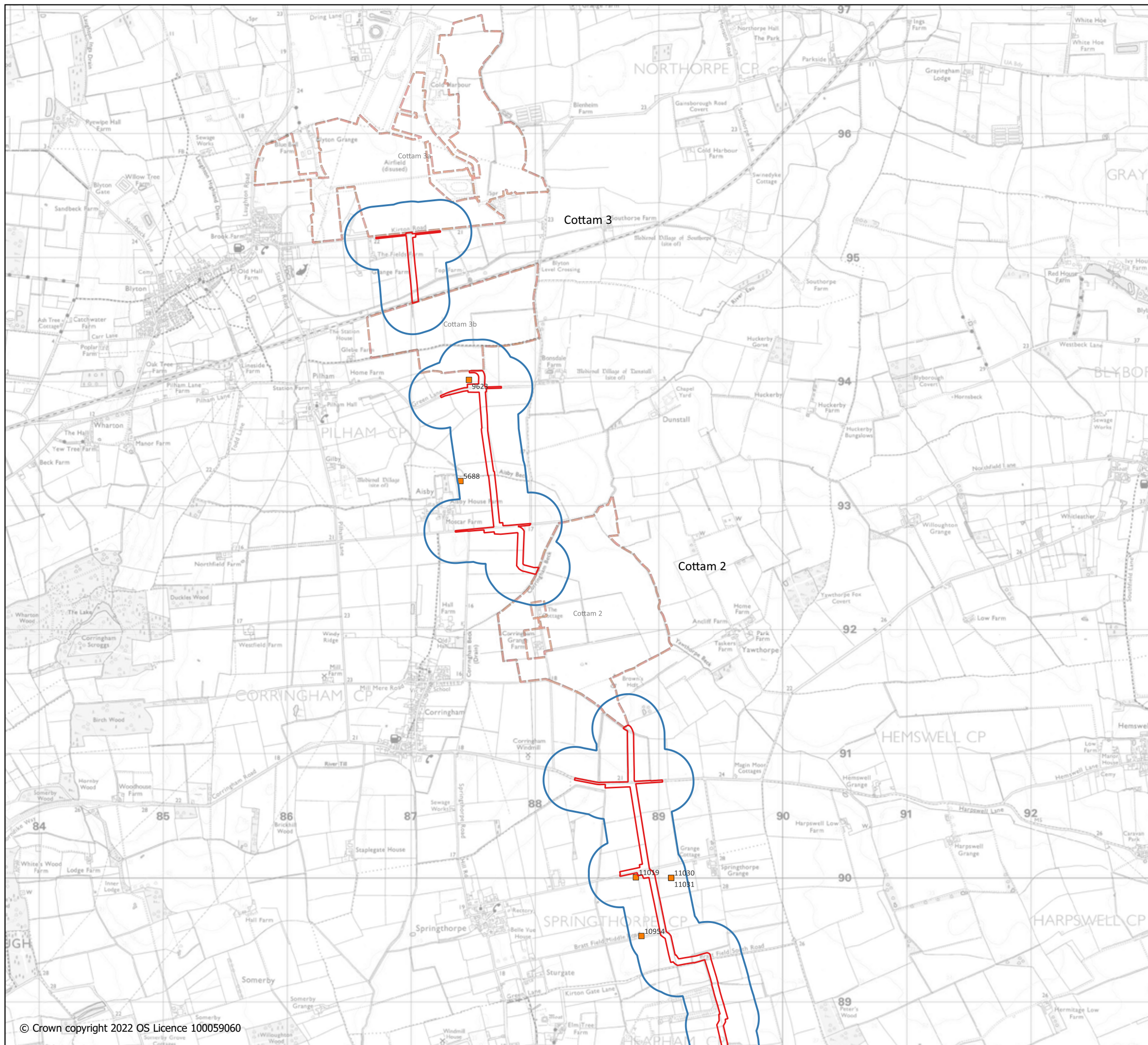


Figure 15. Section 3 of the study site with the location of NRHE records



- Study Site
- Search Area (0.25km)
- Proposed Solar Site
- Bronze Age
- ▲ Iron Age
- ▲ Roman
- ▲ Early Medieval
- Medieval
- Post Medieval
- ◆ Modern

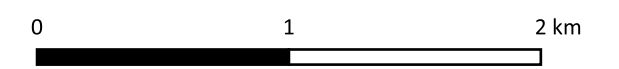
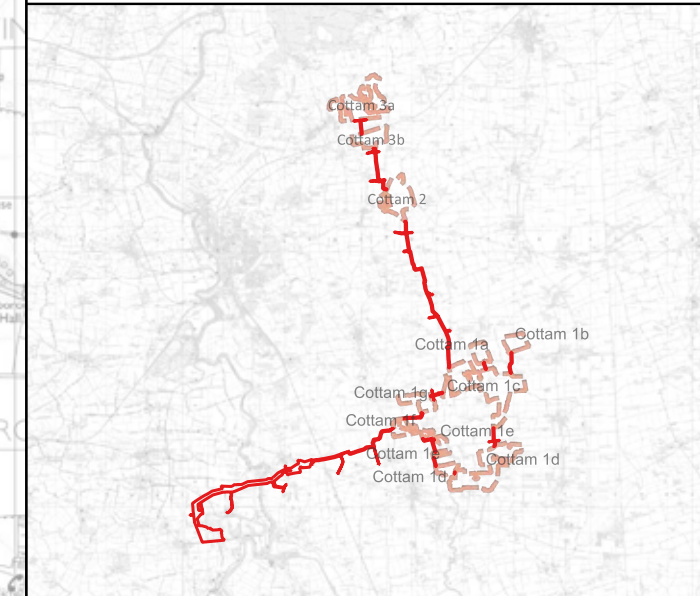
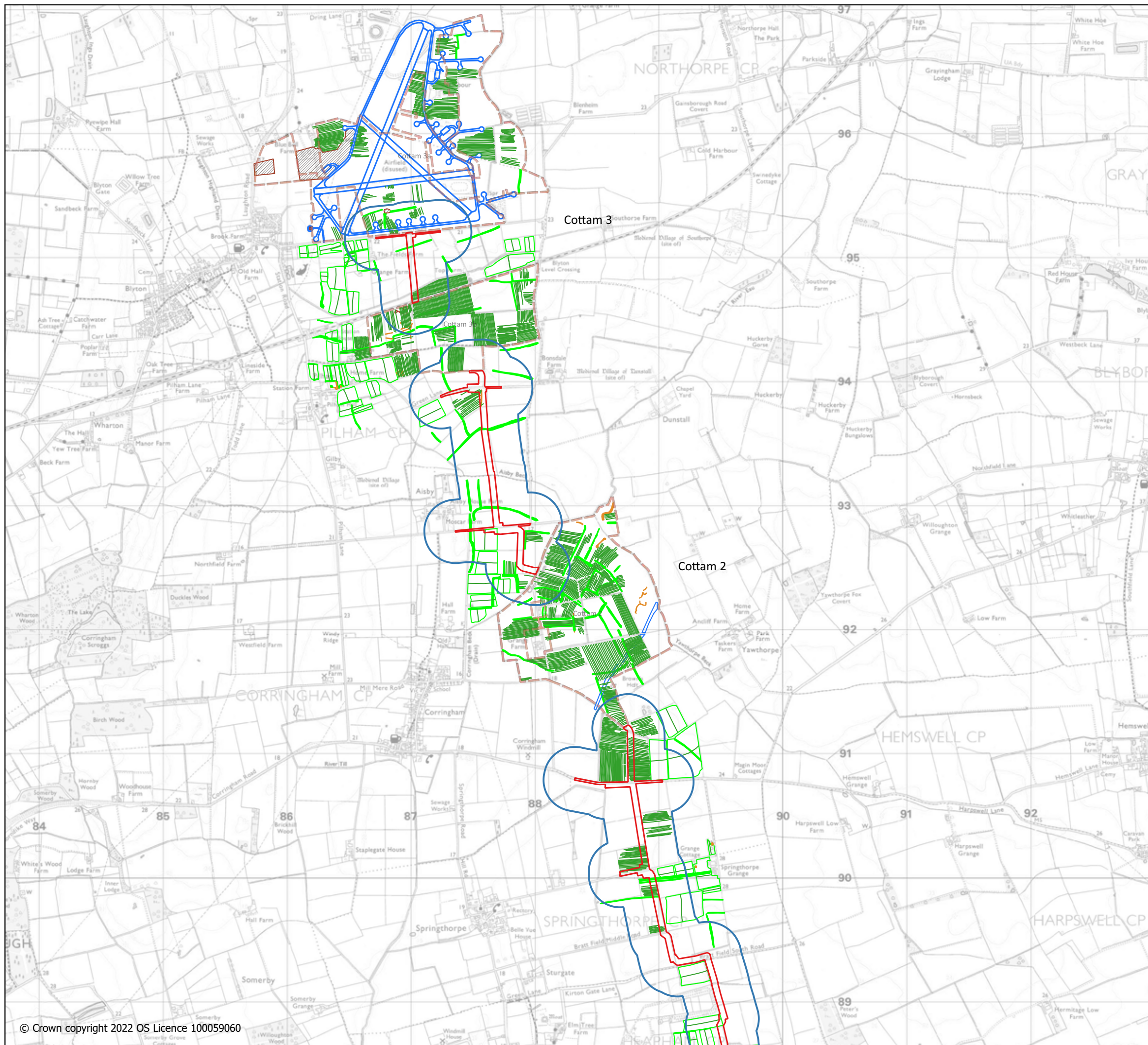


