Cottam Solar Project

Environmental Statement Appendix 13.2:

Archaeological Geophysical Survey Reports (Part 10 of 13)

Prepared by: Archaeological Services WYAS

January 2023

PINS reference: EN010133

Document reference: APP/C6.3.13.2

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)





Cottam Solar Project
Cottam Cable Route
Lincolnshire

Geophysical Survey

Report no. 3851 November 2022

Client:







Cottam Cable Route, Cottam Solar Project, Lincolnshire

Geophysical Survey

Summary

A geophysical (magnetometer) survey was undertaken on land consisting of approximately 160 hectares of land associated with the Cottam Cable Route linking the previously surveyed proposed solar sites of Cottam 1, 2 and 3 in Lincolnshire. The majority of the anomalies recorded are agricultural including field drains, ridge and furrow cultivation, modern ploughing and former field boundaries. Archaeological and possible archaeological responses have been recorded in one area which are likely to relate to settlement activity. Based on the geophysical survey, the archaeological potential of this site is deemed to be high in this one isolated area and low elsewhere.



Report Information

Client: Cottam Solar Project Limited

Report Type: Geophysical Survey
Location: Cottam Cable Route

County: Lincolnshire

Grid Reference: Southwest at SK 8509 8183 / north at SK 8697 9517 Period(s) of activity: Romano-British/medieval/post-medieval/modern

Report Number: 3851
Project Number: XB85
Site Code: CWB21

OASIS ID: archaeol11-510500 Date of fieldwork: April – October 2022

Date of report: November 2022

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distribution: ------



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Document Issue Record

Ver	Author(s)	Reviewer	Approver	Date
1.0	JF	DW	JR	Nov 2022

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1 Introduction

Archaeological Services ASWYAS has been commissioned by Lanpro Services on behalf of their client, Cottam Solar Project Limited to undertake a geophysical survey in advance of the development of the Cottam Solar Scheme, Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire. This survey relates to land associated with the Cottam Cable Route within Lincolnshire, hereafter referred to as the 'study site'. This was undertaken in line with current best practice (CIfA 2014; Schmidt *et al.* 2015). The survey was carried out between April and June, and September and October 2022 to provide additional information on the archaeological resource of the study site.

Site location, topography and land-use

The proposed cable route has been divided into four sections as below and can be seen within the WSI prepared by Lanpro in Appendix 5.

- Section 1 areas to west of the proposed Cottam 1 Solar Project site
- Section 2 areas adjoining land in the proposed Cottam 1 Solar Project site
- Section 3 areas to the south of the proposed Cottam 2 Solar Project site
- Section 4 areas to the south of the proposed Cottam 3 Solar Project site

The cable route was changed a number of times during survey, with the final route comprising *c*. 160ha over 88 areas (T1-T88). The study site is located in the southwest at SK 8509 8183 and in the north at SK 8697 9517 (See Fig. 1). The geophysical survey areas were centred along the proposed cable route with a 50m buffer on each side. The route is primarily across arable land with a mix of crop coverage, stubble, plough, silage grass and pasture.

Soils and geology

The recorded bedrock geology in the majority of the proposed route comprises mudstone and limestone of the Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation (BGS 2022). Pockets of Charmouth Mudstone Formation occur in Sections 2, 3 and 4 along water courses and rivers. No superficial deposits are recorded in the east of Section 1. Diamicton Till is present in Sections 2, 3 and 4 and in the west of Section 1. An area of Holme Pierrepont Sand and Gravel Member is located in the west of Section 1. Where Charmouth Mudstone Formation is present, superficial deposits of Alluvium comprising clay, silt, sand and gravel are present (BGS 2022).

2 Archaeological Background

The archaeological background below is taken from a Written Scheme of Investigation provided by Lanpro Services Ltd (James 2022) and is split into sections reflecting each portion of cable route.

Section 1 – areas to west of the proposed Cottam 1 Solar Project site

Various concentrations of Roman settlement and military activity lie adjacent to Stow Park Road and Till Bridge Lane, which follows the line of a Roman road between a river crossing at the Trent and Ermine Street, the Roman road running to the north of the Roman town at Lincoln 'Lindum Colonia'. A scheduled Roman fort was recorded from cropmarks visible on aerial photographs taken in 1974 at Marton (NHLE: 1004935; HER: MLI54200). Directly to the north of the fort at Marton is a roadside settlement that lies adjacent to Till Bridge Lane (MI51369), and the site of a second possible Roman fort at Gate Burton (MLI50544). A Romano-British settlement (MLI84314) was identified during a watching brief on the Blyborough to Cottam gas pipeline to the south of Marton Road. Excavation in 1997 revealed two phases of a farmstead dating from c. AD 50 to at least AD 200. Geophysical survey in the Cottam 1 site, has identified several concentrations of anomalies that could represent settlements and enclosures of a late prehistoric or Roman period date based on their morphology. Romano British pottery has also been identified during fieldwalking in the 1960s in Torksey (MLI53798).

Between the winters of 872 and 873 the great Viking Army encamped on land to the north of Torksey (MLI125067). The camp was located on an easily defendable prominent buff with the Trent to the west. Between 2011 and 2015, The Universities of Sheffield and Nottingham undertook a research programme that identified the scale of the camp, along with the likely activities that occurred during the camp's lifespan, including expensive scatter of metal works (MLI25072, MLI125073 and MLI118779). Anglo-Saxon material has also been identified in the vicinity of the Viking Camp (MLI54282).

Torksey was a focus of early medieval settlement (MLI52545). Numerous kilns and vast quantities of pottery relating to the Torksey pottery industry, dated between the 9th and 12th centuries, were unearthed by excavations in 1965, 1967 and 1997 (MLI52561). Excavation in 1990, after geophysical survey in 1989, identified large amounts of early medieval pottery along with a kiln and four burials that were considered to belong to an early medieval cemetery (MLI52545). Subsequent excavation on the same site in 1994 revealed a further six burials of late 10th to early 11th-century date. An evaluation undertaken in 1996 identified bone, one fragment of early Saxon pottery, and 10th to 11th-century pottery (MLI53578). A second early medieval cemetery comprising seven burials was identified through trial excavation to the east of Main Street in 2002 (MLI54158). By the medieval period, Torksey formed a significant settlement, and evidence of medieval settlement survives in fields located between the modern village of Torksy and the Foss Dyke (MLI54207). Torksey is located on a vantage point between the Trent and the Foss dyke and so was likely to have

flourished during the medieval period as evidence by the presence of the ruins of an Elizabethan mansion are located in the centre of Torksey (MLI54206).

There may be some limited potential for the survival of previously unrecorded remains relating to Early Anglo-Saxon period in the direct hinterland of medieval villages that are suggested to have early medieval origin. The shrunken medieval village of Normanby-by-Stow (MLI52445) is located directly to the east of the proposed cable route in Section 1. Geophysical survey directly to the east of Normanby-by-Stow in the Cottam 1 site has identified a series of anomalies that are likely to relate to the medieval village. Willingham (MLI54013), to the north of the north of the proposed cable route corridor, appears to have had a relatively small population in the late 11th and 12th centuries, which rose into the 14th century. It seems to have been relatively unaffected by population decline in the 14th and 15th century, but appears to have declined in the post-medieval period. Remains of medieval plots have been recorded to the north and east of the village.

Land within Section 1 of the proposed cable route corridor has primarily remained in agricultural use throughout the medieval and post-medieval period as demonstrated by cropmarks of ridge and furrow that are recorded within the HER (MLI52493, MLI54012, MLI54020) and through the results of the geophysical surveys of adjacent proposed solar panel sites. Any potential buried archaeological features dating to the post-medieval period would likely relate to agricultural activity, such as ploughing, field boundaries and drainage.

The HER records numerous post-medieval farmsteads within the hinterland of the scheme. Parkland associated with Gate Burton Hall (MLI98360) and a post-medieval deerpark and gardens (MLI50409) are both located to the south of Knaith in the west of Section 1 of the cable route corridor.

Section 2 – areas adjoining land in the proposed Cottam 1 Solar Project site

Despite the lack or limited nature of previously recorded evidence for prehistoric and Roman period activity within the Cottam 1 site, the results of the geophysical survey within the proposed solar panel site has identified concentrations of anomalies that could represent settlements and enclosures of a late prehistoric or Roman period date based on their morphology. Several anomalies correspond with an area in which Roman period pottery and possible building stone were recovered in the 1930s (MLI51104). In the hinterland of the scheme cropmarks of a prehistoric ring ditch enclosure (MLI54007) and boundary (MLI54008) are recorded to the north of Fillingham. Roman pottery was found in the direct hinterland of the Cottam site at Cammeringham (MLI52426), and to the north of Fillingham (MLI51092).

There may be some limited potential for the survival of previously unrecorded remains relating to Early Anglo-Saxon period in the vicinity of the known area of former medieval villages. Normanby-by-Stow (MLI52445) is located to the west of the Cottam 1 site, and geophysical survey has identified a series of anomalies that are likely to relate to the

shrunken medieval village. Coates (MLI50538), which is located in the centre of the Cottam 1 site, had a relatively small population at the time of the Domesday Book, which grew during the 13th and 14th centuries but was depleted by the Black Death and eventually abandoned by the late 14th or early 15th century. Analysis of earthworks suggests a manorial complex (MLI50313) was located at the west end of the village. The village of Fillingham (MLI51121) appears to have had a large population by the end of the 11th century. Ploughed earthworks have been recorded at the east end of the village and an extensive area of medieval features, containing 12th-century pottery, were revealed during archaeological evaluation works at Church Farm. Closer to the scheme, is the site of a possible medieval grange at Fillingham Grange farm (MLI51120), which is suggested to have been associated with Ravesby Abbey. Thorpe (MLI50540) is documented in the Domesday Book as being a relatively small settlement at the end of the 11th century. Although the village grew during the later medieval period, medieval village plots were replaced by post-medieval farmsteads and now survive as earthworks to the north and south of Thorpe Lane.

It is considered that the majority of the Section 2 survey area has remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. This is supported by the vast number of HER records relating to ridge and furrow cropmarks (MLI50925, MLI52107, MLI52108, MLI52520, MLI52526, MLI52527, MLI52430), and the results of the geophysical survey. Therefore, it is considered likely that the majority of any potential buried archaeological features dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods are likely to relate to agricultural activity, such as ploughing, field boundaries and drainage.

Section 3 – areas to the south of the proposed Cottam 2 Solar Project site

The HER records several finds of a prehistoric and Roman date in the northern part of Section 3. These include a stone axehead (MLI51358) and stone axe and flint scrapper (MLI51349) found near Springthorpe; Mesolithic flints near School Lane (MLI51357); part of a polished stone axe fragment found to the south-west of Magin Moor Cottage (MLI51291); Roman pottery and part of a quern found to the north-west of Magin Moor Cottages (MLI51340); and Roman British pottery and stone found to the north of School Lane (MLI51356). Several concentrations of anomalies have also been identified through geophysical survey in the Cottam 1 and 2 sites that could be indicative of settlements and enclosures of a late prehistoric or Roman date.

Several villages adjacent to the proposed cable route in Section 3 are recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086. The settlement at Yawthorpe (MLI51344) had a chapel by 1277, and the earthwork remains surrounding the present settlement attest to its larger size during the medieval period. Corringham (MLI51346) and Springthorpe (MLI51360) are recorded as having a sizeable population at the time of the Domesday survey; vestiges of their medieval layout are retained in the plan of the modern village. A shrunken medieval village is located at Heapham (MLI50515), and earthworks of a moated site are located to the north of the modern village.

The majority of Section 3 of the proposed cable route corridor is likely to have retained a rural character since at least the early medieval period. The documentary and archaeological evidence for the area around the proposed cable route suggests that the present pattern of villages, hamlets and post-medieval farmsteads broadly represents the pattern of Late Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlement. An abundance of ridge and furrow is recorded on the HER (records MLI5091, MLI50925, MLI54142, MLI54253, MLI54272 and MLI98190 relating to recorded ridge an furrow are located within or next to Section 3 of the proposed cable route corridor) and the results of the geophysical survey in the solar panel sites at Cottam 1 and 2. Any potential buried archaeological features dating to the medieval and postmedieval period that may be present within the proposed cable route area are likely to primarily relate to agricultural activity, such as ridge and furrow, field boundaries and drainage.

A section of the former Second World War Sturgate Airfield extends into the Section 3 cable route corridor near Heapham. Sturgate Airfield was opened in 1944 and closed in 1946. It was later used by the US Air Force between 1952 and 1964 and survives in the modern landscape as cropmarks and remains of stonework. The portion of the airbase that lies within the scheme's corridor is currently used as a depot and so unlikely to accessible for survey works.

Section 4 – areas to the south of the proposed Cottam 3 Solar Project site

The HER records limited evidence of prehistoric and Roman activity within the direct vicinity of Section 4 of the proposed cable route. A stone axe fragment was found in Northorpe Beck (MLI51291) and a fragment of Roman pottery was found to the south of Hall Farm (MLI51312). Geophysical survey in the Cottam 3 site has also identified several concentrations of anomalies that could be indicative of settlements and enclosures of a late prehistoric or Roman date.

Evidence of early medieval activity comprises a single find of a sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery at the White Hart, in Blyton (MLI87837).

Several villages adjacent to the proposed cable route in Section 4 are recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086. The village of Blyton (MLI51317) appears to have been an average sized settlement in the early 14th century, that expanded following recovering from the black death in the 14th century. Pilham (MLI51332) may always have been a relatively small settlement, and there is no earthwork or cartographic evidence to suggest that it has shrunken extensively since the medieval period. To the south of Pilham, the deserted medieval village of Gilby (MLI50534) is first documented in the early 12th century, and is recorded together with Pilham in the Lay Subsidies of the early 14th century. The village of Aisby (MLI51345) may never have been particularly large, and no earthwork remains have been recorded that could suggest a shrunken settlement, 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.

Similarly, there appears to be little evidence of settlement shrinkage at Corringham during the later medieval period. Earthwork remains of sunken road, crofts and surrounding ridge and furrow belonging to the former medieval village of Dunstall (MLI54223), which is located to the east of Section 4 of the proposed cable route.

Section 4 of the proposed cable route corridor are likely to have retained a primarily rural character since at least the early medieval period. The documentary and archaeological evidence for the area around the proposed cable route suggests that the present pattern of villages, hamlets and post-medieval farmsteads broadly represents the pattern of Late Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlement. An abundance of ridge and furrow has been recorded in the HER (MLI125520, MLI125593, MLI54076, MLI54077, MLI98184 relating to ridge and furrow are located immediately adjacent to Section 4 of the proposed cable route corridor) and in the results of the geophysical survey in the solar project sites at Cottam 2 and 3. Any potential buried archaeological features dating to the medieval and post-medieval period that may be present within the proposed cable route area are likely to primarily relate to agricultural activity, such as ridge and furrow, field boundaries and drainage.

The area surrounding the scheme was subjected to post-medieval mineral extraction; three gravel pits are recorded to the north-west of the scheme near Blyton (MLI52806 - MLI52808).

In early 1941, part of the area covered by the proposed Cottam 3 solar panel site was chosen for the site of RAF Blyton and the base was opened in November 1942 (MLI54074). 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.

3 Aims, Methodology and Presentation

The aims and objectives of the programme of geophysical survey were to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, character and extent, of any archaeological remains within the specific area and to inform an assessment of the archaeological potential of the site. To achieve this aim, a magnetometer survey covering all amenable parts of the study site was undertaken (see Fig. 2).

The general objectives of the geophysical survey were:

• to provide information about the nature and possible interpretation of any magnetic anomalies identified;

- to therefore determine the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological features; and
- to prepare a report summarising the results of the survey.

Magnetometer survey

The study site was surveyed using either a cart-based survey or hand-held survey. The cart-based survey was undertaken using an eight channel SenSYS MX V3 system containing eight FGM650 sensors. Readings are taken every 20MHz (between 0.05 and 0.1m). Data were recorded onto a device, using a Carlson GNSS Smart antenna, for centimetre accuracy. These readings were stored in the memory of the instrument and downloaded for processing and interpretation. DLMGPS and MAGNETO software, alongside bespoke in-house software was used to process and present the data. Further details are given in Appendix 1.

Where a cart-based survey was not suitable the survey was undertaken using Bartington Grad601 magnetic gradiometers. These were employed taking readings at 0.25m intervals on zig-zag traverses 1.0m apart within 30m by 30m grids, so that 3600 readings were recorded in each grid. These readings were stored in the memory of the instrument and later downloaded to computer for processing and interpretation. Bespoke in-house software was used to process and present the data. Further details are given in Appendix 1.

Reporting

A general site location plan, incorporating the 1:50000 Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping, is shown in Figure 1. Figure 2 displays the location of the study site at a scale of 1:12500. Figure 3 shows the location of survey areas T1-T35 at a scale of 1:10000. Figure 4 shows the processed magnetometer data at a scale of 1:10000, whilst Figure 5 shows an overview of the interpretation at the same scale. Figure 6 shows the location of survey areas T26 - T44 at a scale of 1:10000. Figure 7 shows the processed magnetometer data at a scale of 1:10000, whilst Figure 8 shows an overview of the interpretation at the same scale. Figure 9 shows the location of survey areas T45-T68 at a scale of 1:10000. Figure 10 shows the processed magnetometer data at a scale of 1:10000, whilst Figure 11 shows an overview of the interpretation at the same scale. Figure 12 shows the location of survey areas T69-T88 at a scale of 1:10000. Figure 13 shows the processed magnetometer data at a scale of 1:10000, whilst Figure 14 shows an overview of the interpretation at the same scale. Processed and minimally processed data, together with interpretation of the survey results are presented in Figures 15 to 98 inclusive at a scale of 1:1500.

Technical information on the equipment used, data processing and survey methodologies are given in Appendix 1. Technical information on locating the survey area is provided in Appendix 2. Appendix 3 describes the composition and location of the archive. A copy of the

completed OASIS form is included in Appendix 4. Appendix 5 includes the WSI prepared by Lanpro (James 2022).

The survey methodology, report and any recommendations comply with guidelines outlined by the European Archaeological Council (Schmidt *et al.* 2015) and by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). All figures reproduced from Ordnance Survey mapping are with the permission of the controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office (© Crown copyright).

The figures in this report have been produced following analysis of the data in processed formats and over a range of different display levels. All figures are presented to most suitably display and interpret the data from this site based on the experience and knowledge of Archaeological Services staff.