Figure 16. Section 3 of the study site with the location of PAS records



- ▭ Study Site
- ▭ Search Area (0.25km)
- ▭ Proposed Solar Site
- ▭ Bank
- ▭ Ditch
- ▭ Extent of feature
- ▭ Modern feature
- ▭ Natural feature
- ▭ Area of ridge and furrow
- ▭ Ridge and furrow
- ▭ Direction of ridge and furrow

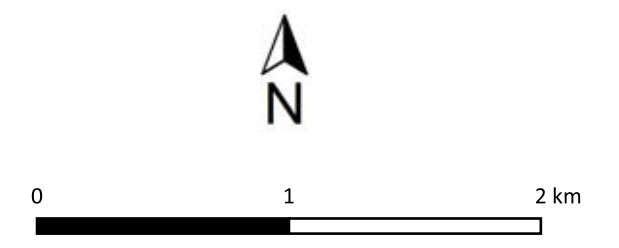
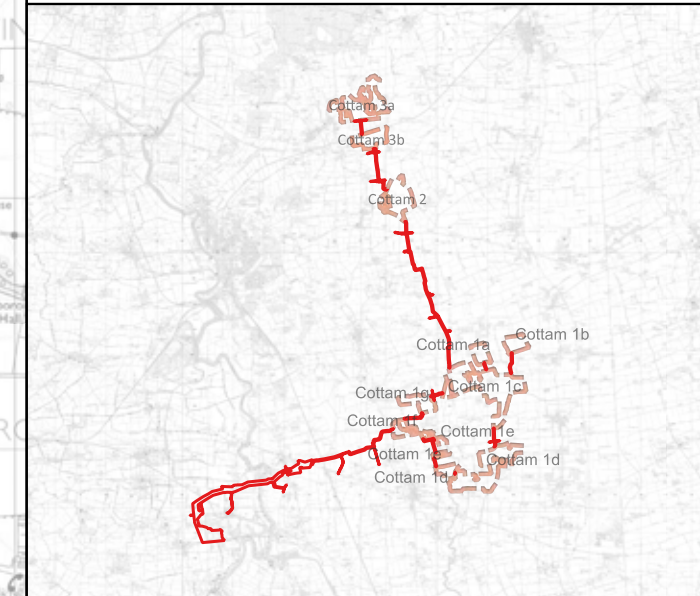
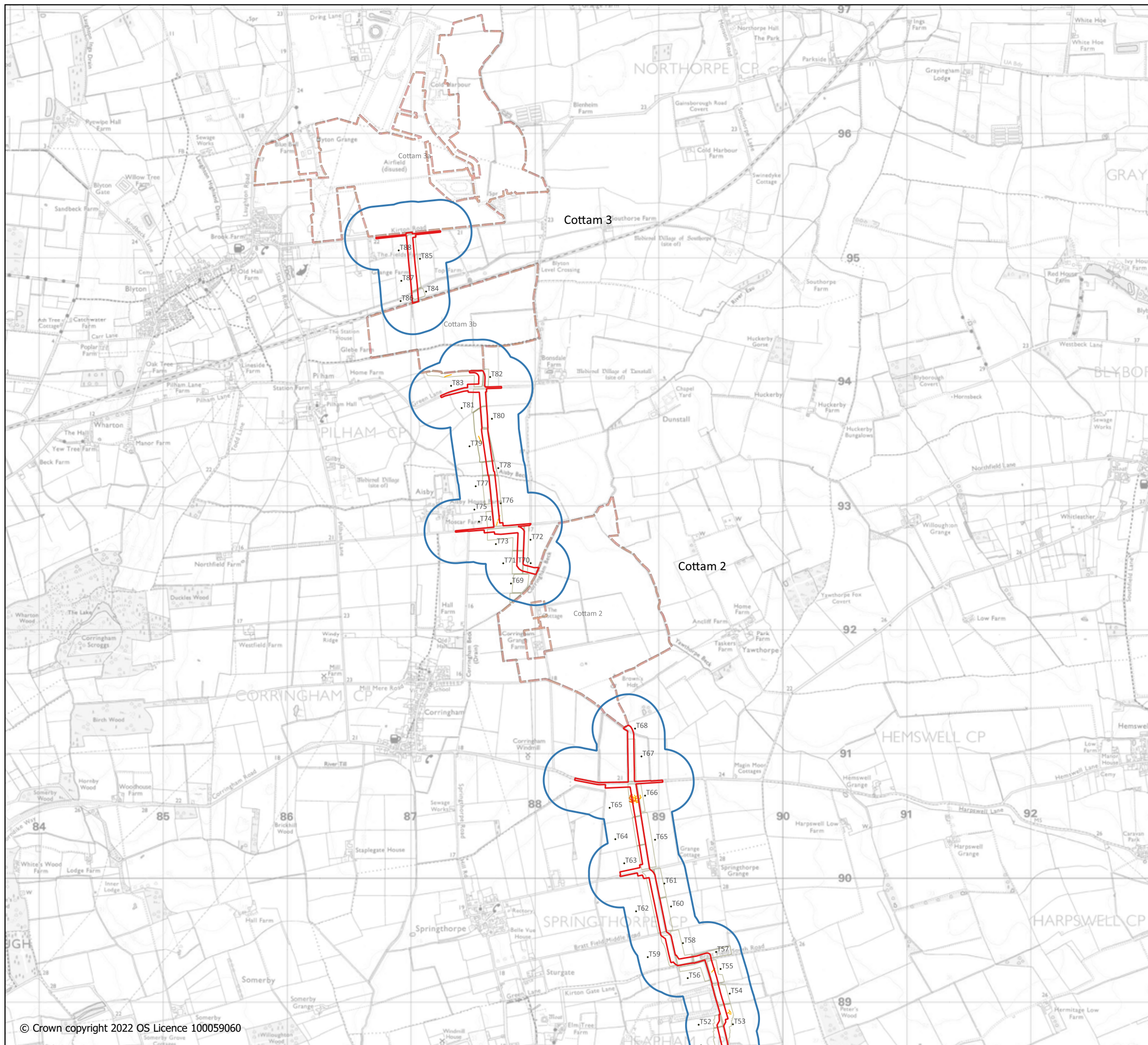


Figure 17. Section 3 of the study site with the location of air photo and LiDAR mapping and interpretation



- Study Site
- Search Area (0.25km)
- Proposed Solar Site
- Geophysics survey area
- Geophysics anomalies: 'archaeology'
- Geophysics anomalies: 'possible archaeology'