4 Results and Discussion (see Figures 15 to 98)

Ferrous anomalies and magnetic disturbance

Ferrous anomalies, as individual 'spikes', or as large discrete areas are typically caused by ferrous (magnetic) material, either on the ground surface or in the plough-soil. Little importance is normally given to such anomalies, unless there is any supporting evidence for an archaeological interpretation, as modern ferrous debris or material is common on rural sites, often being present as a consequence of manuring or tipping/infilling. There is no obvious pattern or clustering to their distribution in this survey to suggest anything other than a random background scatter of ferrous debris in the plough-soil.

Linear dipolar trends have been recorded in Areas T1, T2, T3, T45, T50, T54 and T55 which relate to service pipes. The service in Areas T2 and T3 have produced a strong magnetic halo and is likely to reflect a mains service pipe.

Magnetic disturbance in the centre of Area T38 (Sector 13) corresponds to the location of a former building marked on historic mapping dating from 1885 and is still shown on the map dated 1954 (NLS 2022).

Magnetic disturbance along the limits of the survey areas is due to metal fencing within the field boundaries, adjacent farm buildings and roads.

Geological anomalies

The survey has detected a handful of anomalies that have been interpreted as geological in origin. It is thought that the responses have been detected because of the variation in the composition and depth of the deposits of superficial material in which they derive.

Agricultural anomalies

At least fifteen former field boundaries ($\mathbf{FB1} - \mathbf{FB15}$) have been recorded throughout the study site. All of these boundaries correspond to historic mapping dating from 1905 and are still visible on the historic map published in 1956 (NLS 2022).

Field drains can be seen within most of the fields. They are of differing magnetic strength which is likely to be associated with the construction material of the drains. Those that are particularly strong, such as in Areas T7 – T14 (Sectors 3-5), Areas T44 (Sector 17), Areas T61 and T62 (Sector 22), Areas T64 and T65 (Sector 23) and T82 (Sector 27), are likely to be of a fired clay construction.

Medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation has been recorded within a number of the areas.

Other parallel linear trends can be seen within all areas and are associated with modern ploughing. Only a selection of these have been highlighted on the interpretation diagrams to show the direction of the plough lines.

Uncertain anomalies

A number of anomalies within the dataset have been interpreted as having an uncertain origin, the majority of these are magnetically weak isolated trends which are on a different alignment to the current ploughing regime.

It is likely that the majority of the uncertain anomalies are associated with agriculture or desiccation cracks within the topsoil.

Possible and definite archaeological anomalies

Anomalies (**A1**) recorded in Area T65 (Sector 23) are likely to indicate settlement activity. The features are broken, likely due to damage from the ridge and furrow and modern ploughing within the field. Weak responses (**P3**) follow through to the east in Area T66. It is likely that further archaeological remains are present to the west of Area T65. Due to other similar features recorded as part of the main Cottam survey, these anomalies are indicative of settlement activity over a probable Romano-British to medieval time period.

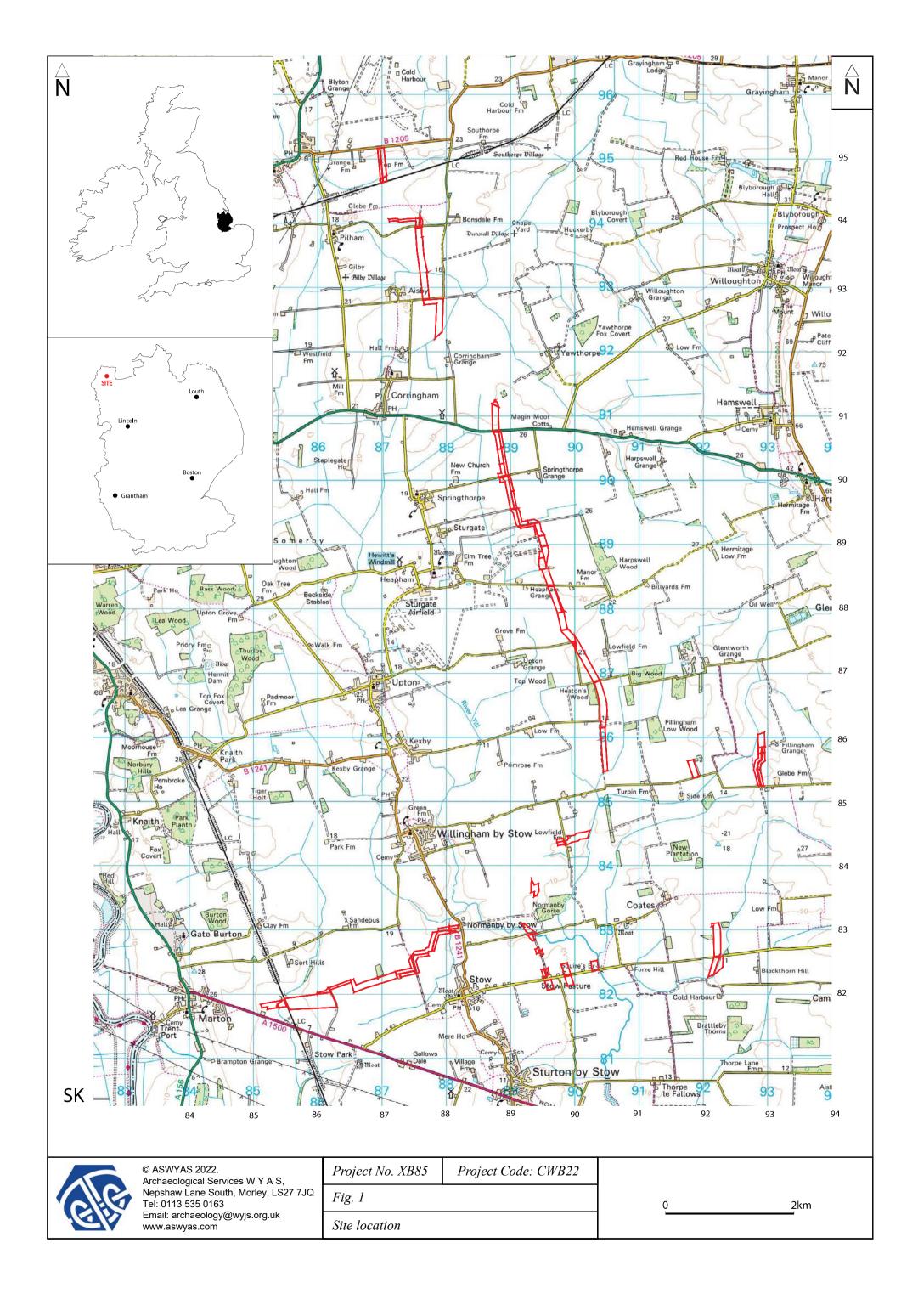
A weak linear trend (**P1**) in Area T29 (Sector 11) is likely to indicate a former boundary which is not shown on historic mapping. If the feature was to continue to the north it would hit a bend in the current boundary, adding weight to this interpretation. In the same area, anomaly **P2** appears to form a small rectilinear feature measuring approximately 35m by 9m which abuts the above possible boundary.

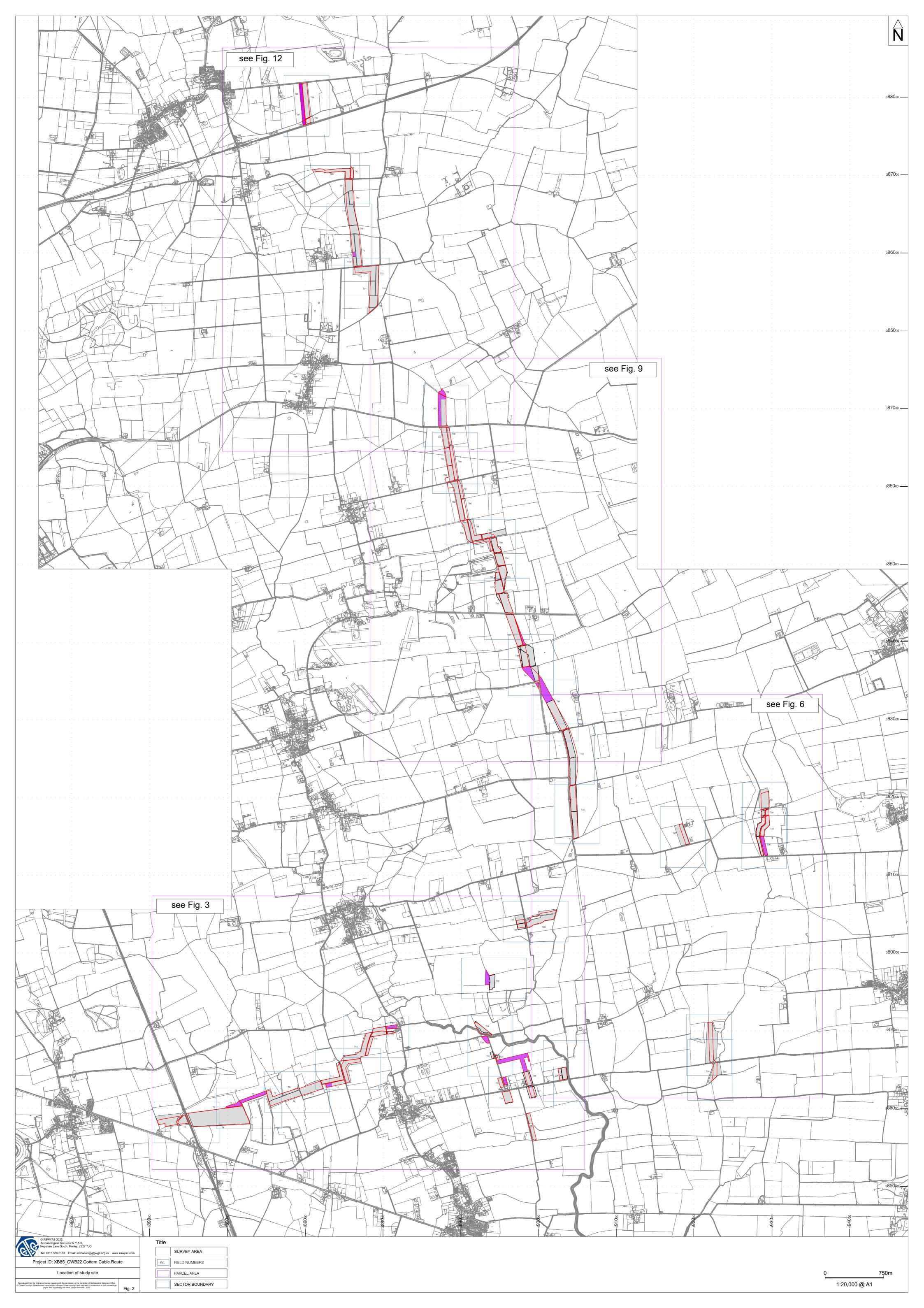
5 Conclusions

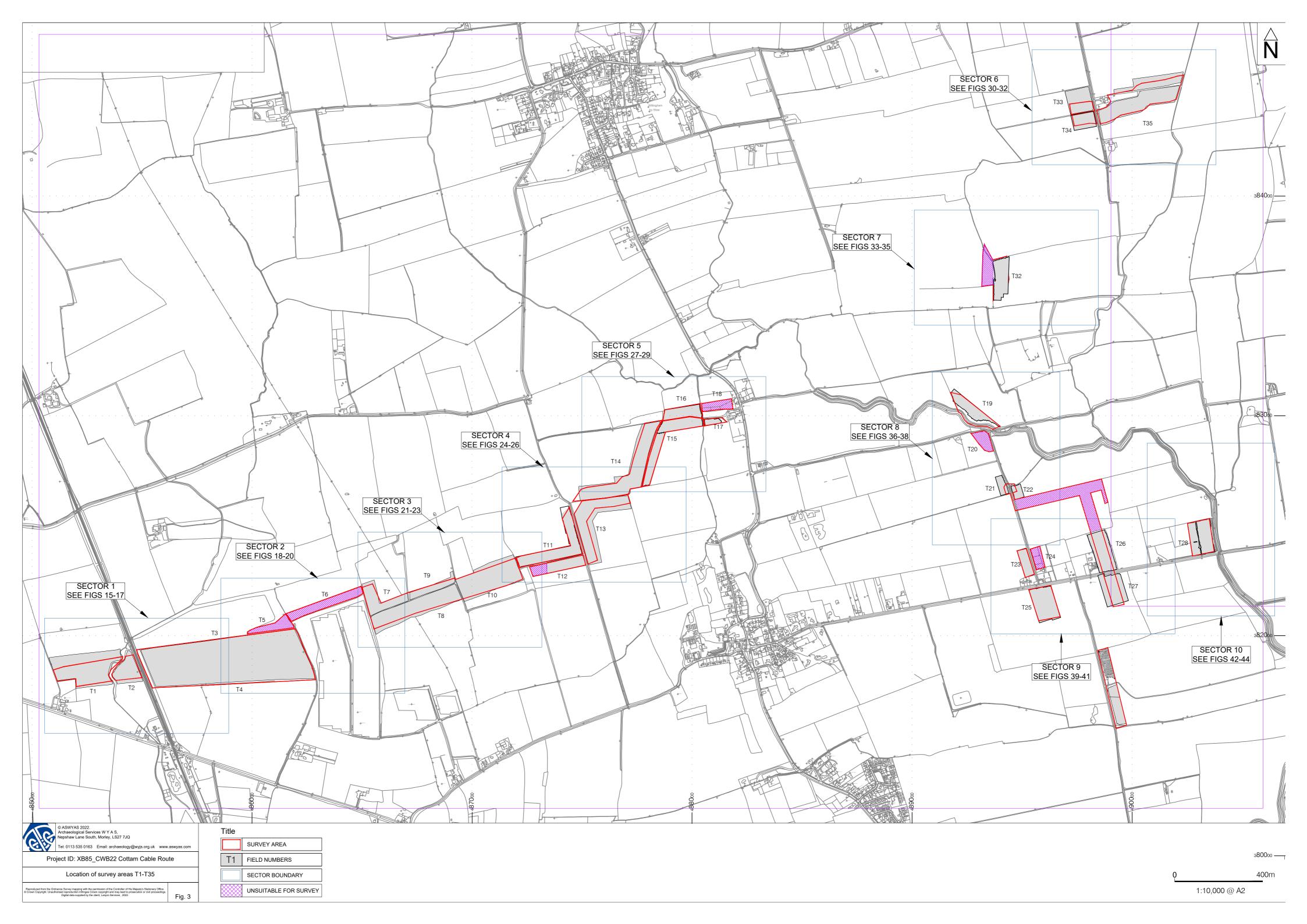
The geophysical survey has detected a number of magnetic anomalies associated mainly with an agricultural landscape including former field boundaries, medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, modern ploughing and land drains. Archaeological responses have been recorded in only one of the areas, comprising broken linear trends and ditches. Possible archaeological responses have also been recorded within a few of the other areas.

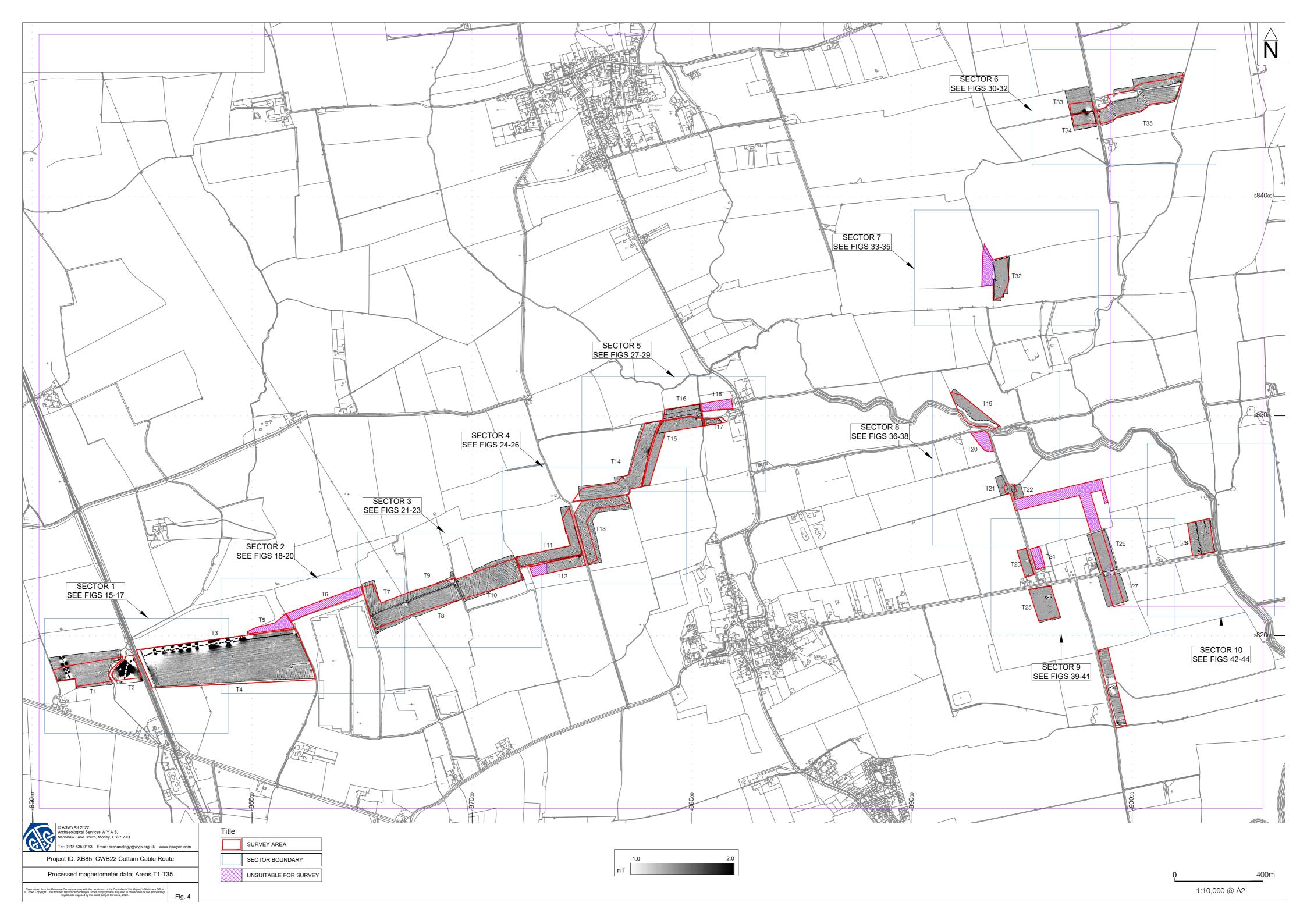
Magnetic disturbance within the dataset can be attributed to adjacent tracks and metal fencing within field boundaries, as well as the location of a former building within one of the fields. Service pipes have also been recorded.