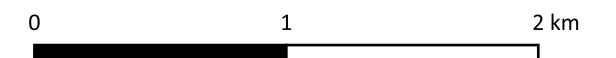
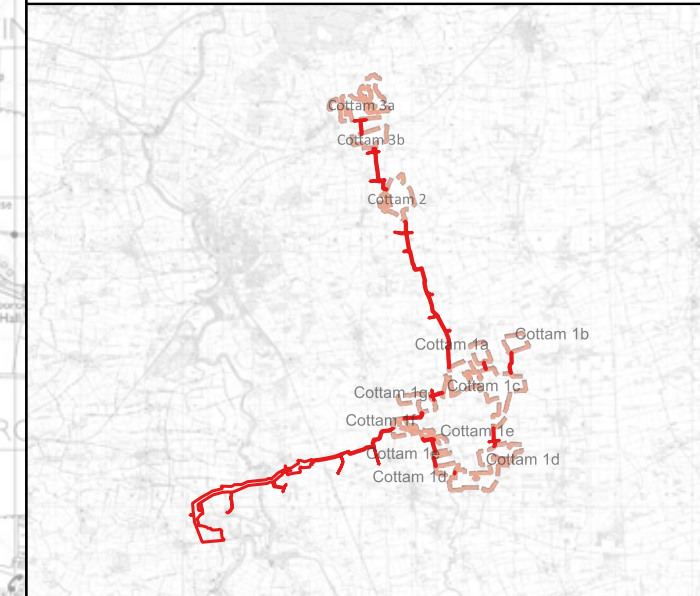
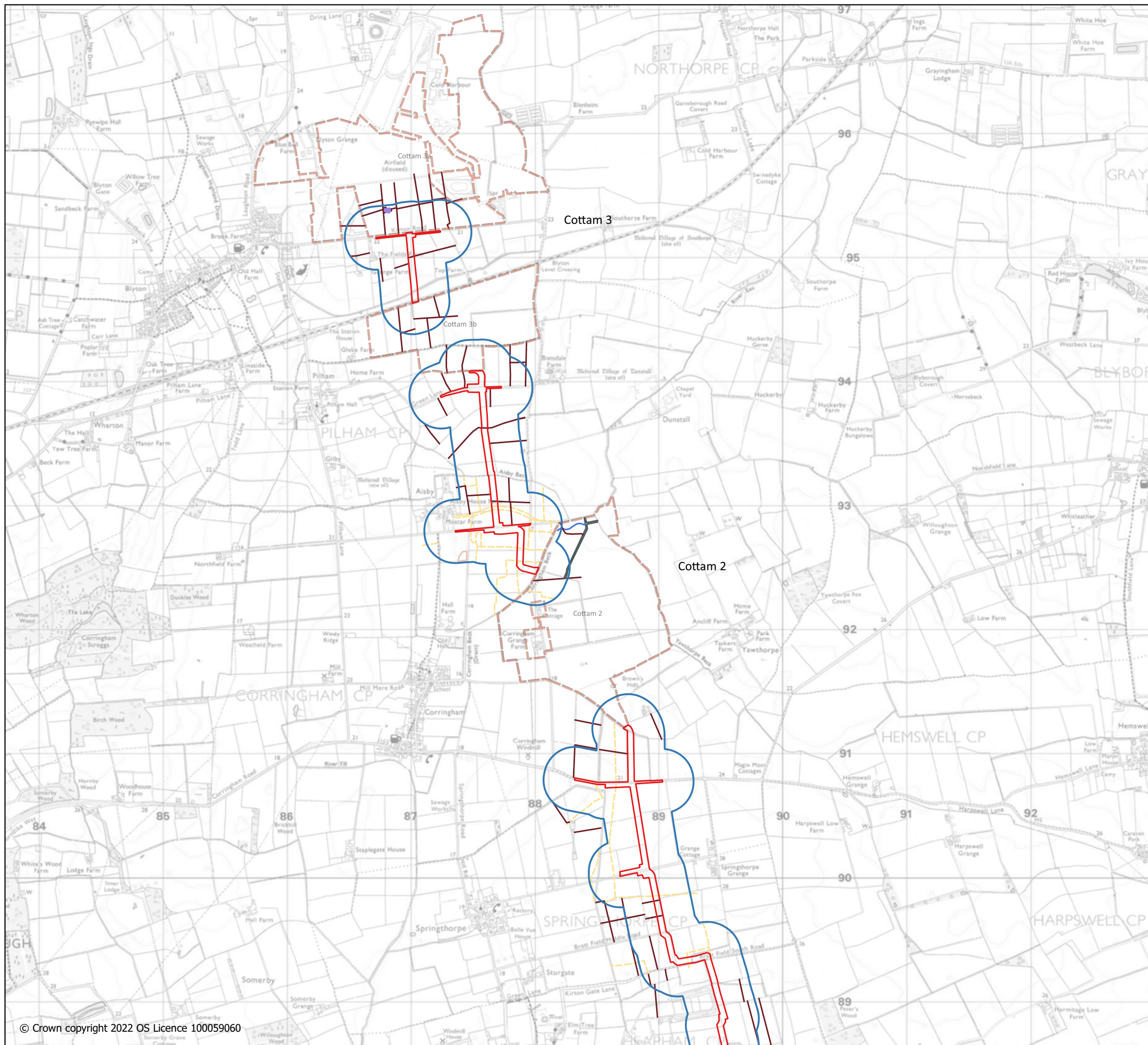


Figure 18. Section 3 of the study site with the location of geophysics anomalies considered to have an archaeological origin



- ▭ Study Site
- ▭ Search Area (0.25km)
- ▭ Proposed Solar Site
- ▬ Farmstead
- ▬ Field boundary
- ▬ Field system
- ▬ Pond
- ▬ Road
- ▬ Sand / gravel pit
- - - Track
- ▬ Water course

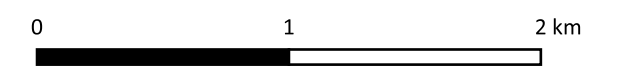


Figure 19. Section 3 of the study site with the location of features identified from historical map regression

Appendix 1: Gazetteer

The following table provides details of heritage assets recorded on the Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire HER, the NHLE, NRHE and PAS records for within 250m of the study site. These have been listed in order of their reference numbers, and their locations are marked on Figure 1.

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
HER 'monument' records:						
MNT4640	Moat At Rampton	Scheduled fleet plantation moated site with well defined ditches. Stone foundations recorded as being located in centre of the moat that were partially dug out. On subsequent site visits overgrown vegetation has meant it is not possible to confirm if structural remains are present.	SK 8155 7855		Medieval	
MNT4981	Cropmarks At North Leverton	Series of linear features identified from aerial photographs.	SK 807 814		Post-medieval	
MNT4982	Linear Features At South Leverton	Series of linear features identified from aerial photographs.	SK 810 809		Post-medieval	
MNT4989	Church Of The Holy Trinity At Cottam	Small Norman church with combined nave and chancel that was restored in the late 19th century.	SK 8182 8005	LB II: 1212380	Medieval	
MNT4983	Cropmarks At South Leverton	Series of cropmarks of an unknown date that possibly relate to former field systems and trackways.	SK 806 802		Unknown (Post medieval?)	324968
MNT6103	Earthworks At East End Farm, Rampton	Series of earthworks likely to be indicative of settlement activity.	SK 804 783		Unknown (Medieval?)	
MNT6166	Field Boundary, Rampton	Field boundary defined by a single ditch.	SK 8087 7853		Post medieval	1062678
MNT6176	Sub-Circular Enclosure, South Leverton	A potential sub-circular enclosure of an unknown date.	SK 8111 8015		Unknown	1061693

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
MNT6178	Curvilinear Enclosure And Trackway, Cottam	Same record description as MNT15983	SK 8153 8050		Unknown	
MNT6179	Linear Features, Cottam	Three parallel ditches running between Headstead Bank and Overcoat Lane that are either the realignment of modern field boundaries or possibly a potential prehistoric boundary.	SK 8180 8041		Unknown (Prehistoric?)	
MNT11670	Romano - British Pottery From Cottam Power Station, Treswell	Sherd of Roman pottery identified during soil stripping at the Cottam Power Plant in 1998.	SK 8094 7970		Roman	
MNT11671	Medieval Pottery From Cottam Power Station, Treswell	A green glazed pot rim identified during soil stripping at the Cottam Power Plant in 1998.	SK 8094 7970		Medieval	
MNT11672	Post Medieval Finds From Cottam Power Station, Treswell	A sherd of post-medieval pottery and fragments of clay pipe stem identified during soil stripping at the Cottam Power Plant in 1998.	SK 8094 7970		Post-medieval	
MNT15343	Moat At Fleet Plantation, Rampton	Moated site located in Fleet Plantation. The moat comprises a square platform with dimensions of c.70m, surrounded by a 10m wide ditch with a depth of c.2m. A causeway crossing the moat is located on the northern side. Surface finds of brick and tile are dated to the 16th/17th century.	SK 8154 7854	SM: 1008594	Medieval	324704
MNT15528	Church Of The Holy Trinity At Cottam	Small Norman church with combined nave and chancel that was restored in the late 19th century.	SK 8182 8005	LB II: 1212380	Medieval	
MNT15983	? Ia/Ro Settlement, Cottam	Series of enclosures that potentially denote an Iron Age / Roman settlement.	SK 8162 8057		Prehistoric / Roman	1061695 / 1061696 / 1061697 / 1061699
MNT19313	Grange Farm	Early 19th century farmhouse	SK 81890 79921		19th Century	
MNT19315	Font 0.5M E Of S Porch At Church Of Holy Trinity	Font of c.14th century date, which is located next to the south porch of the Grade II Listed Church of Holy Trinity, Cottam.	SK 81828 80067	LB II: 1370089	Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
MNT25450	Cottam Power Station	Power Station built in the mid-20th century and comprises eight colling towers and on 650ft chimney.	SK 81488 79211		Modern	
MNT27760	Clapper Gate 31	Main post of clapper gate	SK 83038 81084		Post-medieval	
MLI116094	Pottery Scatter, Stow Park Road, Stow	10th to 14th century medieval pottery, along with tile and stone building debris found as surface finds in 2015.	SK 8799 8182		Medieval	
MLI116450	Redeposited Pottery Sherd, Stow Park Road, Marton	A sherd of redeposited abraded pottery of either Roman or Medieval date.	SK 8434 8201		Unknown (Roman / Medieval)	
MLI116494	Manor Farm, Stow	Regular 19th-century courtyard farmstead.	SK 8620 8146		19th Century	
MLI116510	Unnamed Farmstead, Stow	Site of an unnamed loose three-sided demolished 19th-century courtyard out farm.	SK 8988 8179		19th Century	
MLI117359	Aisby House, Corringham	Loose three-sided 19th-century courtyard farmstead.	SK 8732 9296		19th Century	
MLI118062	Manor Farm, Heapham	Three-sided 19th-century courtyard farmstead.	SK 9004 8836		19th Century	
MLI50066	Rectory Farm	Location of a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8466 8151		19th Century	
MLI50575	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	1053254

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
MLI50624	Remains Of A Medieval Cross, St Margaret's Churchyard, Marton	Remians of a 14th century churchyard cross that was later reused as a war memorial.	SK 8396 8177		Medieval	
MLI50631	Anglo-Saxon Sculptural Fragments, St. Margaret's Church	Small crucifixes located on the north wall of the chancel in St Margaret's Church of possible 10th or 11th century date, and six fragments of a cross shaft located south aisle west wall.	SK 8397 8175		Early Medieval	
MLI50912	Sturgate Airfield	Airfield in operation between 1944 and 1946. It was subsequently used by the US air force between 1952 and 1964. Vestiges of the airbase survive as cropmarks and remnants of stonework's.	SK 8819 8802		Modern	1317863
MLI51120	Site of a Possible Medieval Grange, Fillingham	Site of a monastic grange at Fillingham belonging to Revesby Abbey as shown on historic mapping. Earthworks of probable former crofts and a pond were identified at Fillingham Grange.	SK 9308 8586		Medieval	1057503
MLI51345	Medieval Settlement Of Aisby	Documented from 1086, Aisby is unlikely to have been a large settlement with no evidence for substantial growth or decline. The settlement has an interesting morphology, suggesting two possible phases of development. By the post-medieval period fields adjacent to Aisby were shared with great Corringham.	SK 8718 9294		Medieval	
MLI51357	Mesolithic Flints Found North Of School Lane	Three or four Mesolithic flints including an arrowhead, petit tranchet and two scappers found as surface find during farm works in 1966.	SK 888 901		Prehistoric	325067
MLI52107	Ridge and furrow, Cammeringham	Site of earthwork ridge and furrow which is probably of late medieval date.	SK 9264 8238		Medieval	1062889
MLI52430	Ridge and furrow, Stow	Probable late medieval earthwork of ridge and furrow.	SK 9005 8244		Medieval	1057916
MLI52438	Silver Penny	Find spot of silver penny of Cnut (1016-35).	SK 8838 8288		Early medieval	324897

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
MLI52445	Normanby by Stow Shrunken Medieval Village	Township of Normanby extends in a narrow strip along the north boundary of Stow. The earthworks are fragmentary but sufficient survives to suggest that Normanby in Stow was a planned village consisting of a rectangular block divided axially by a central north to south street. Associated remains include probable shrunken medieval earthwork crofts, hollow ways, field system and boundaries and medieval ridge and furrow.	SK 8828 8313		Medieval	891755 / 1061169 / 1061174
MLI52447	Ridge and Furrow	Location of an area of ridge and furrow.	SK 8655 8126		Medieval	
MLI52468	St. Margaret's Church, Marton	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 8397 8175	LB I 1359484	Medieval	
MLI52470	George II Pennies And Clay Pipes	10 pennies of George II and several fragments of clay pipe found beneath the floor of a house in Marton.	SK 8400 8185		Post-medieval	
MLI52472	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	1061703
MLI52481	The Medieval Village Of Marton	Village with origins in the early medieval period - etymology of Marton is Old English for 'pool farm'. The development of the village in the medieval period is likely associated with its location by a sheltered beach on the eastern shores of the River Trent. There are two periods of extreme decline in the 11th and 15th centuries.	SK 8400 8180		Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
MLI52483	Possible Earthworks	Location of a possible earthwork, suggesting two sites of a moat.	SK 8382 8170		Unknown	
MLI52484	Possible Earthworks	Location of a possible earthwork which may be a fishpond.	SK 8399 8148		Unknown	
MLI52488	Post-Medieval Flood Defences	Location of probable flood defences.	SK 8384 8112		Post-medieval	
MLI52489	Roman Cropmarks, Marton	Location of cropmarks of a probable Roman trackway and field boundaries.	SK 8458 8125		Roman	1061702
MLI52492	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Marton	Earthwork remains of a former medieval ridge and furrow field system.	SK 8526 8177		Medieval	1061166
MLI52494	Jetton Of Hans Krauwinckel	Jetton Of Hans Krauwinckel (c.1580-1610) found near the High Street in Wapping Alne.	SK 8405 8180		Post-medieval	
MLI52497	Mound	Location of a mound.	SK 8429 8110		Unknown	
MLI52516	Stone ford	There is a stone ford across the River Till at this point.	SK 9070 8120		Unknown	
MLI54038	Ridge and furrow	Probable late medieval earthwork of ridge and furrow.	SK 8822 9175		Medieval	1054698