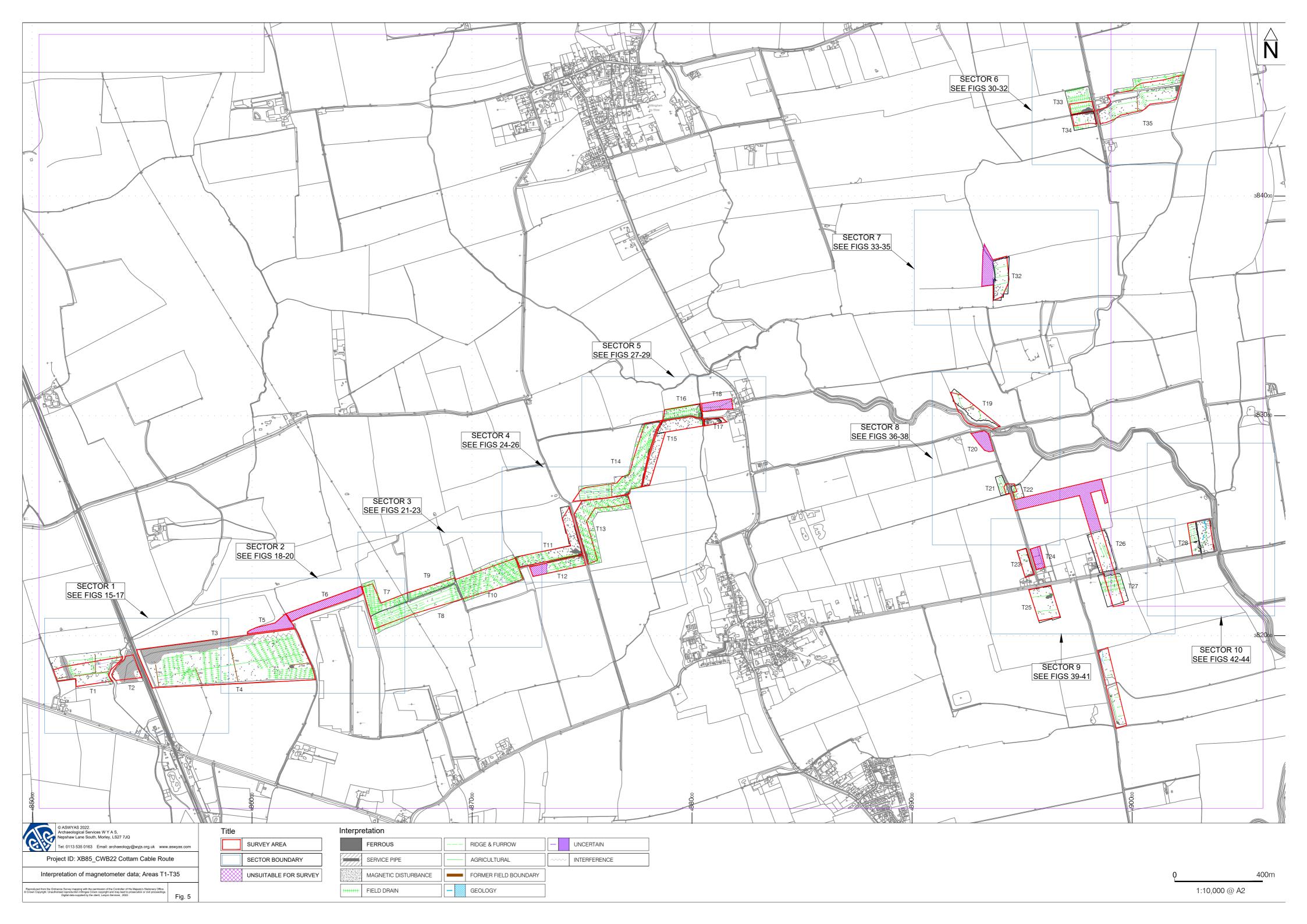
Based on the geophysical survey, the archaeological potential of the study site is deemed to be high in the area with likely archaeological activity and low elsewhere.