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
MLI54074	RAF Blyton	Site of Blyton Airfield which was opened in November 1942 and closed in 1945.	SK 8695 9614		Modern	1386159
MLI54077	Medieval Ridge And Furrow	Ridge and furrow earthworks.	SK 8660 9506		medieval	
MLI54108	Undated Cropmarks	Location of undated cropmarks.	SK 8374 8076		Unknown	
MLI54142	Ridge And Furrow, Low Field Farm, Glentworth	Earthwork remains of a former medieval ridge and furrow field system.	SK 9050 8717		Medieval	
MLI80326	Probable medieval ridge and furrow and earthworks, Stow	Probable unknown medieval earthwork ridge and furrow field system, crofts and hollow way.	SK 8841 8234		Medieval	1061173 / 1061169
MLI82761	Silver Roman brooch, Manor Farm	A silver Roman 3D bird type brooch, probably of 2nd to 3rd century date, decorated with Niello inlay was found during metal detecting. A few bronze Roman coins have also been found in this field.	SK 873 827		Roman	
MLI87219	Former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Marton	Site of a Primitive Methodist chapel which has been demolished.	SK 84076 81816		19th century	
MLI84568	Undated Clay Pits and ?Dewpond east Of Aisby House Farm, Aisby	Several undated clay pits identified during a watching brief in 2002. A sherd of mid-17th to mid-18th century pottery was recovered from the backfill of one of the pits. An undated sub-circular feature interpreted as a dewpond was identified during a watching brief in 2008 that contained late medieval and post-medieval pottery.	SK 8726 9299		Unknown / Post-medieval	
MLI89097	Early Medieval pottery scatter on land north of East Farm, Normanby by Stow	Find spot of a small assemblage of fourteen sherds of primarily Middle Saxon to Saxo-Norman pottery.	SK 88280 83240		Early medieval	
MLI89098	Two sherds of Romano-British pottery found at East Farm, Normanby by Stow	Find spot of two sherds of Roman pottery.	SK 88280 83240		Roman	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
MLI96558	Ingelby Arms Public House, Marton	An early 19th century public house of colourwashed brick with a hipped concrete tiled roof with two stacks to the rear.	SK 8396 8183	LB II 1064057	Post-medieval	
MLI96561	Berfoston Cottage, Marton	A mid-18th century cottage of colourwashed brick with a steeply pitched pantile roof with stone coped gables and a large ridge stack and single gable stack to the rear.	SK 8404 8181	LB II 1064060	19th Century	
MLI96791	Wapping Lane farmhouse and outbuilding, Marton	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 8411 8181	LB II 1146611	Post-medieval - Modern	
MLI98190	Ridge and furrow, Corringham	Probable late medieval earthwork of ridge and furrow.	SK 8864 9141		Medieval	1054698
MLI98427	19th century farm buildings, Normanby	Farm buildings including a piggery and animal shed. The buildings are red brick with pantile roofs and wooden eaves. The farm is recorded on the first edition Ordnance Survey map dating from about 1880.	SK 88256 83087		19th century	
MLI98858	Former Farm Buildings, Rectory Farm, Marton	Site of former farm buildings which have been demolished.	SK 84639 81516		19th century	
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	
MLI116378	Former Agricultural Buildings, Lowfield Farm, Glentworth	Range of 18th century agricultural buildings at Lowfield farm Glentworth	SK 90472 87310		18th Century	
MLI116490	Barnfield, Marton	Location of Barnfield, a partially extant farmstead.	SK 8405 8164		19th century	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
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	
MLI116506	West Farm, Stow	Location of West Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8819 8300		19th century	
MLI116508	Stow Pasture, Stow	Location of Stow Pasture, a 19th century farmstead.	SK 8981 8230		19th century	
MLI116509	The Pastures, Stow	Location of The Pastures, an extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 9012 8234		19th century	
MLI117211	Cold Harbour, Laughton	Location of Cold Harbour, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8719 9632		19th century	
MLI117386	Blyton Field, Blyton	Site of Blyton Field, a demolished 19th century outfarm.	SK 8680 9538		19th century	
MLI118036	Low Field Farm, Glentworth	Partially extant 19th century farmstead of a regular 'E'-shaped courtyard plan.	SK 9046 8731		19th century	
MLI118049	North Farm, Fillingham	Location of North Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 9190 8565		19th century	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
MLI118050	Unnamed farmstead, Fillingham	Location of a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 9298 8519		19th century	
MLI118051	Glebe Farm (Rectory Farm), Fillingham	Location of Glebe Farm (Rectory Farm), a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 9313 8531		19th century	
MLI118052	Fillingham Grange, Fillingham	Location of Fillingham Grange, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 9312 8589		19th century	
MLI118063	Heapham Cliff, Heapham	19th century farmstead of a regular 'U'-shaped courtyard plan.	SK 8992 8834		19th century	
MLI118085	Unnamed farmstead (Parish Farm), Kexby	Location of a redeveloped 19th century farmstead.	SK 9014 8622		19th century	
MLI118118	Lowfield Farm, Willingham	Location of Lowfield Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8987 8444		19th century	
MLI125067	The Winter Camp of the Viking Great Army at Torksey	Site of the Winter Camp of the Viking Great Army.	SK 8359 8030		Early medieval	
MLI125068	Probable Roman Farmstead at Brampton	Site of a probable Roman farmstead at Brampton, identified from geophysical survey	SK 8360 8055		Roman	
HER 'event' records:						
ELI2197	Blyborough to Cottam pipeline	Watching brief along the route of a gas pipeline from Blyborough to Cottam, Nottinghamshire. Two sites produced a significant number of Roman archaeological features and deposits. One was located on the Lincoln Edge limestone ridge to the south-east of Willoughton, and the other, site C46, was situated on the Trent Vale claylands, south of Willingham by Stow. Both sites could be dated mainly to the 2nd century	SK 9001 8626		N/A	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
		on the pottery evidence. Few medieval finds and features were recorded from the fieldwork along the pipeline route.				
ENT2281	Field observation at Rampton	Field visit.	SK 8155 7855		N/A	
ENT3727	Watching brief on foundations at Cottam Power Station by TPAT	Negative watching brief that did not encounter any archaeological or palaeological deposits associated with the River Trent.	SK 8094 7971		N/A	
ENT4300	Cottam Wind Farm, Nottinghamshire, Archaeological Desk-based Assessment & Field walkover	Desk-based assessment and walkover survey in advance of 12 wind turbines at Cottam.	SK 80398 80979		N/A	
ENT4450	Auger survey along section of Pipeline near Cottam power station	Coring of 19 locations along 1450m of pipe trench to depths of c.2.5m. Deposit model showing the stratigraphy of sands, gravels and floodplain alluvium. In the north of the site, peat deposits and organic debris was encountered at depths of c.1.8m. Peats dated to the Neolithic period and pollen recovered indicated evidence for land clearance and arable practice.	SK 82411 80159		Prehistoric	
ENT4452	Watching brief along pipe trench, Cottam Power Station, by Wessex	Negative watching brief along a pipe trench running from Blyborough to Cottam.	SK 81952 79718		Roman	
ELI2940	Land at Manor Farm	Metal detecting in 2001, which identified a silver Roman brooch.	SK 873 827		N/A	
ELI4163	Watching brief on land west of Middlefield Farm, Aisby	Negative watching brief as part of groundworks for a single dwelling and associated infrastructure.	SK 8725 9299		N/A	
ELI4233	Walk over survey on land at Littleborough Lane, Marton	Walkover survey on land at Littleborough lane, which identified Roman pottery and tile in the topsoil, and medieval and post-medieval pottery in a modern drainage pipe trench.	SK 838 819		Roman, medieval and post-medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
ELI5075	Watching Brief on the Caenby Corner to Gainsborough Gas Pipeline	Archaeological watching brief in 2003 as part of the construction of a replacement gas main between Caenby Corner and Sturgate Airfield	SK 91287 88890		N/A	
ELI5072	Magnetic susceptibility survey	Magnetic susceptibility survey was undertaken along a section of the Caenby Corner to Gainsborough Gas pipeline	SK 91287 88890		N/A	
ELI5518	The Cottage, Aisby, Corringham	Archaeological watching brief during groundworks at the Cottage, Aisby, which identified several soil horizons and a post-medieval pit.	SK 87183 93010		Post-medieval	
ELI6746	Casual finds on land at East Farm, Normanby by Stow	Discovery of early medieval pottery to the east of East Farm by the landowner in 1999.	SK 88280 83240		Early medieval	
ELI7084	Site visit to land at Blyton Airfield	A site visit to part of Blyton Airfield was carried out as part of a desk-based assessment.	SK 86887 96107		N/A	1514918
ELI8801	Watching brief at The Spinney, Aisby, Corringham	Watching brief in 2008 that identified an undated sub-circular feature interpreted as a dewpond	SK 87284 92994		N/A	
ELI11112	Site visit to East Farm, Normanby by Stow	A site visit to East Farm, Normanby by Stow was undertaken by the Archaeology department at Lincolnshire County Council.	SK 88238 83089		N/A	1615444
ELI11495	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	SK 8444 8199		Unknown / Medieval	1606616