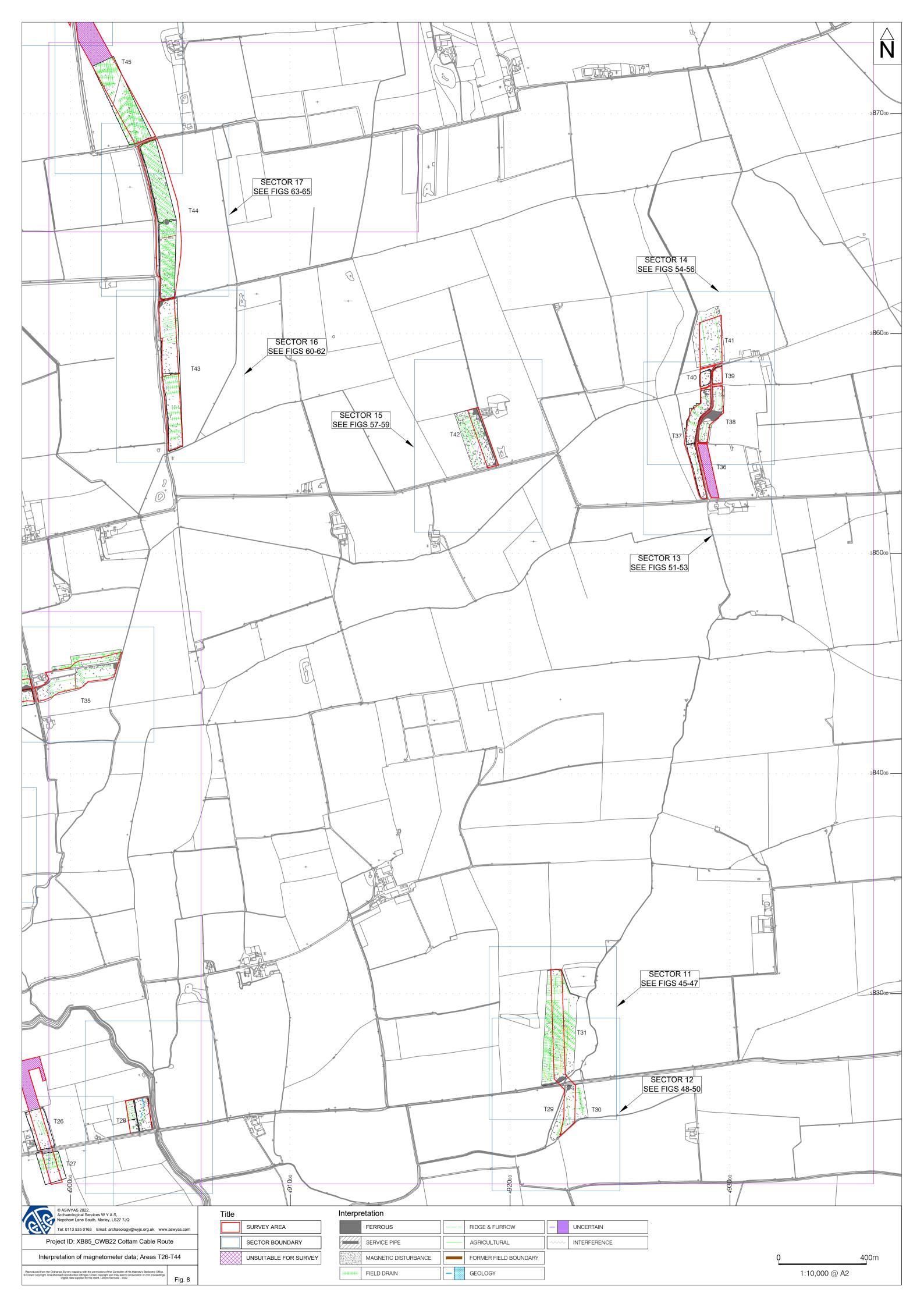


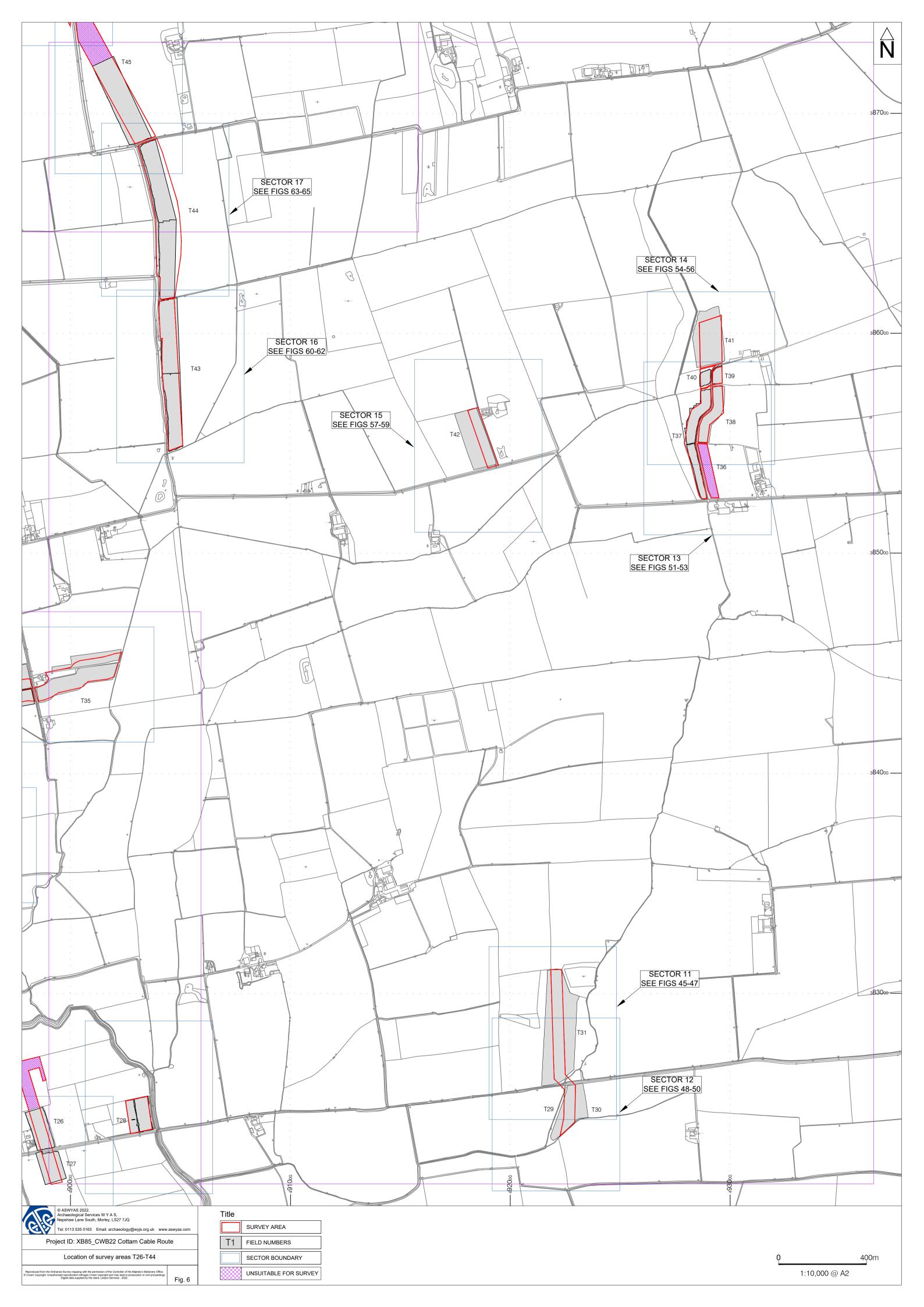




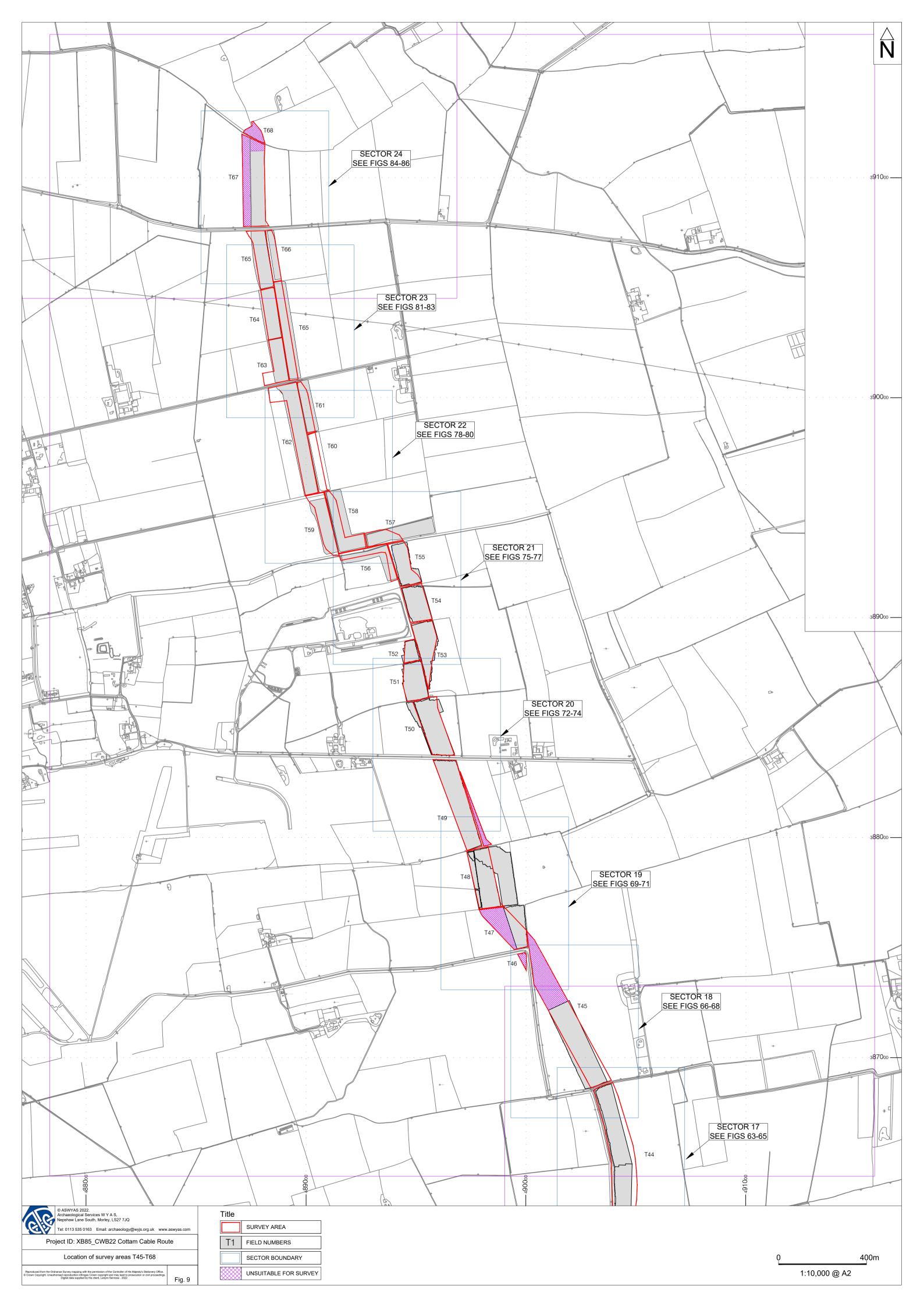


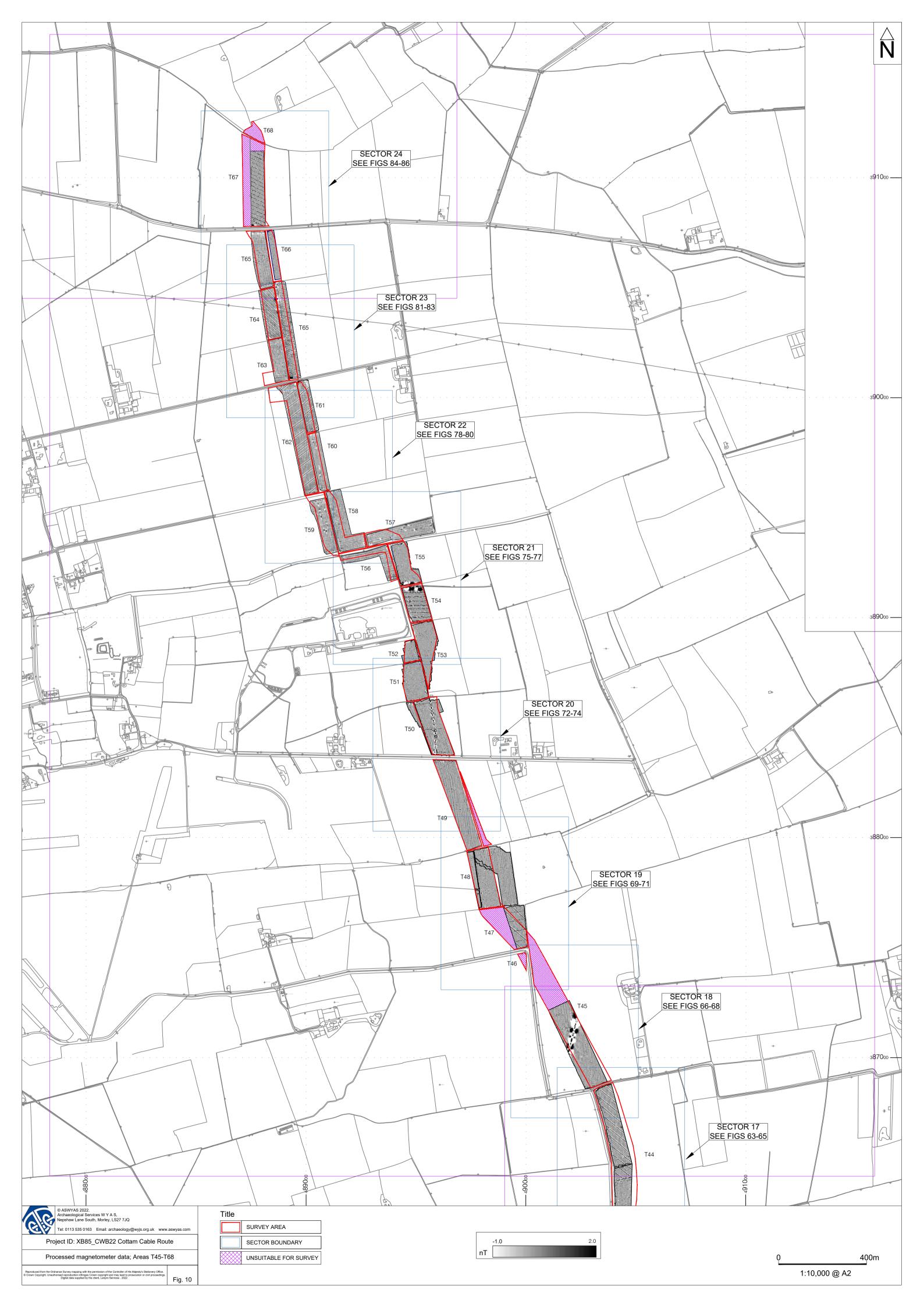




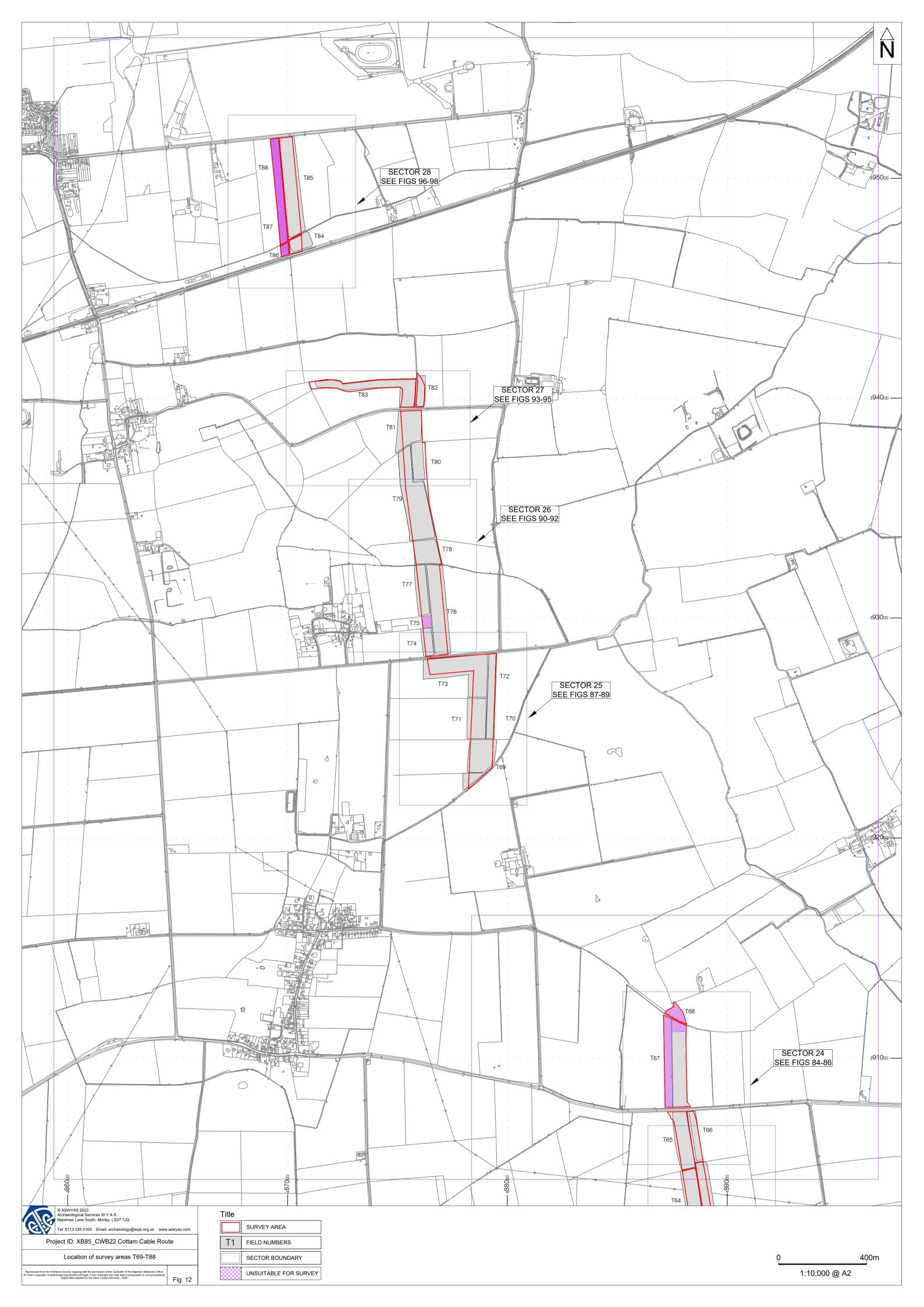


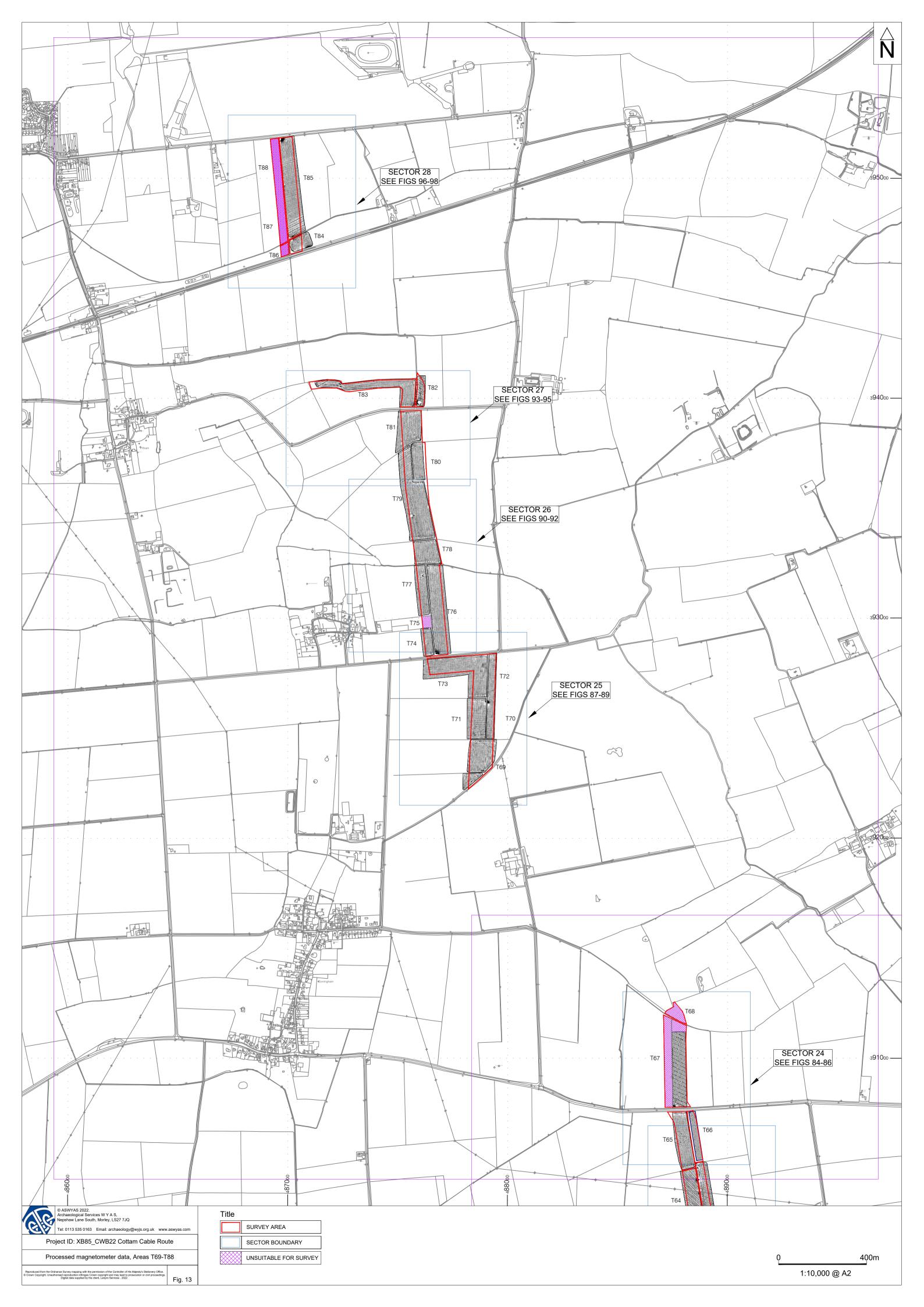