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
		medieval ridge and furrow, and an area of probable quarrying of unknown date.				
ELI12761	Lowfield Farm, Kexby Road, Glentworth	Programme of historic building survey as part of a conversion of farm buildings into housing in 2016. Farm buildings identified as dating to the 19th century with various phased of alteration.	SK 9047 8731		19th century	
ELI12800	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	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 in 2011	An auger survey took place with a total of 43 assessment cores taken across the entire site.			Unknown	
ELI13008	An Auger Survey by the Viking Torksey Project in 2012	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 in 2012	Four 1m test pits hand dug to depth of 1.2m or bottom of sand deposits in 2012.	SK 8359 8040		Undated	
NHLE records:						
1008594	Fleet Plantation moated site	Moated site located in Fleet Plantation. The moat comprises a square platform with dimensions of c.70m, surrounded by a 10m wide ditch with a depth of c.2m. A causeway crossing the moat is located on the northern side. Surface finds of brick and tile are dated to the 16th/17th century.	SK 81565 78552	Scheduled Monument	Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
1146582	Cross, Gainsborough Road	A c.14th century cross.	SK 83979 81777	Grade II Listed	Medieval	
1064060	Berfoston Cottage, Marton	A mid-18th century cottage of colourwashed brick with a steeply pitched pantile roof with stone coped gables and a large ridge stack and single gable stack to the rear.	SK 8404 8181	Grade II Listed	Post-medieval	
1146611	Wapping Lane farmhouse and outbuilding, Marton	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 8411 8181	Grade II Listed	Post-medieval - Modern	
1212380	Church of the Holy Trinity, Town Street	Small Norman church with combined nave and chancel that was restored in the late 19th century.	SK 81825 80071	Grade II Listed	Medieval	
1359484	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	Grade I Listed	Medieval	
1370089	Font half a metre east of South Porch At Church Of Holy Trinity	Font of c.14th century date, which is located next to the south porch of the Grade II Listed Church of Holy Trinity, Cottam.	SK 81828 80067	Grade II Listed	Medieval	
NRHE records not on the HER:						
324862	Roman coins	Late 3rd century Roman coins.	SK8000080000		Roman	
324930	Roman Coins	Findspot of Roman coins.	SK8400081000		Roman	
1061175	Medieval or Post-medieval field boundary	Probable Medieval or Post Medieval field boundary seen as cropmarks.	SK8922081940		Medieval / Post-medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
1061695	Enclosure	Possible Prehistoric settlement consisting of enclosure, hut circles and associated trackway seen as cropmarks.	SK8153080490		Prehistoric	
1061696	Enclosure	Possible Prehistoric ditched enclosure, measuring 27 by 17 metres, seen as cropmarks.	SK8169080670		Prehistoric	
1061697	Enclosure	Potential Prehistoric enclosure seen as cropmarks.	SK8146080610		Prehistoric	
1219810	Development Centre, Cottam Power Station	Monitoring of trenching recorded no significant archaeological deposits. Funded by Powergen.	SK8130079300		N/A	
1321634	Treswell-Cottam-Littleborough Mains Relay	Monitoring of groundworks for a replacement water main recorded significant stratified deposits in Littleborough Roman Town, including roads and buildings. The foundations of post medieval buildings were also recorded to the south of the churchyard....	SK8100079000		N/A	
1341116	River Trent Navigation	The River Trent is an historic navigation running for about 100 miles from the Midlands to the Humber ports and the North Sea. Although the first Act of Parliament to improve the Trent as a navigation was passed in 1699, little was done to improve the river.	SK6738677117		Post medieval	
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.	SK9500071000		Modern	
1365516	Great Grimsby And Sheffield Junction Railway	The Great Grimsby and Sheffield Junction Railway was proposed in 1844. Although two more direct routes between Gainsborough and Grimsby were examined, the longer route via Brigg was accepted because it allowed a convenient junction for a future branch line.	TA1300013000		Modern	
1365550	Lincoln And Retford Railway	The Lincoln and Retford Railway was conceived as part of the scheme to link Sheffield and Grimsby/New Holland via Lincoln. It opened in 1850 between Charborough Junction on the Sheffield and Lincolnshire Junction Railway and Sykes Junction on the GNR's	SK7500082000		Modern	
1419412	RAF Blyton headquarters	Second World War Battle Headquarters, RAF Blyton.	SK8700095500		Modern	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
1514918	Land At Blyton Airfield, Blyton	Management Survey	SK8710096300		N/A	
1615164	West Burton To High Marnham Ohl Refurbishment	Archaeological Watching Brief carried out at Tower ZDA222 in association with foundation tests.	SK8051380500		N/A	
1615898	Enclosure	A polygonal enclosure with internal divisions or compartments is visible as a cropmark first seen on HE Reconnaissance aerial photographs taken 1st August 2013. The site is considered likely to be the remains of an enclosed settlement of Iron Age/Roman o	SK8056678993		Prehistoric / Roman	
PAS records:						
53	Coin	Silver coin. Round farthing, probably of Henry VI (first reign 1422-1461), chipped, possibly Withers type A3, issue of 1422-1427Obverse description: Facing bare-shouldered bust with tall probably bifoliate crown, chin clear of shoulders, hollow at throat.	SK808785		Medieval	
56	Coin	Silver coin. Sixpence of Elizabeth I (1558-1603), third issue of 1567-1570, dated 1567, Spink no. 2562Obverse description: Bust left, ear visible, rose behind head; start of legend erased.Obverse inscription: [-]ELIZABETH:D?.G?.ANG?FR?.ET.HI?.REGI[NA]Re.	SK806786		Post Medieval	
190	Coin	Silver coin. Penny of Edward I (1272-1307), probably class 10cf2 issue of 1300-1307Obverse description: Facing bust with broad bifoliate crown with curving band, drapery of angled wedges, initial cross pattee.Obverse inscription: +EDW[A] R ANGL DNS hYBRe.	SK808785		Medieval	
305	Coin	Silver coin. Irish halfpenny of Edward I (1272-1307), Waterford mint, Withers type 1a-b, issue of 1281-1284Obverse description: Facing bust with broad trifoliate crown, drapery of angled wedg.es, within inverted triangle.Obverse inscription: EDW[R]/ANGL?D.	SK808785		Medieval	
473	Vessel	A fragment of a cast copper alloy vessel leg of late medieval to post medieval date (c 1450 - 1650 AD) The leg is rectangular in section with a turned out foot, without ribs or decoration. Probably from an early form posnet, cf. fig 1, Butler, Green.	SK81708075		Medieval	
625	Coin	Silver coin. Penny, probably of Edward I (1272-1307), Canterbury mint, probably class 9b2 issue of 1299-1300, probably lightly clipped.Obverse description: Facing bust with broad trifoliate crown with curved band, and probably with drapery of angled wedge.	SK808785		Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
684	Button	A lead alloy post-medieval button possibly dating to the late 16th to 18th century. The button is decorated with a skull and crossbones with small pellets making up the background; the crossbones are situated above the skull.	SK8188680663		Post Medieval	
755	Coin	A silver Medieval penny of Edward I (AD 1272-1307). London mint (AD 1280-1282; Class 3g; North 1022).	SK81378090		Medieval	
3134	Vessel	Post medieval handle; cast lead alloy head, probably the handle from a tobacco jar of late 17th to 18th century date. The handle is in the form of a human male of African ethnicity. It has a rounded face with heavy brows and eyes, a wide flattened nose.	SK809792		Post Medieval	
3287	Coin	A copper alloy contemporary copy (barbarous radiate), probably copying a prototype of Tetricus II (271-4) and probably struck c. 275-85. The reverse is illegible.	SK807788		Roman	
3288	Pin	An incomplete cast copper-alloy Early Medieval Anglo-Saxon Pin. The cube-shaped head has the corners cut off each face, all of which are decorated with ring and dot. The base of the head has a moulded collar.	SK807788		Early Medieval	
3553	Brooch	An incomplete cast copper-alloy Roman dragonesque brooch. The s-shaped plate is slightly twisted at the head and foot. In the centre and widest part of the plate is an oval convex cell with a knob at the pointed ends which may have once contained a stone.	SK80717885		Roman	
3554	Seal Matrix	A complete cast copper-alloy medieval seal matrix. The flat pointed-oval matrix has a device of a lion passant in the centre. Around the edge is the legend S?GIL GERTI: KOLAND. The legend begins with a short cross and ends with a fleur-de-lis.	SK80717885		Medieval	
3555	Cosmetic Pestle	A complete cast copper-alloy Roman cosmetic end-looped pestle. The plain loop-end of the pestle is sub-circular in section. The stem is D-shaped in section with a curved facet on the convex edge of the tip. The original dark green patina has worn off.	SK80717885		Iron Age	
3617	Brooch	An incomplete cast copper-alloy trumpet derived Roman brooch. The rear of the trumpet like head is deeply recessed which would have held a spring mechanism, all of which is now missing. The top of the head has an incomplete rearward claw.	SK805790		Roman	
3727	Brooch	R brooch frag, head only, spring mechanism. Raised central rib down bow, two collared grooves on each wing. iron pin bar, pin missing. Length (broken) 14.98mm, width across wings 33.82mm, width across top of bow 8.47mm, thickness (bow to spring) 13.12mm.	sk807788		Roman	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
3728	Brooch	Roman knee brooch. Length 36.04mm, width (across wings) 19.42mm, max width of bow 9.78mm, thickness (bow to spring) 16.42mm, thickness (bow to back of foot) 17.97mm, weight 8.77g.	sk808790		Roman	
3733	Key (Locking)	Small copper alloy rotary key ("casket key"). Lozenge shaped loop with circular perforation, raised collar below loop, hollow shaft, rectangular bit with simple rectangular cut-out at the bottom. Length 37.62mm, width of bow 10.56mm, thickness of bow 2.8.	sk807788		Medieval	
5688	Buckle	Large medieval silver buckle of lyre form and buckle plate, now in two parts. The plate retains its pin. The buckle was originally soldered to the plate, but has now broken off. The hollow plate which retained the end of the strap has two rivets.	SK874932		Medieval	
5953	Vessel	A fragment of a cast copper alloy vessel leg of late medieval to post medieval date (c 1450 - 1650 AD) The leg is rectangular in section with a turned out foot, without ribs or decoration. Probably from an early form posnet, cf. fig 1, Butler, Green.	SK81708075		Medieval	
5954	Button	A lead alloy post-medieval button possibly dating to the late 16th to 18th century. The button is decorated with a skull and crossbones with small pellets making up the background; the crossbones are situated above the skull.	SK8188680663		Post Medieval	
5955	Coin	A silver Medieval penny of Edward I (AD 1272-1307). London mint (AD 1280-1282; Class 3g; North 1022).	SK81378090		Medieval	
5985	Coin	A copper alloy contemporary copy (barbarous radiate), probably copying a prototype of Tetricus II (271-4) and probably struck c. 275-85. The reverse is illegible.	SK807788		Roman	