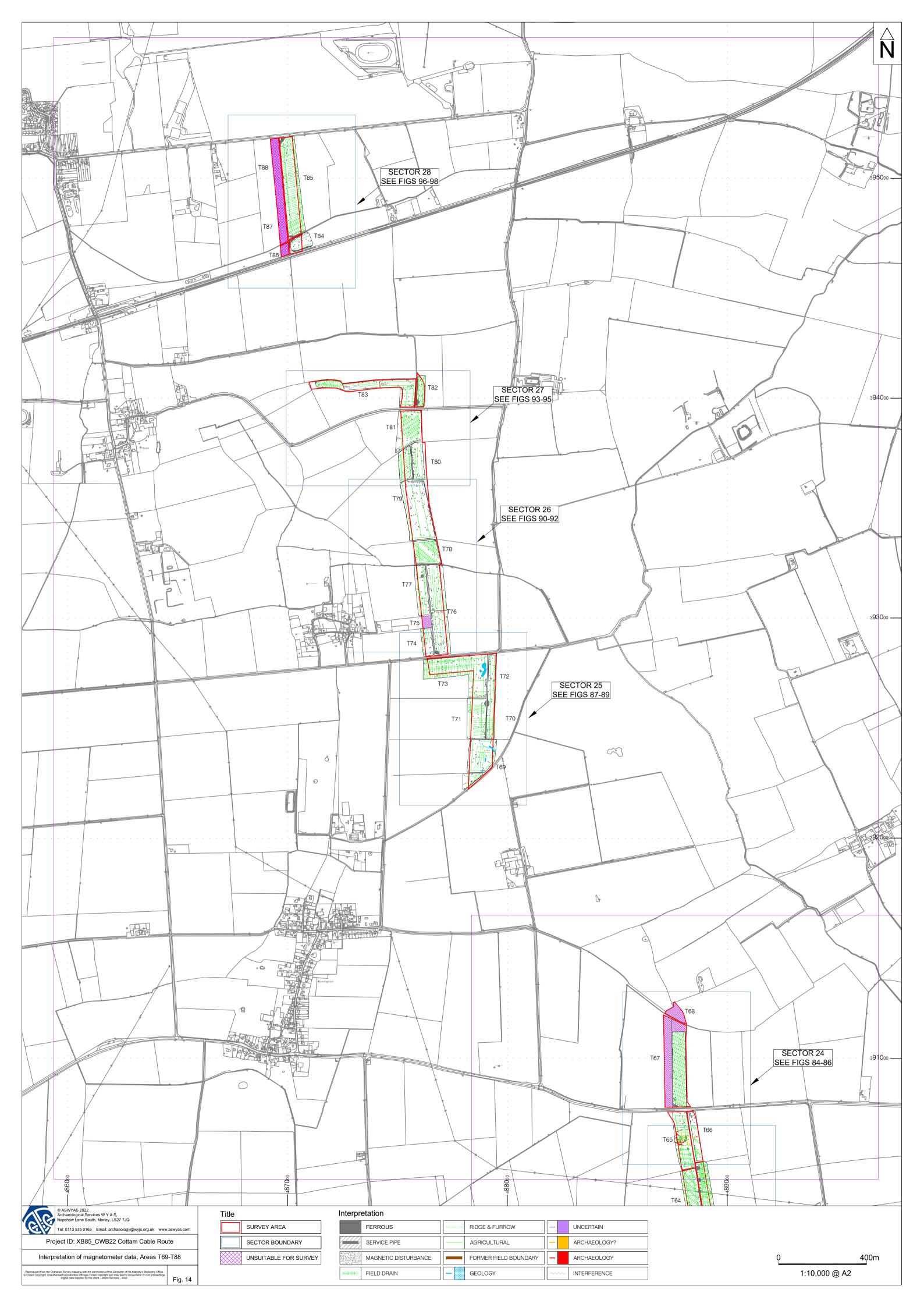


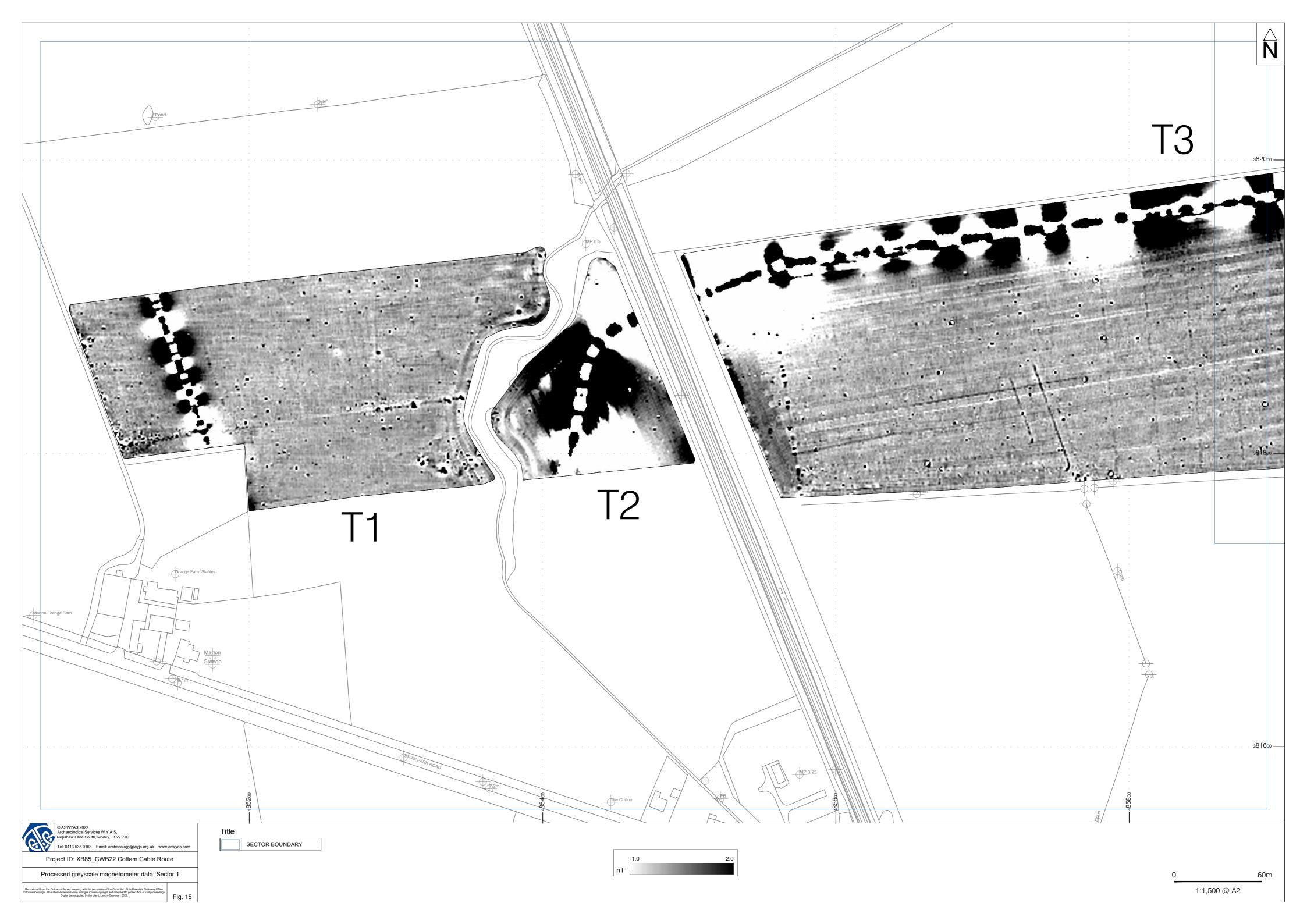


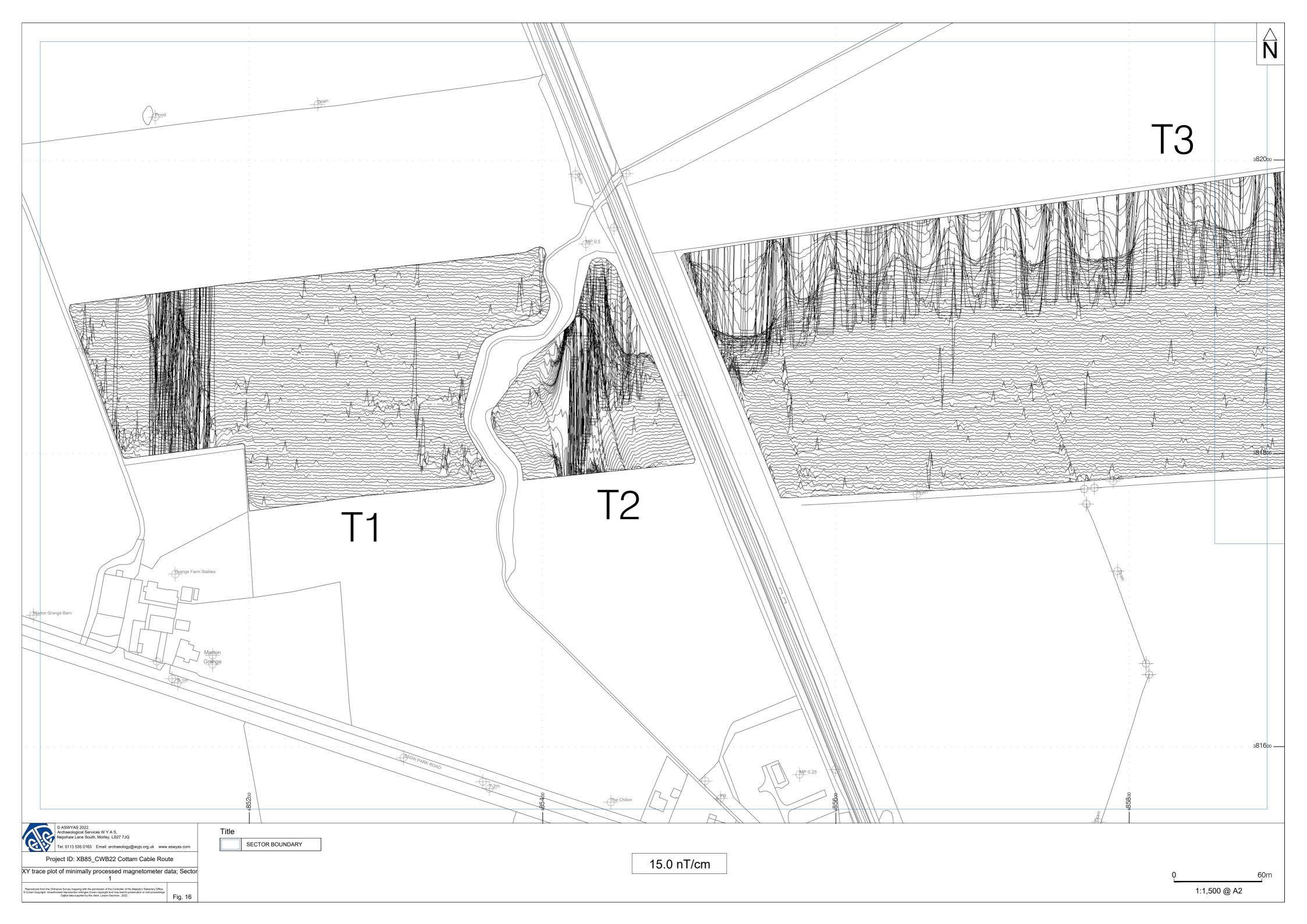


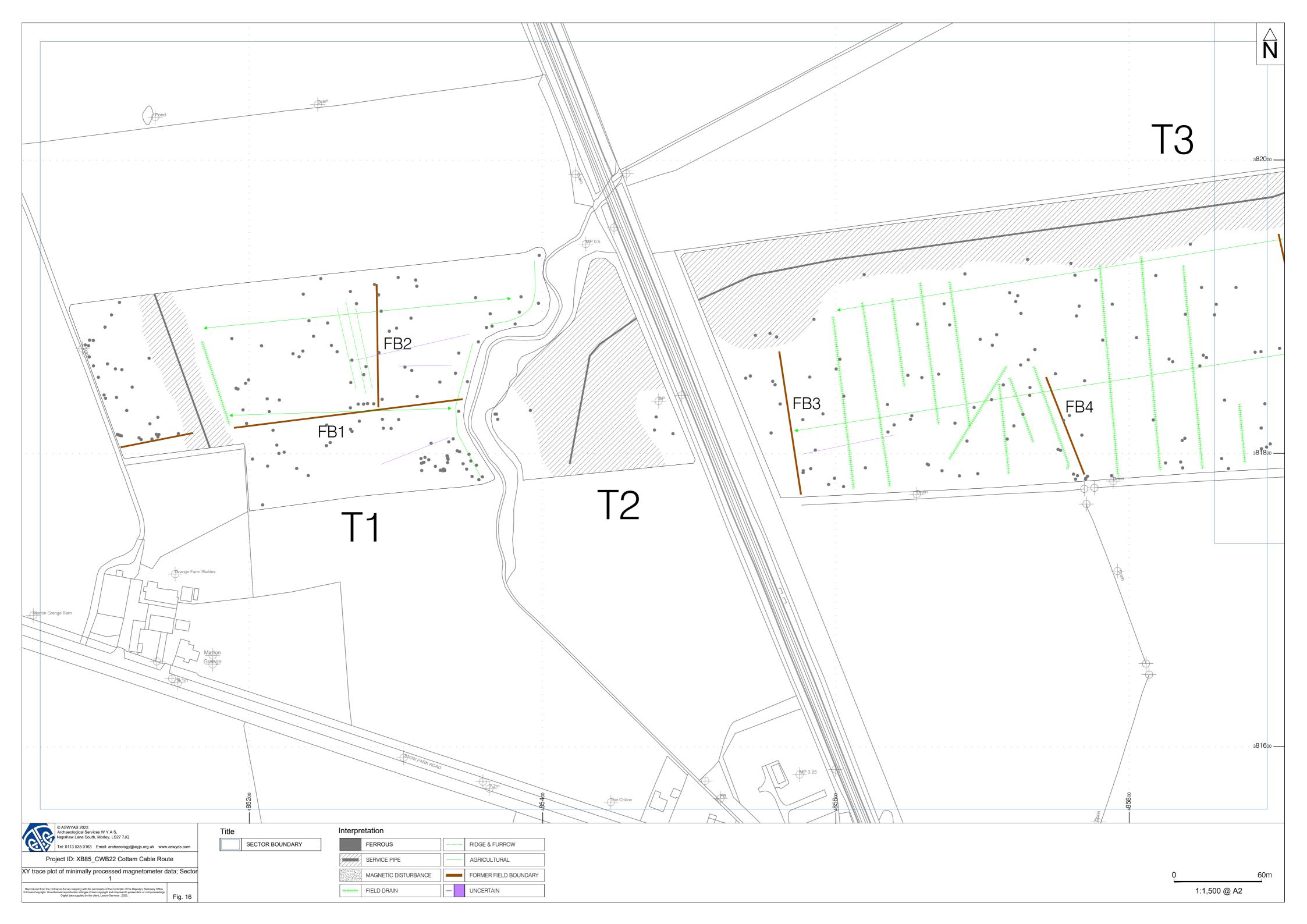


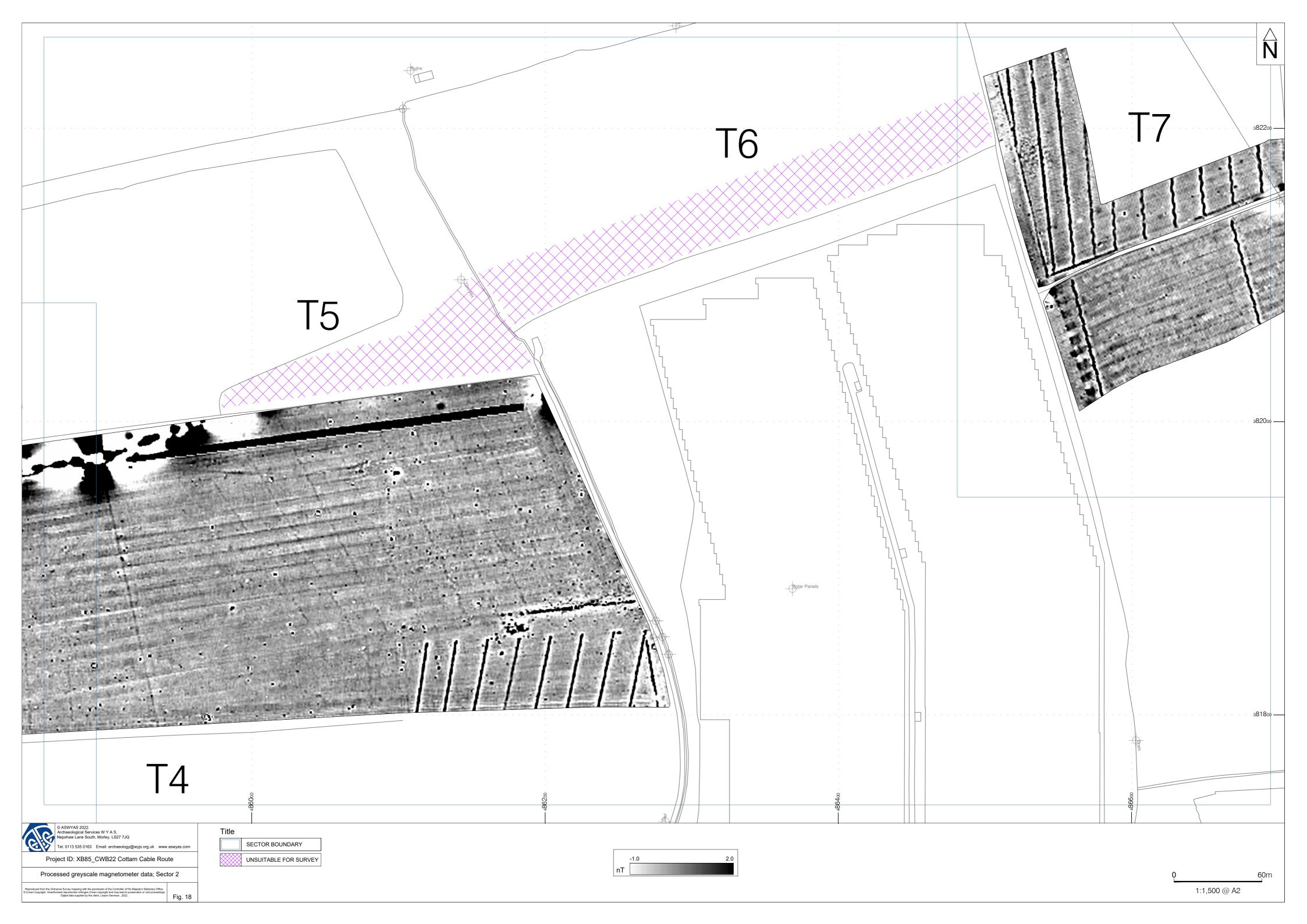


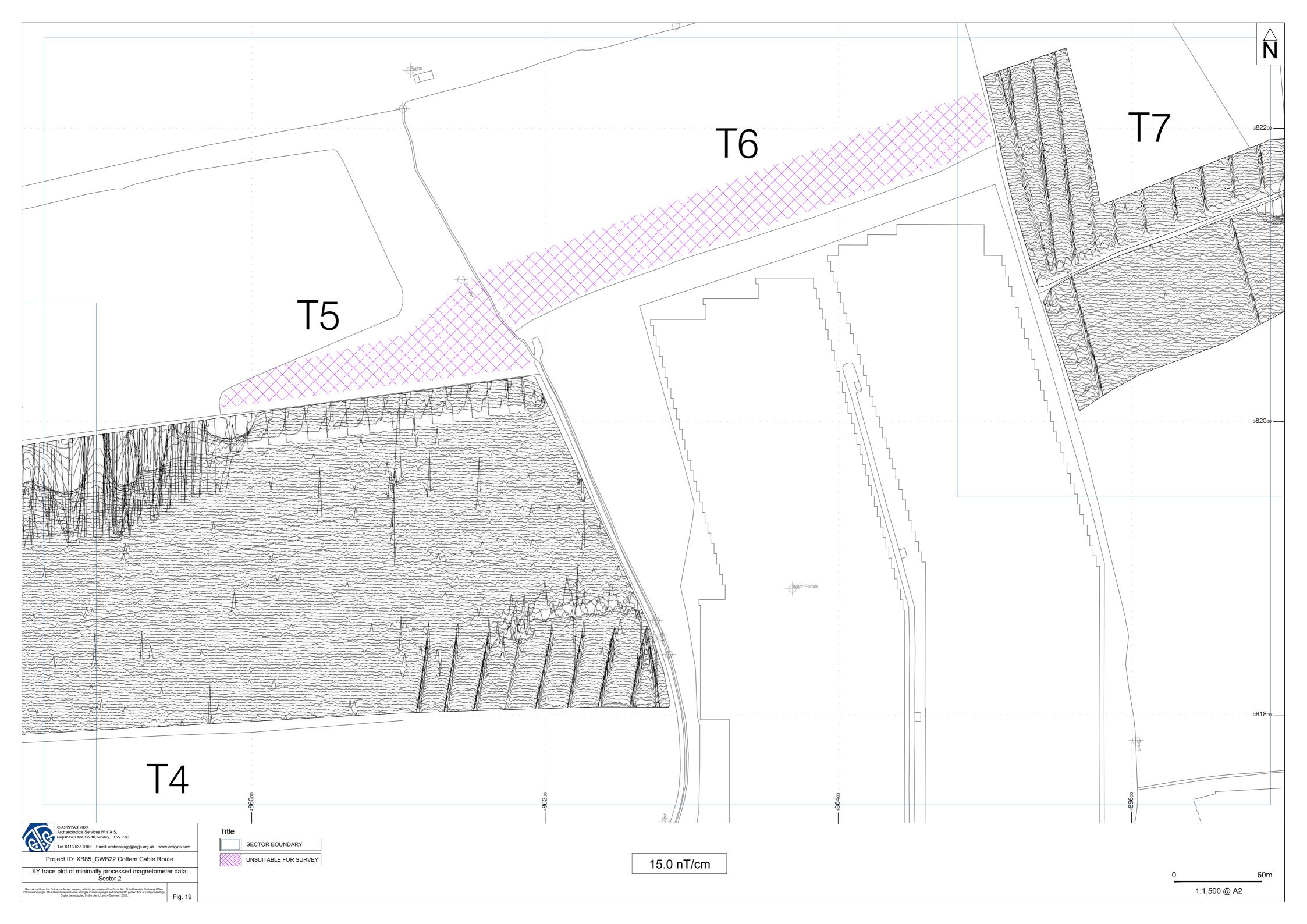


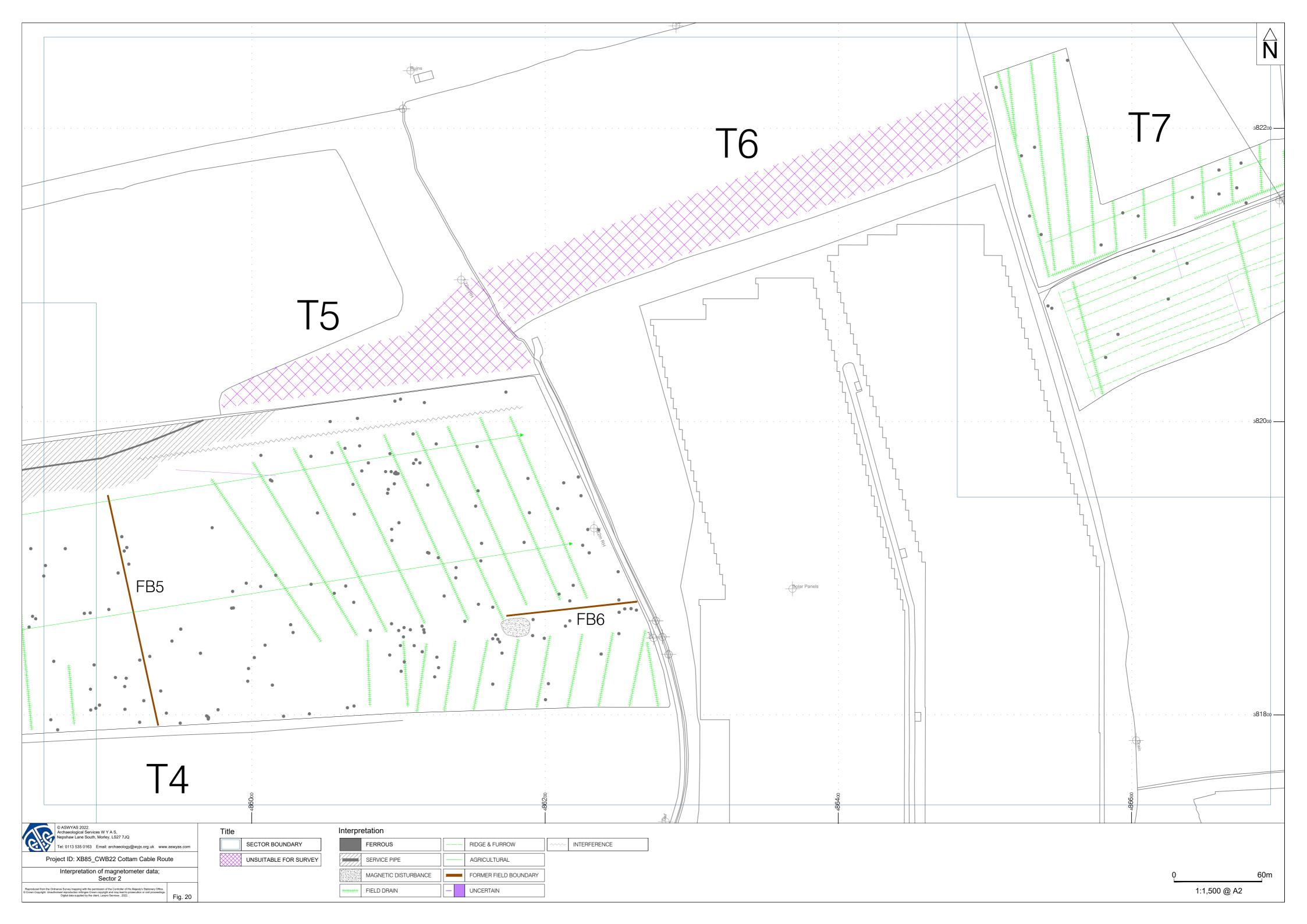


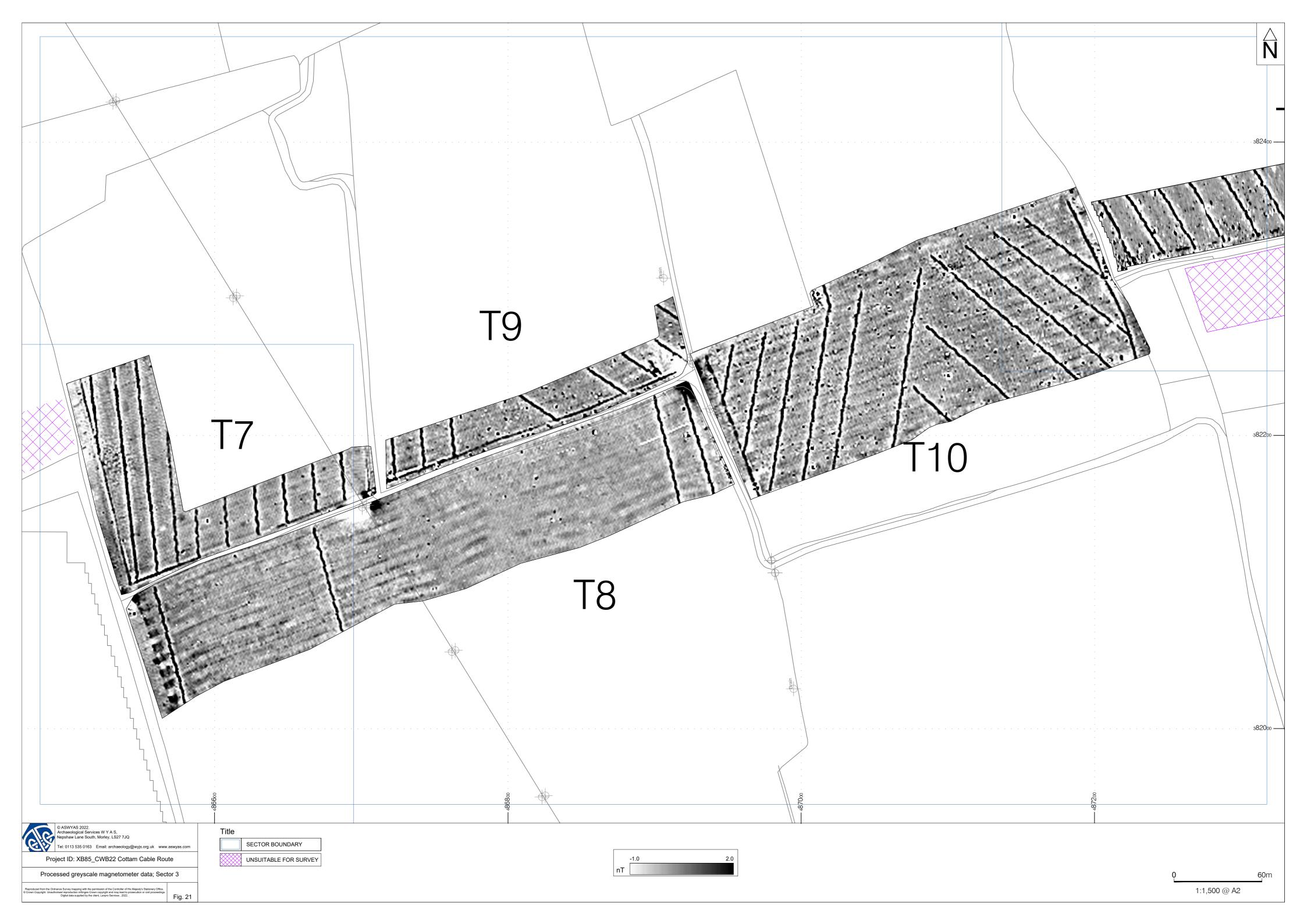


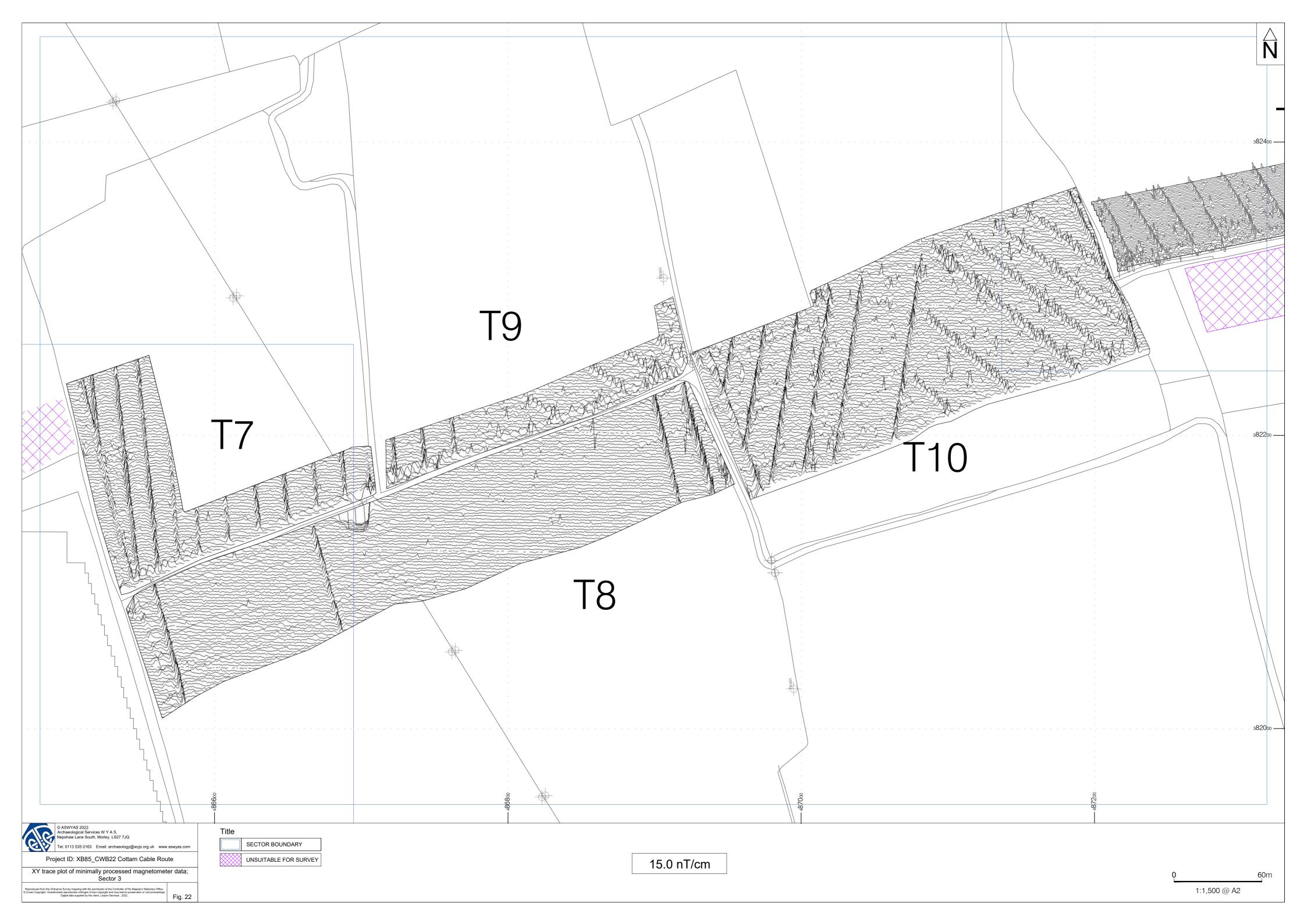




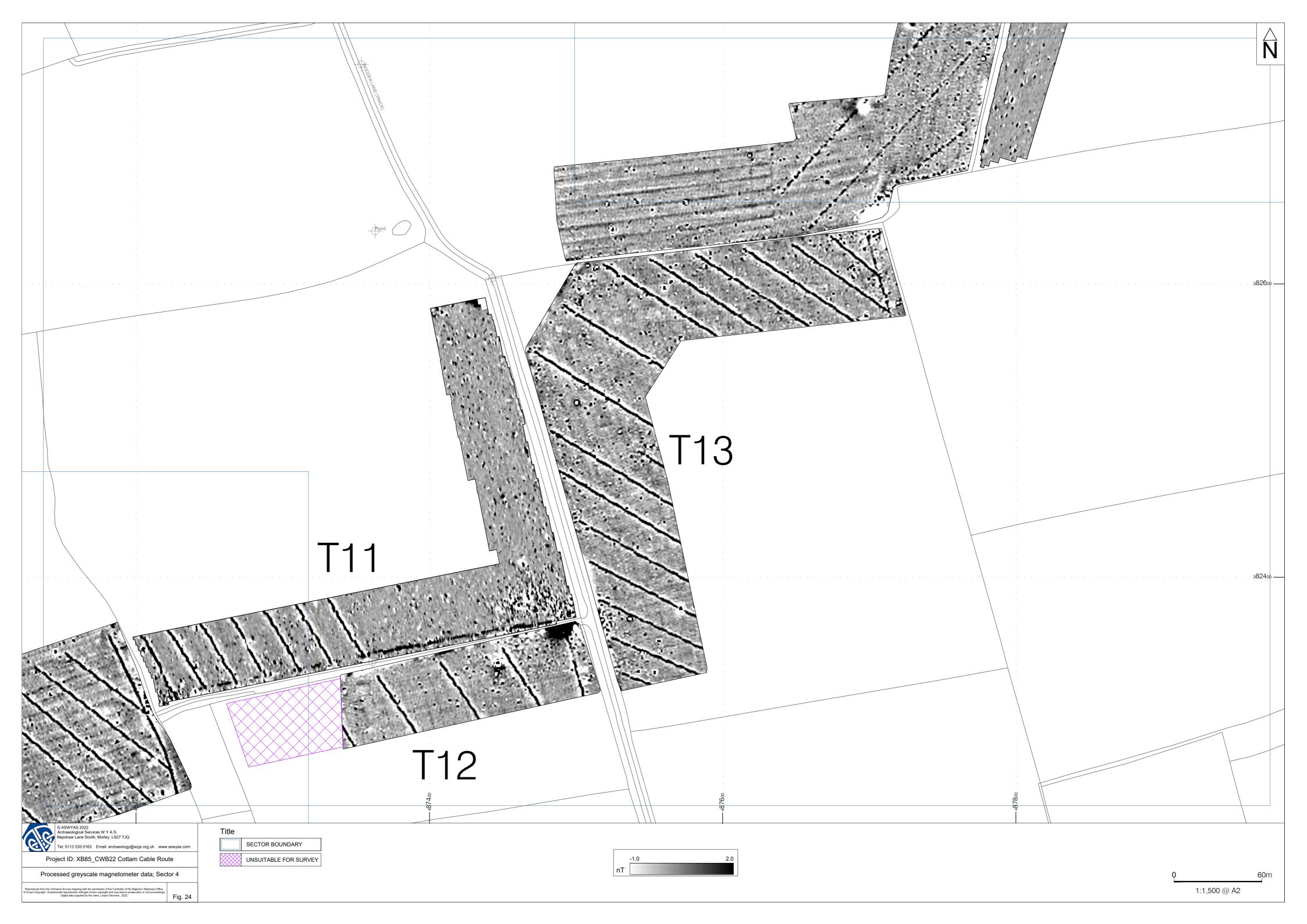


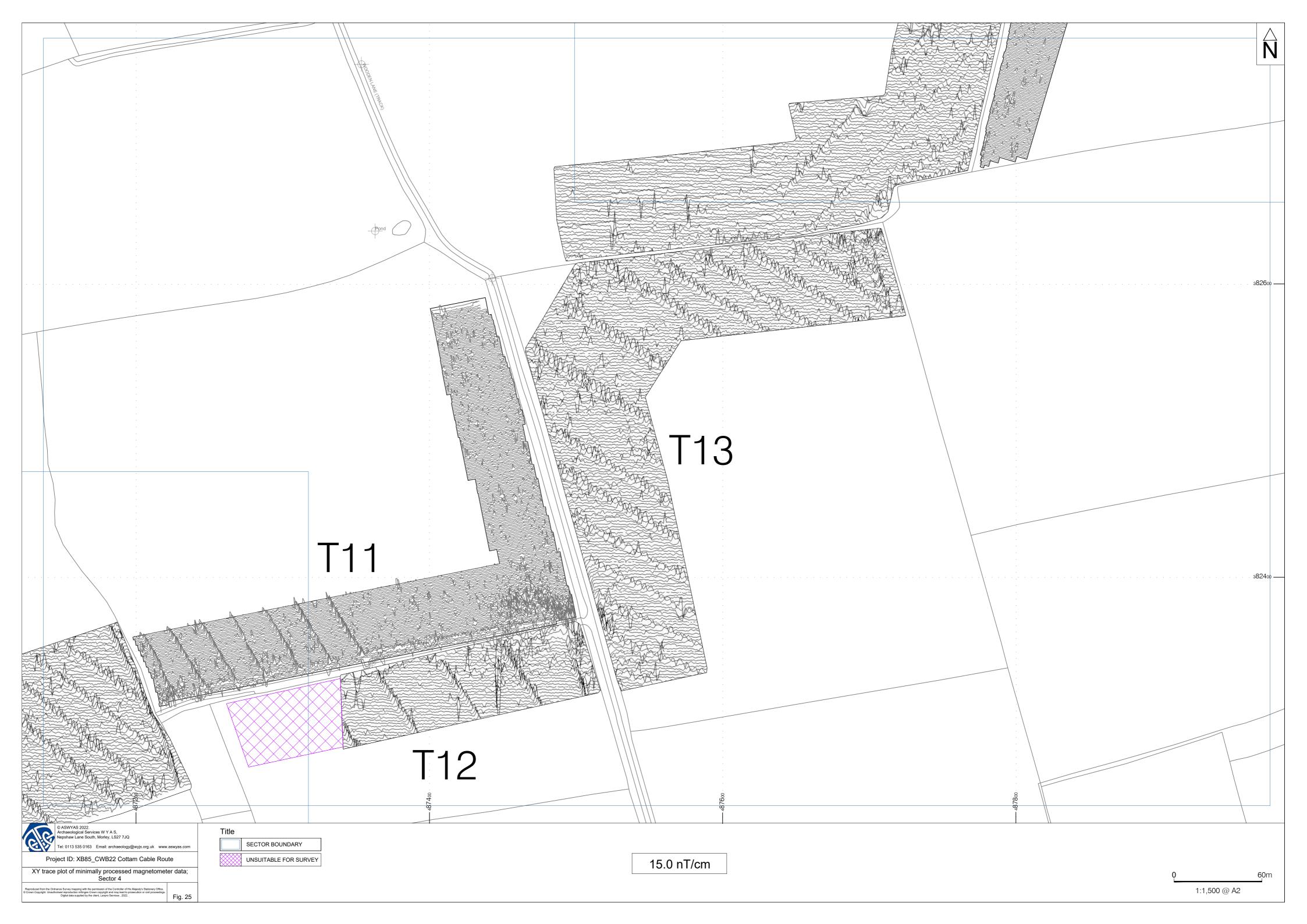