5986	Pin	An incomplete cast copper-alloy Early Medieval Anglo-Saxon Pin. The cube-shaped head has the corners cut off each face, all of which are decorated with ring and dot. The base of the head has a moulded collar and only a fragment of an integral circular-se	SK807788		Early Medieval	
5987	Brooch	An incomplete cast copper-alloy Roman dragoesque brooch. The s-shaped plate is slightly twisted at the head and foot. In the centre and widest part of the plate is an oval convex cell with a knob at the pointed ends which may have once contained a stone.	SK80717885		Roman	
5988	Seal Matrix	A complete cast copper-alloy medieval seal matrix. The flat pointed-oval matrix has a device of a lion passant in the centre. Around the edge is the legend S?GIL GERTI: KOLAND. The legend begins with a short cross and ends with a fleur-de-lis.	SK80717885		Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
5989	Cosmetic Pestle	A complete cast copper-alloy Roman cosmetic end-looped pestle. The plain loop-end of the pestle is sub-circular in section. The stem is D-shaped in section with a curved facet on the convex edge of the tip. The original dark green patina has worn off.	SK80717885		Iron Age	
6330	Coin	A Roman copper alloy nummus of House of Constantine. AD 330-340. Reece period 17. Helmeted bust facing left. Inscription CONS[TAN]TINOPO[LIS] only visible, Reverse - Victory standing with sceptre and shield. No inscription visible.	SK9385		Roman	
8562	Coin	Copper alloy coin. Nummus of the House of Constantine (306-361), probably a copy of a fallen horseman issue of 355-361, Reece period 18. Obverse description: Bust diademed right, large eye. Reverse description: Soldier advancing left spearing fallen horse.	SK8381		Roman	
8563	Coin	Silver coin. Penny of Elizabeth I (1558-1603) as identified by finder, fifth issue of 1582-1584. Obverse description: Bust left. Obverse inscription: [---]A.SPINA[---] Reverse description: Shield of Arms of England and France, long cross, mintmark A (54).	SK8381		Post Medieval	
8564	Coin	Silver coin. Voided long cross cut halfpenny, probably of Henry III (1216-1272). Issue of 1247-1472. Obverse description: Facing bust, detail concealed by overstruck reverse showing through. Obverse inscription: (-)[---]V[---] Reverse description: Voided.	SK8381		Medieval	
8565	Coin	Silver coin. Short cross cut halfpenny of John (1199-1216), probably class 5b2 issue of 1204-1209. Obverse description: Facing bust, hair (right) of two curls and pellets. Obverse inscription: (---)ENRICV(---) Reverse description: Voided short cross.	SK8381		Medieval	
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.	SK847815		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. Beneath this the bow curves sharply and is decorated with flanged moulding.	SK847815		Roman	
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.	SK838816		Medieval	
8578	Coin	A copper alloy Roman coin; a nummus of the House of Constantine, Gloria Exercitus, 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.	SK83878164		Roman	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
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. Compare NMS-34F516 and LVP.	SK8432681796		Medieval	
9623	Ampulla	A mediaeval lead alloy ampulla dating from about AD 1350 - 1530. It has a rounded body and part of neck remains with one side slightly flared and the other side straight. The top is crimped shut and the neck is crumpled and damaged.	SK8746894016		Medieval	
9655	Seal	Lead and iron probable seal fragment. Cast sub-rectangular billet of lead with a strand of corroded steel wire probably embedded in one corner. Lightly patinated. Both sides bear a stamped relief legend. One, probably a display face, bears the letters US.	SK8764593896		Modern	
9656	Pipe Tamper	Copper alloy possible pipe tamper, as kindly identified by the finder. Cast round section rod with a medial collar and expanded at one end; the other end is flat. The object is perhaps a little plain and massy for the purpose proposed.	SK8762393863		Post Medieval	
9657	Button	Lead possible button. Cast disc, with a rectangular recess on the back with a central rib, presumed to be the remains of the loop of its seating. The display face bears a low rim, and possible traces of a motif, now indistinct. Suggested date: Post-Medieval.	SK8764693890		Post Medieval	
9658	Seal	Lead bag seal. Cast disc with a slot in one edge and a bifurcated slot in the opposite edge, serving as a drawstring closure. Indistinct traces of the curving edge of a stamped motif appear on one side. Suggested date: Post-Medieval to Modern, 1850-1950.	SK8765593874		Post Medieval	
9659	Spindle Whorl	Lead spindle whorl. Cast whorl, probably of Walton Rogers form A2, with two flat faces, one larger than the other, with a central aperture of diameter 10.1mm. The lower side may have been chipped or trimmed; patinated overall.	SK8761893911		Early Medieval	
9662	Coin	Silver coin. Round farthing, probably of Henry VI (first reign 1422-1461), chipped, possibly Withers type A3, issue of 1422-1427. Obverse description: Facing bare-shouldered bust with tall probably bifoliate crown, chin clear of shoulders, hollow at throat.	SK808785		Medieval	
9664	Coin	Silver coin. Sixpence of Elizabeth I (1558-1603), third issue of 1567-1570, dated 1567, Spink no. 2562. Obverse description: Bust left, ear visible, rose behind head; start of legend erased. Obverse inscription: [-]ELIZABETH:D?.G?.ANG?FR?.ET.HI?.REGI[NA]Re.	SK806786		Post Medieval	
9690	Coin	Silver coin. Penny of Edward I (1272-1307), probably class 10cf2 issue of 1300-1307. Obverse description: Facing bust with broad bifoliate crown with curving band, drapery of angled wedges, initial cross pattee. Obverse inscription: +EDW[A] R ANGL DNS hYBRe.	SK808785		Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
9709	Coin	Silver coin. Irish halfpenny of Edward I (1272-1307), Waterford mint, Withers type 1a-b, issue of 1281-1284. Obverse description: Facing bust with broad trifoliate crown, drapery of angled wedges, within inverted triangle. Obverse inscription: EDW[R]/ANGL?D.	SK808785		Medieval	
9719	Coin	Silver coin. Penny, probably of Edward I (1272-1307), Canterbury mint, probably class 9b2 issue of 1299-1300, probably lightly clipped. Obverse description: Facing bust with broad trifoliate crown with curved band, and probably with drapery of angled wedge.	SK808785		Medieval	
9849	Brooch	An incomplete cast copper-alloy trumpet derived Roman brooch. The rear of the trumpet like head is deeply recessed which would have held a spring mechanism, all of which is now missing. The top of the head has an incomplete rearward claw.	SK805790		Roman	
9873	Brooch	R brooch frag, head only, spring mechanism. Rised central rib down bow, two collocated grooves on eaach wing. iron pin bar, pin missing. Length (broken) 14.98mm, width across wings 33.82mm, width across top of bow 8.47mm, thickness (bow to spring) 13.12mm.	sk807788		Roman	
9874	Brooch	Roman knee brooch. Length 36.04mm, width (acrooss wings) 19.42mm, max width of bow 9.78mm, thickness (bow to spring) 16.42mm, thickness (bow to back of foot) 17.97mm, weight 8.77g.	sk808790		Roman	
9879	Key (Locking)	Small copper alloy rotary key ("casket key"). Lozenge shaped loop with circular perforation, raised collar below loop, hollow shaft, rectangular bit with simple rectangular cut-out at the bottom. Length 37.62mm, width of bow 10.56mm, thickness of bow 2.8.	sk807788		Medieval	
10953	Button	Lead alloy possible button fragment. Cast disc with the solid stub of an integral loop behind it. The front bears the letters I R over numerals 3 4; a possible crown composed of pellets is above the letters. An alternative identification as a cloth seal.	SK8884889513		Post Medieval	
10954	Coin	Silver coin. Penny of Edward II (1307-1327); torn at edge, probably class 10cf5 issue of 1307-1310, Canterbury mint. Obverse description: facing bust, drapery of angled wedges. Obverse inscription: [ED]WA R ANGL DNS [hYB] Reverse description: long cross.	SK8886089531		Medieval	
10956	Token	Copper alloy token. Milled penny token issued by the Overseers of the Poor for Sheffield; dated 1813. The finder kindly notes the token was issued between 1812 and 1815 by the Overseers of the poor of the township of Sheffield, in pursuance of an Act.	SK8892089549		Post Medieval	
10957	Jews Harp	Copper alloy jew?s harp fragment. Cast rhomboid section bar, bent to an oval loop at the top, with two tapering arms [one lost] projecting. A nick at the apex of the loop indicates the position of a steel tongue, now lost.	SK8892089549		Post Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
10965	Scraper (Tool)	Flint possible scraper. A leaf-shaped flint with broad flakes struck from its dorsal side by multangular hard hammer strike, and with some trimming of an originally undulating ventral surface.	SK8912390053		Bronze Age	
10979	Metal Working Debris	Copper alloy metalworking debris. A substantial fragment of solidified copper alloy melt which has congealed in an irregular hollow. The upper surface is uneven and incorporates small [to length 5mm] fragments of charcoal.	SK8890089252		Bronze Age	
10984	Bung	Lead stopper. A solid cast lid of probably conical form with a flat top and a round central lug of diameter 12mm, dented and distorted; lightly patinated. Suggested date: Post-Medieval to Modern, 1850-1950. Diameter: 27.2mm, Thickness (overall): 17.7mm.	SK8902489279		Post Medieval	
11014	Bell	Copper alloy and iron bell. Cast one piece spherical bell with a pair of opposed round blowholes in its upper hemisphere and a pair of sounding holes linked by a slot in its lower. A rectangular top loop projects from the upper hemisphere.	SK8879689838		Post Medieval	
11015	Spindle Whorl	Lead spindle whorl. Cast plano-convex whorl with a central moulded aperture of diameter 9.5mm, Walton Rogers form A1. Patinated. The mass may suggest a primary function spinning a fine yarn; the ample spindle size may suggest an Anglo-Scandinavian date.	SK8876089919		Early Medieval	
11016	Spindle Whorl	Lead spindle whorl. Cast plano-convex whorl with a central moulded aperture of diameter 10mm, Walton Rogers form A1. The whorl is slightly distorted, apparently by a knife blade passed through the hole, which has deeply nicked the side of the aperture it.	SK8894389285		Early Medieval	
11017	Spoon	Lead alloy spoon fragment. Cast oval section stem and part of a broad bowl; stem broken and bowl broken on all sides. The lack of patina may suggest a relatively recent date. Suggested date: Post-Medieval, 1700-1800. Length: 28.5mm, Width: 15.6mm.	SK8879490026		Post Medieval	
11018	Shot	Lead shot. Cast ball with sprue stub; lightly patinated. The mass may suggest this to have been for use with a light fowling piece or 'rook and rabbit' gun. Suggested date: Post-Medieval; 1700-1800. Diameter: 10.5mm, Weight: 7.63gms.	SK8881590022		Post Medieval	
11019	Mount	Copper alloy mount fragment. A sheet metal plate with seven lobes of a probable original total of nine, and with a fixing hole of diameter 2mm. Suggested date: Late Medieval, 1400-1450. Height: 22.1mm, Width: 19.2mm, Thickness: 0.9mm, Weight: 1.63gms.	SK8881590004		Medieval	
11020	Coin	Silver coin. Penny of Aethelred II (978-1016), Canterbury mint issue of Leofstan, 1003-1009, as kindly identified by the finder, in excellent condition. The find spot, in the vicinity of a Viking encampment, is possibly significant.	SK8875089985		Early Medieval	