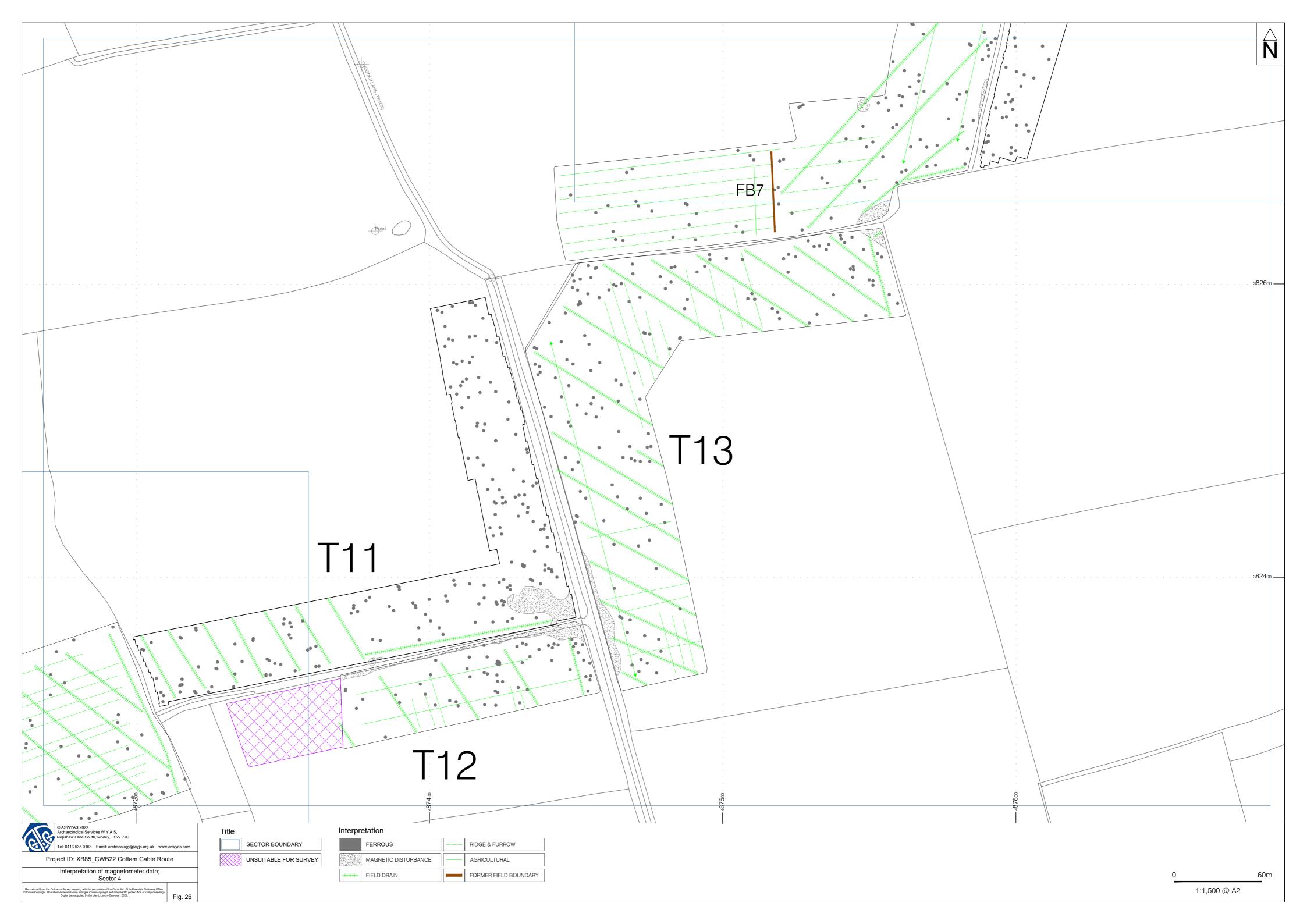


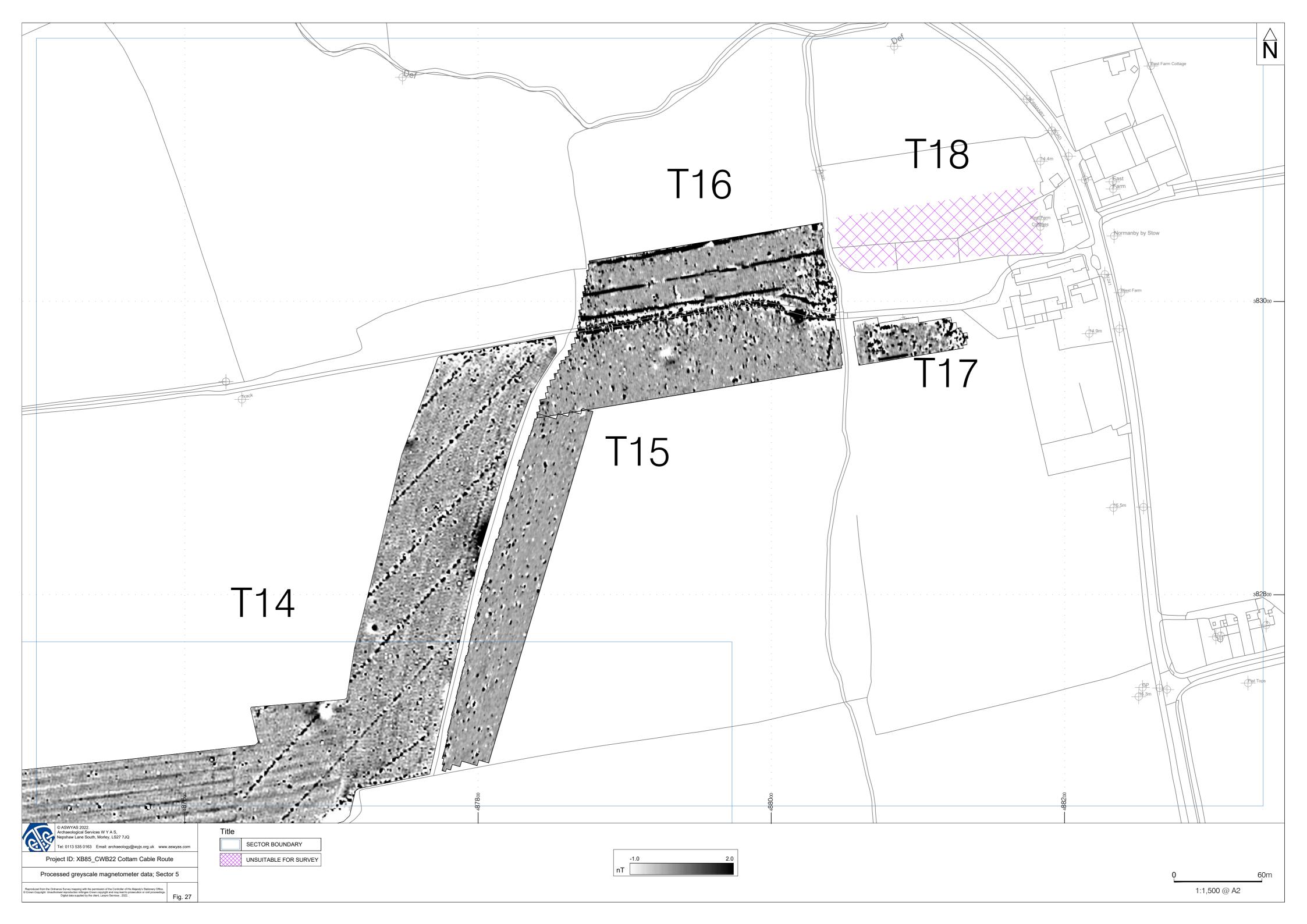




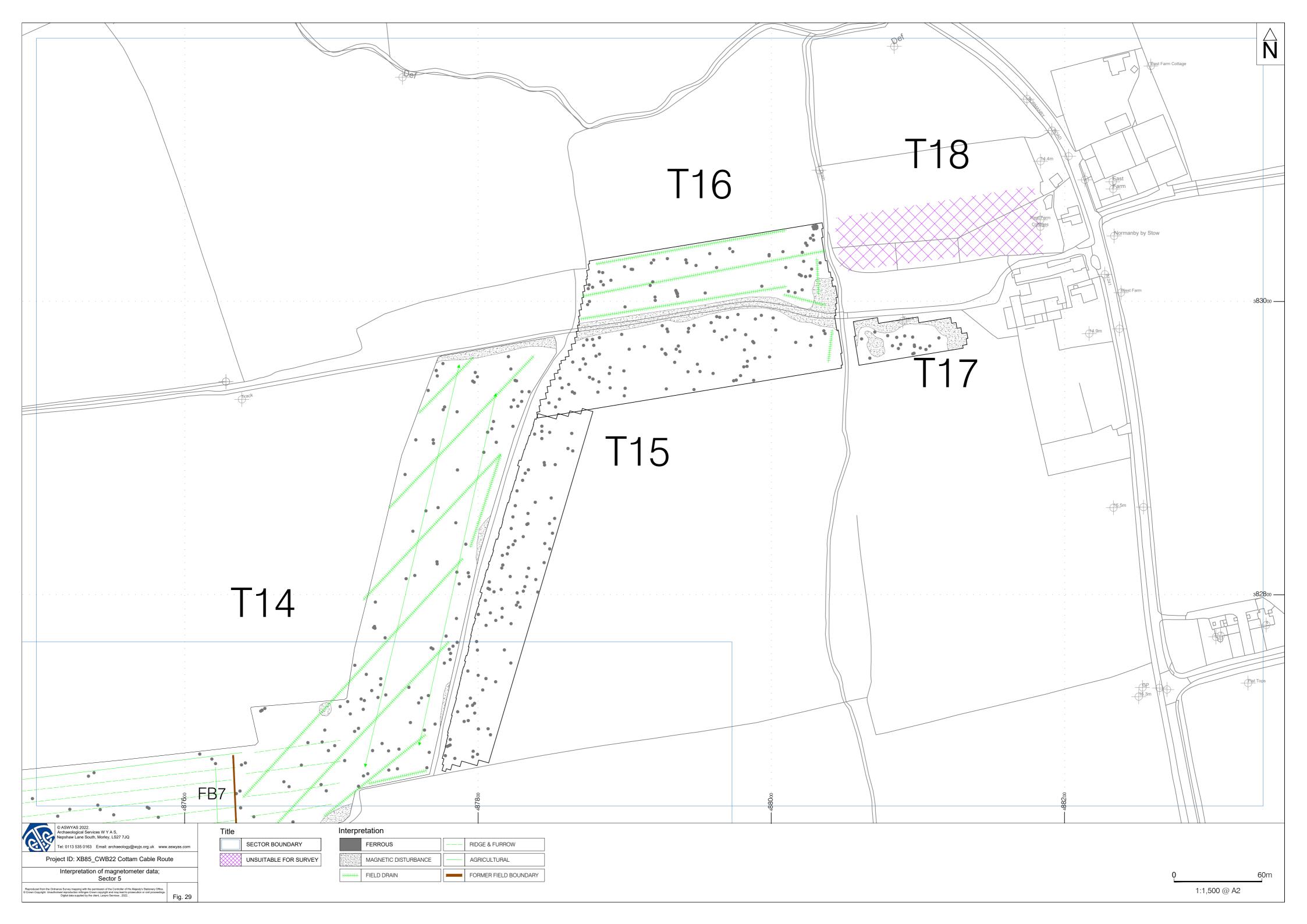


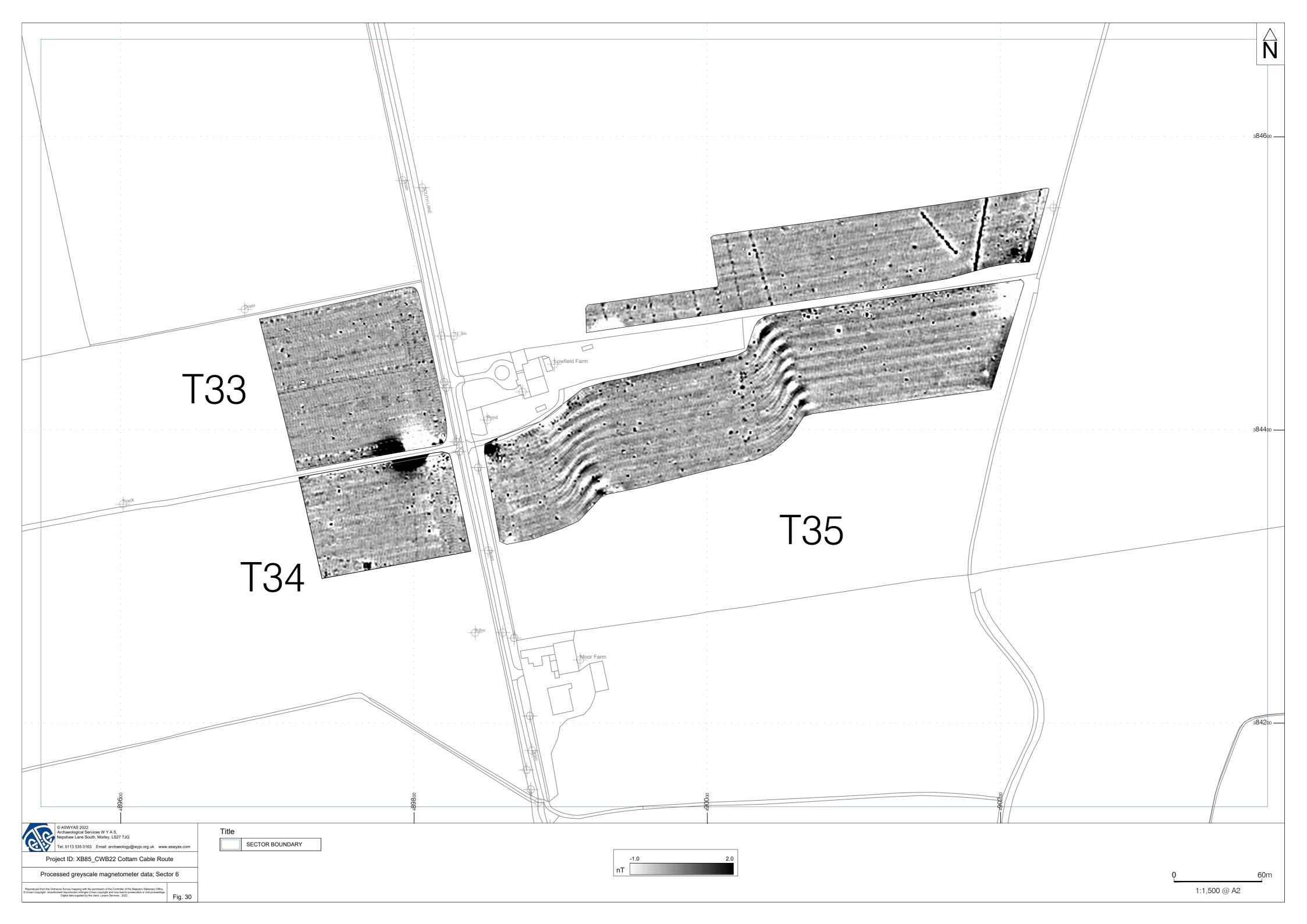






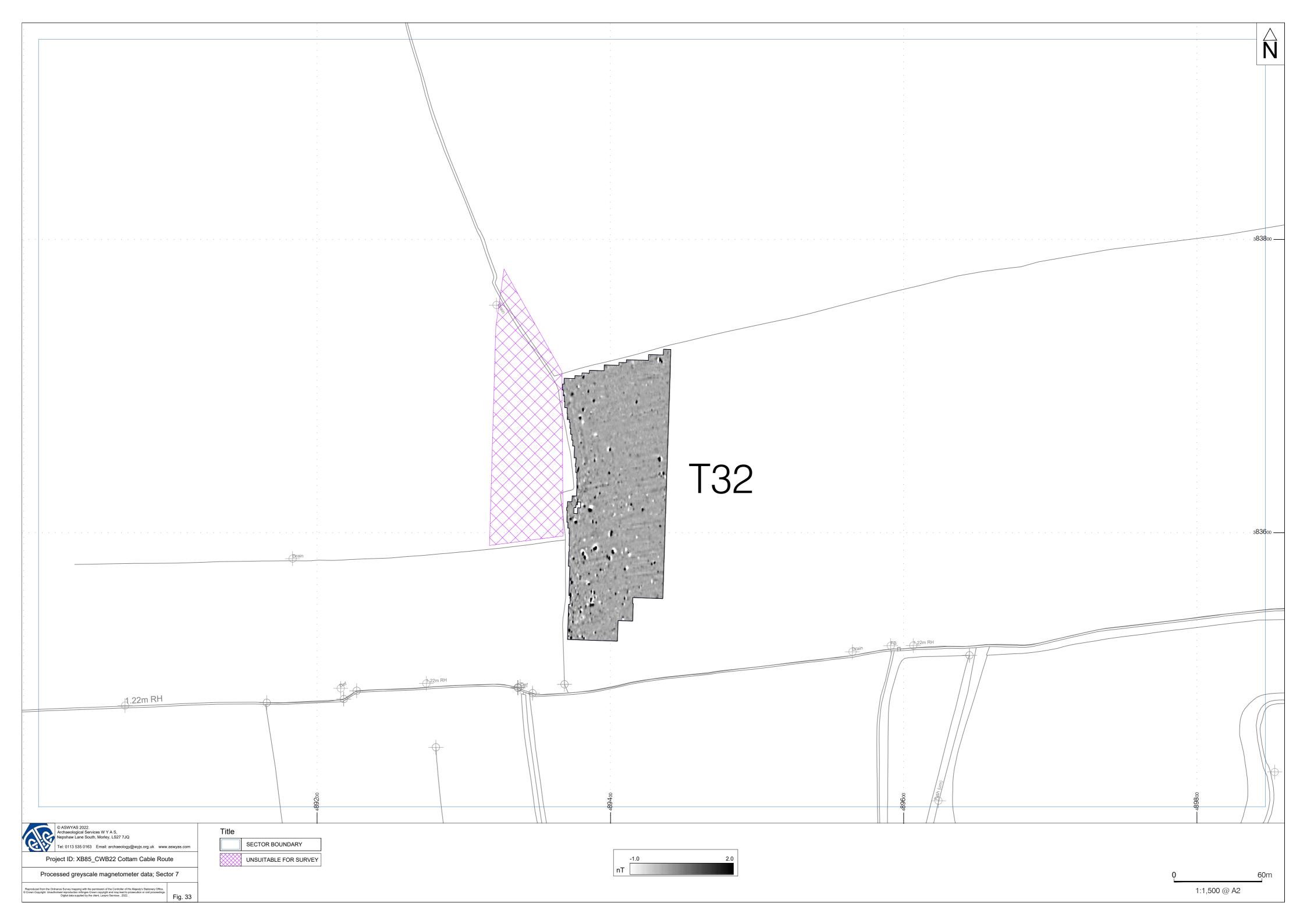


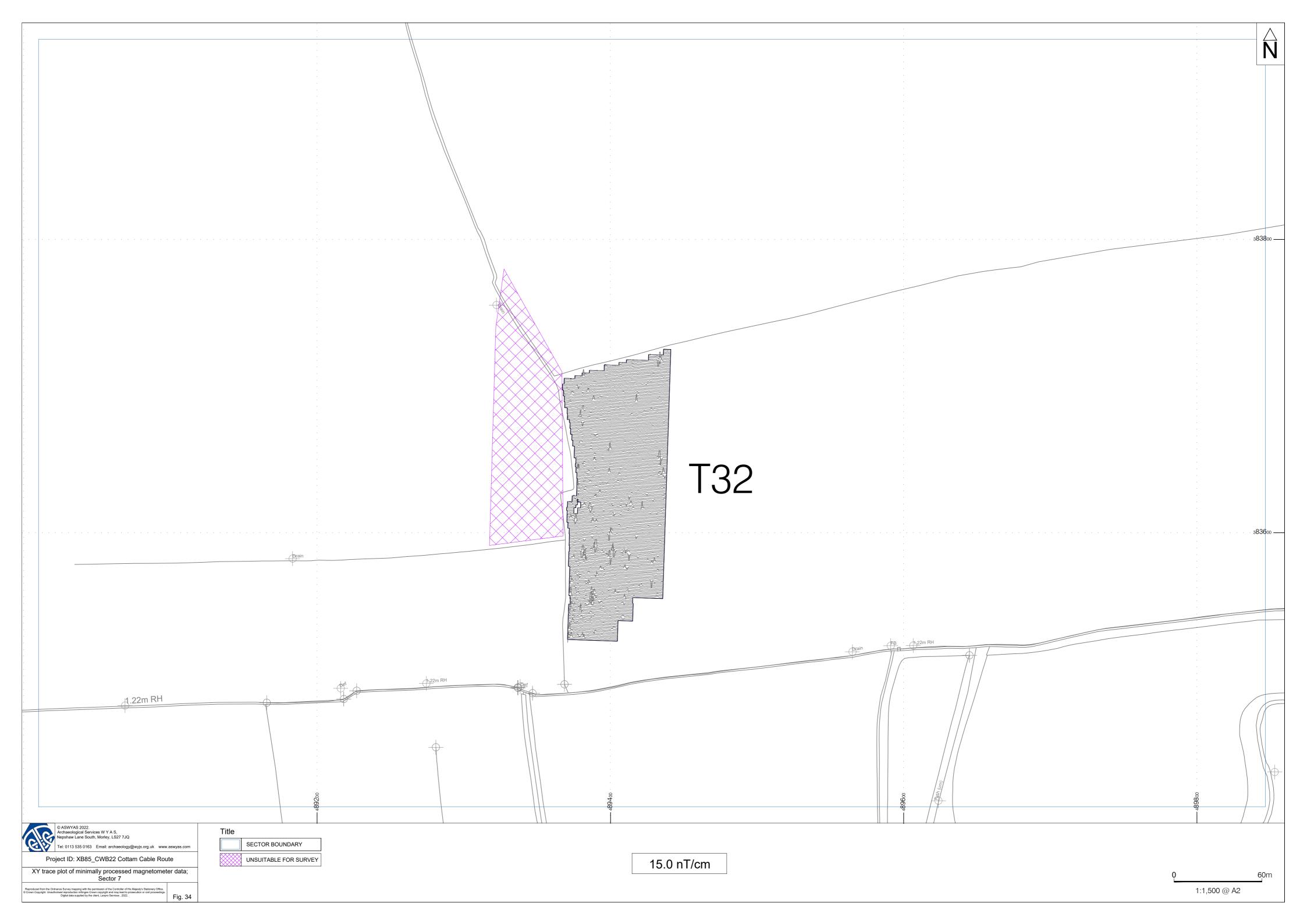