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period	NRHE Ref.
11030	Coin	A silver Scottish Medieval coin; a cut half penny of Alexander III (1249 - 1286), probably Long Cross and Stars Class III dating from 1250 - 1280, probably minted by Ion at Aberdeen or Perth. See Spink Volume II number 5043.	SK891900		Medieval	
11031	Coin	A silver Medieval coin; a sovereign penny of Henry VII (1485 - 1509), issued at York under Archbishop Rotherham, one pillar on throne, rosette stops. See North number 1728. There are keys on the reverse under the shield.	SK891900		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..Coin.	SK86408210		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 (NB. The photo shows the possibly rounded rim edge at the bottom of the photo). The sherd a	SK864821		Roman	
11129	Brooch	A broken silver-mount in the form of an eagle, with hollow body and solid head. There are remains of black (niello) inlay on the body and head and traces of mercury gilding on the head and neck. The bird's tail and most of one outspread wing are broken.	SK875827		Roman	
11130	Strap Fitting	copper alloy strap fitting, double scallop shape, inserted rivets; probably 1500-1600, green-grey even colour.	SK875828		Medieval	
11131	Mount	grey with green tinges, anthropomorphic prob. mount, showing incised mouth, eyes, and line across forehead. Top of head flat.	SK875828		Medieval	
11132	Brooch	zoomorphic prob. Brooch bird shape with line decoration on wings and neck and concentric lines in inverted drop shape in middle of chest. Flat plain reverse with raised copper alloy concretions, poss. pin attachment?	SK875828		Post Medieval	
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.	SK835810		Early Medieval	

Norwich:

Brettingham House
98 Pottergate
Norwich
Norfolk
NR2 1EQ

01603 631 319

Chelmsford:

The Aquarium
101 Lower Anchor Street
Chelmsford
Essex
CM2 0AU

01245 929074

London:

70 Cowcross Street
London
EC1M 6EL

020 3011 0820

York:

Stanley Harrison House
The Chocolate Works
Bishopthorpe Road
York

YO23 1DE
01904 803 800

Manchester:

One St Peter's Square
Manchester
M2 3DE

0161 711 1740

Cambridge:

50 – 60 Station Road
Cambridge
Cambridgeshire
CB1 2JH

01223 776740



info@lanproservices.co.uk