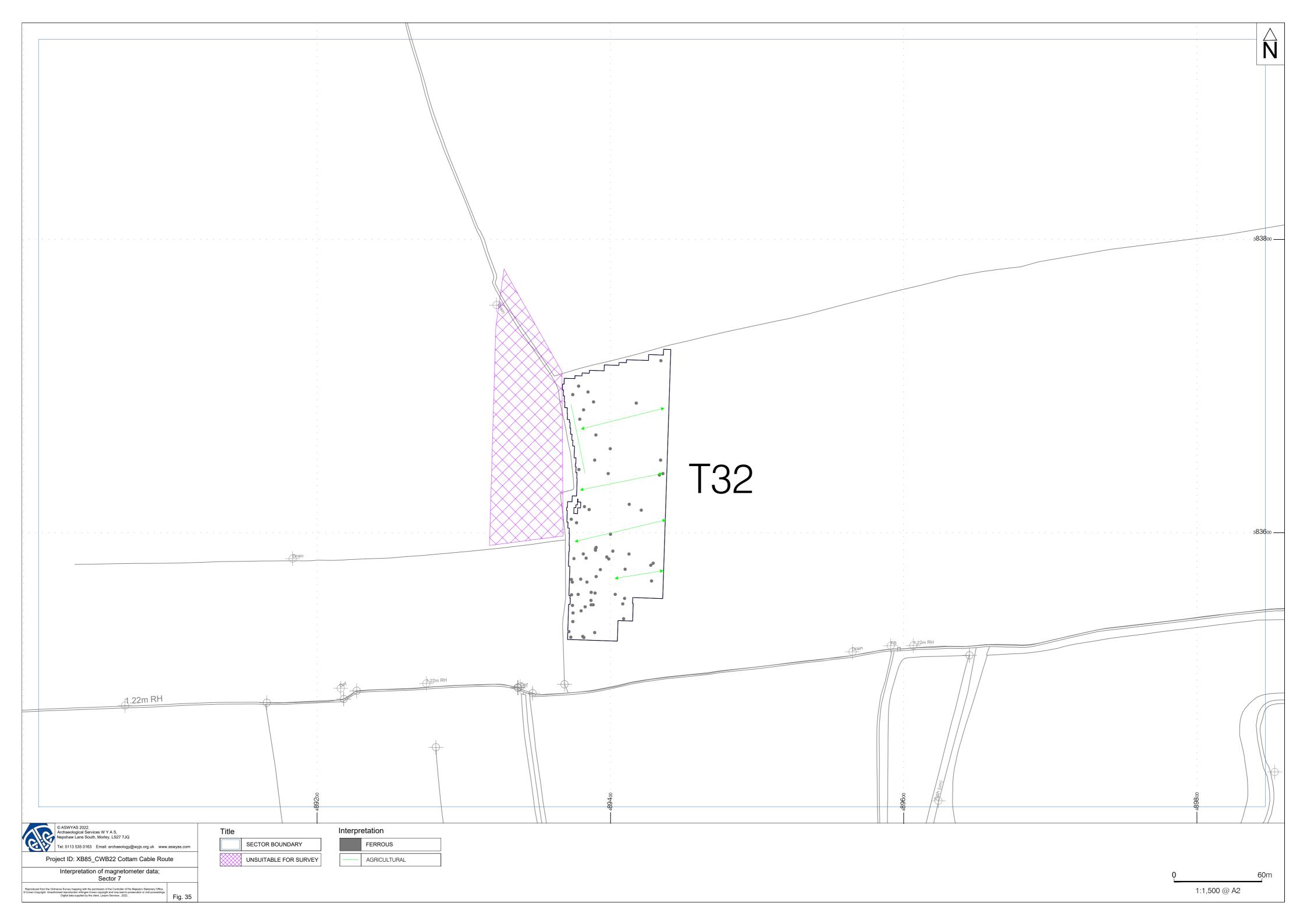






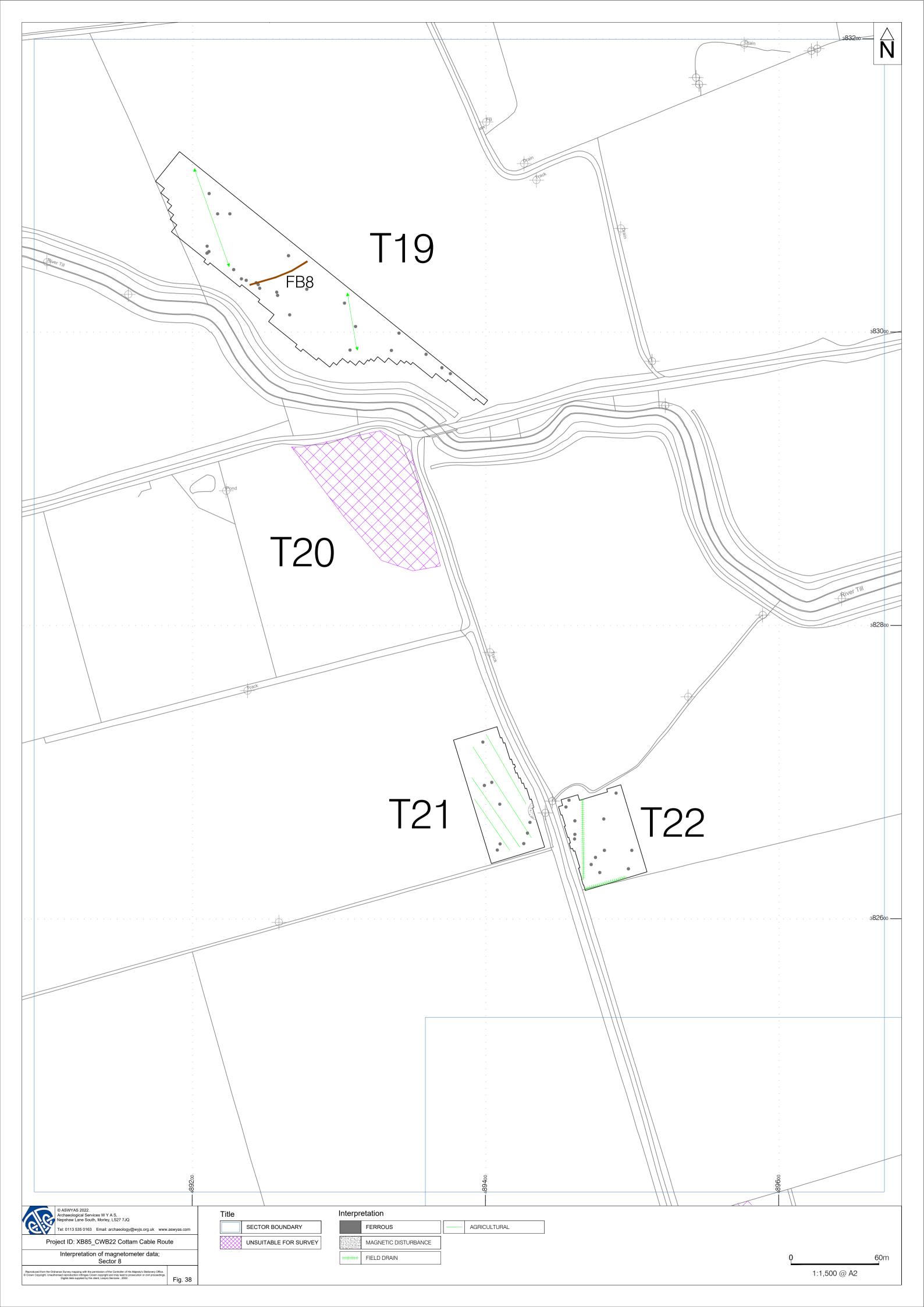












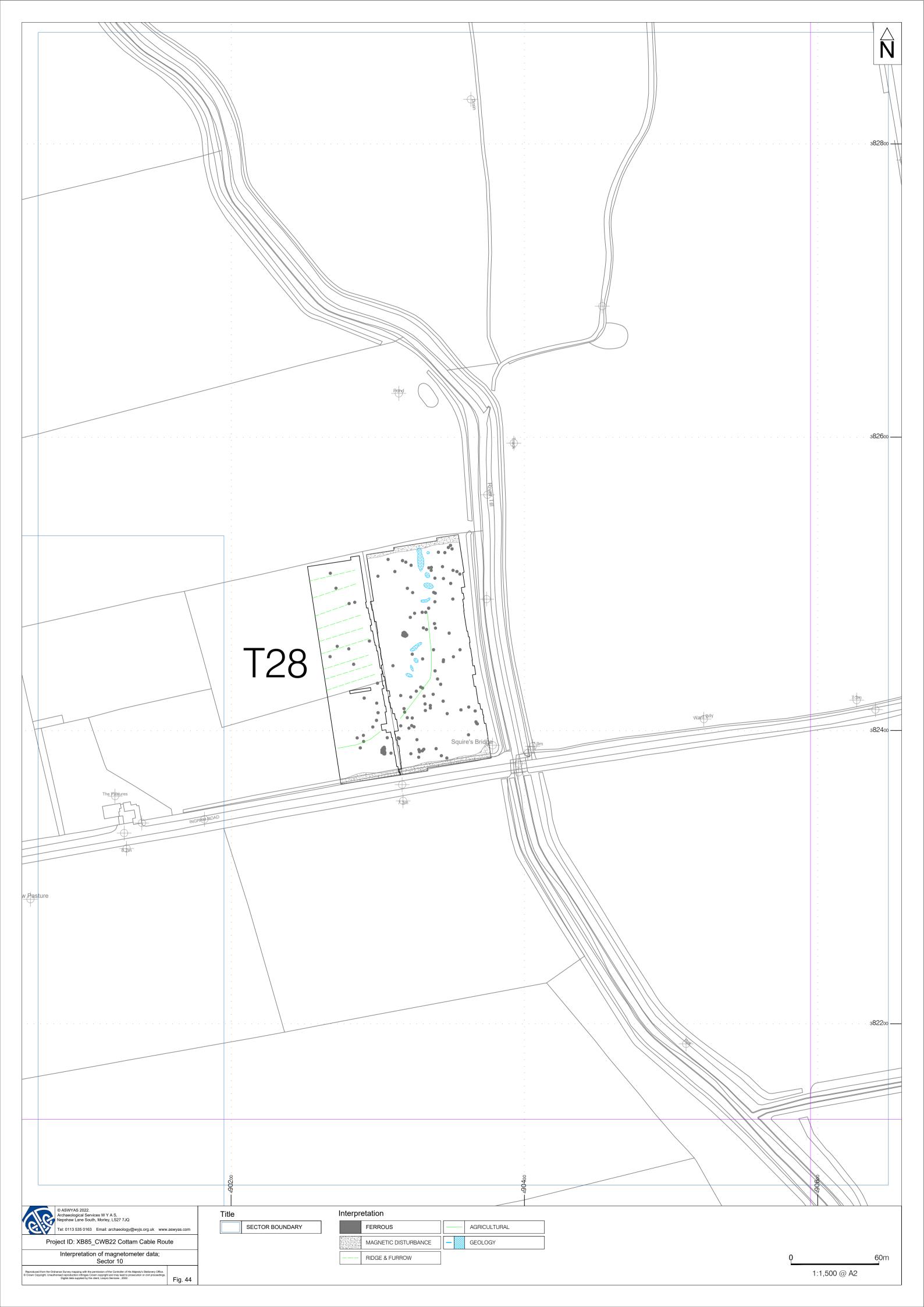




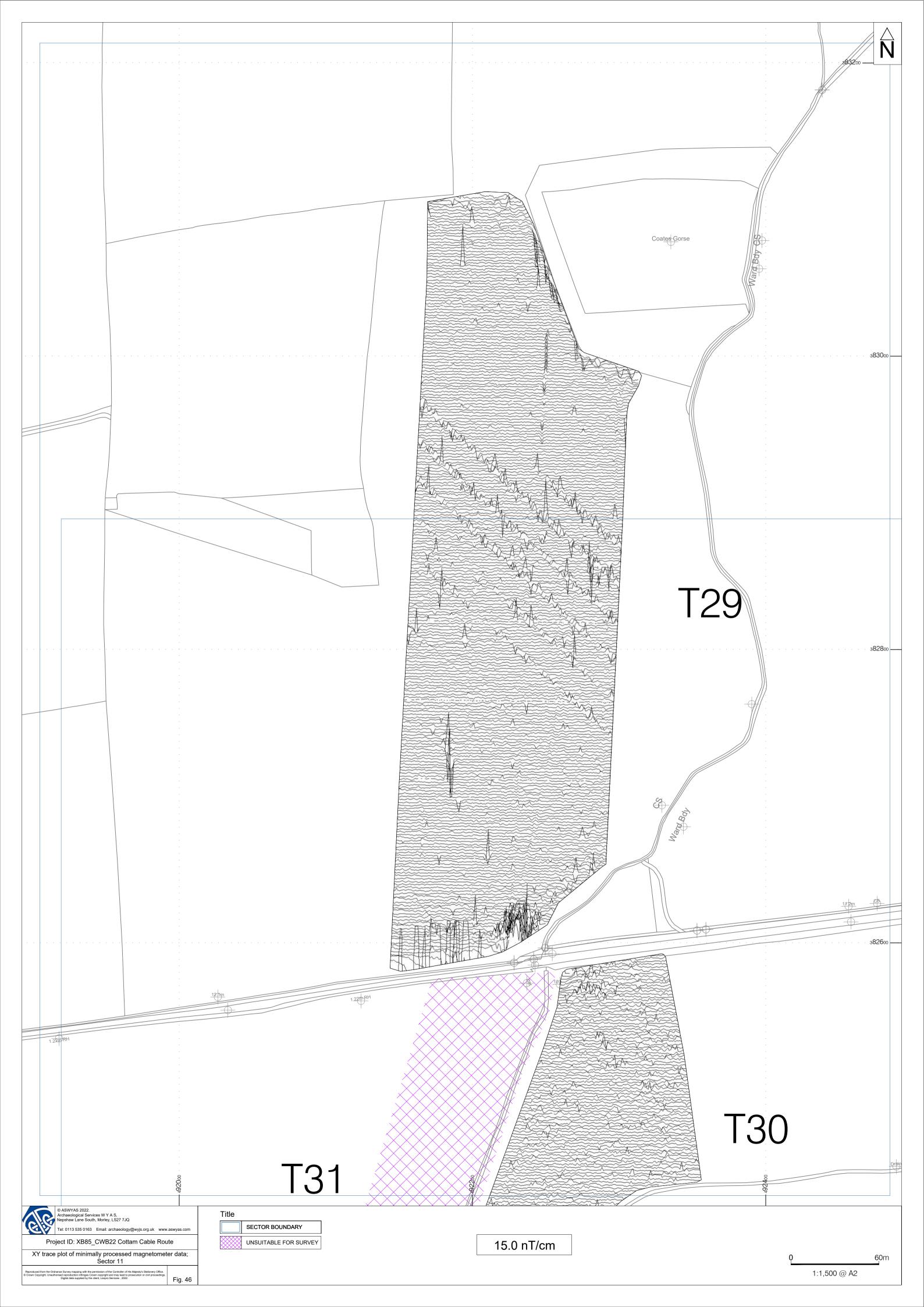


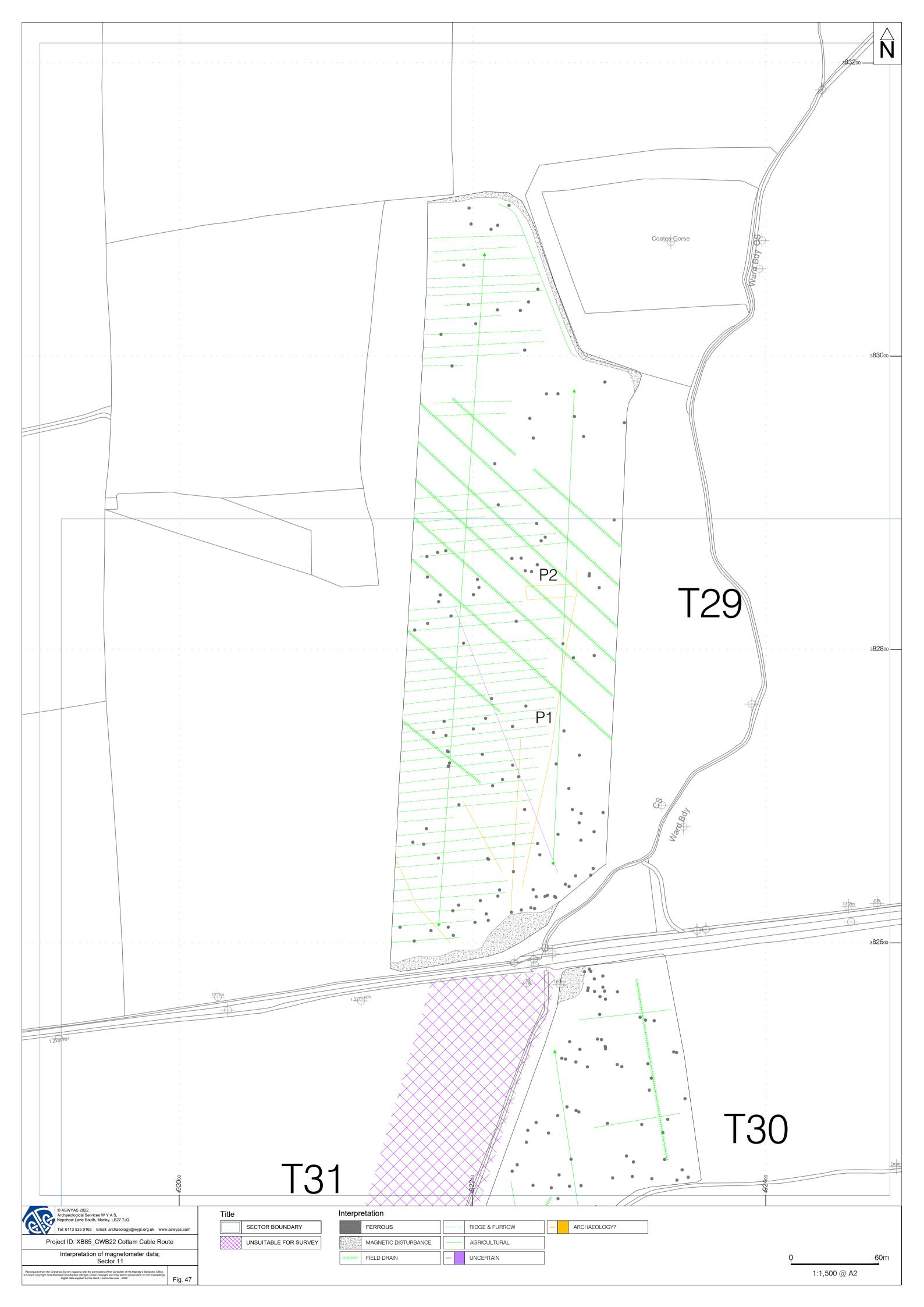




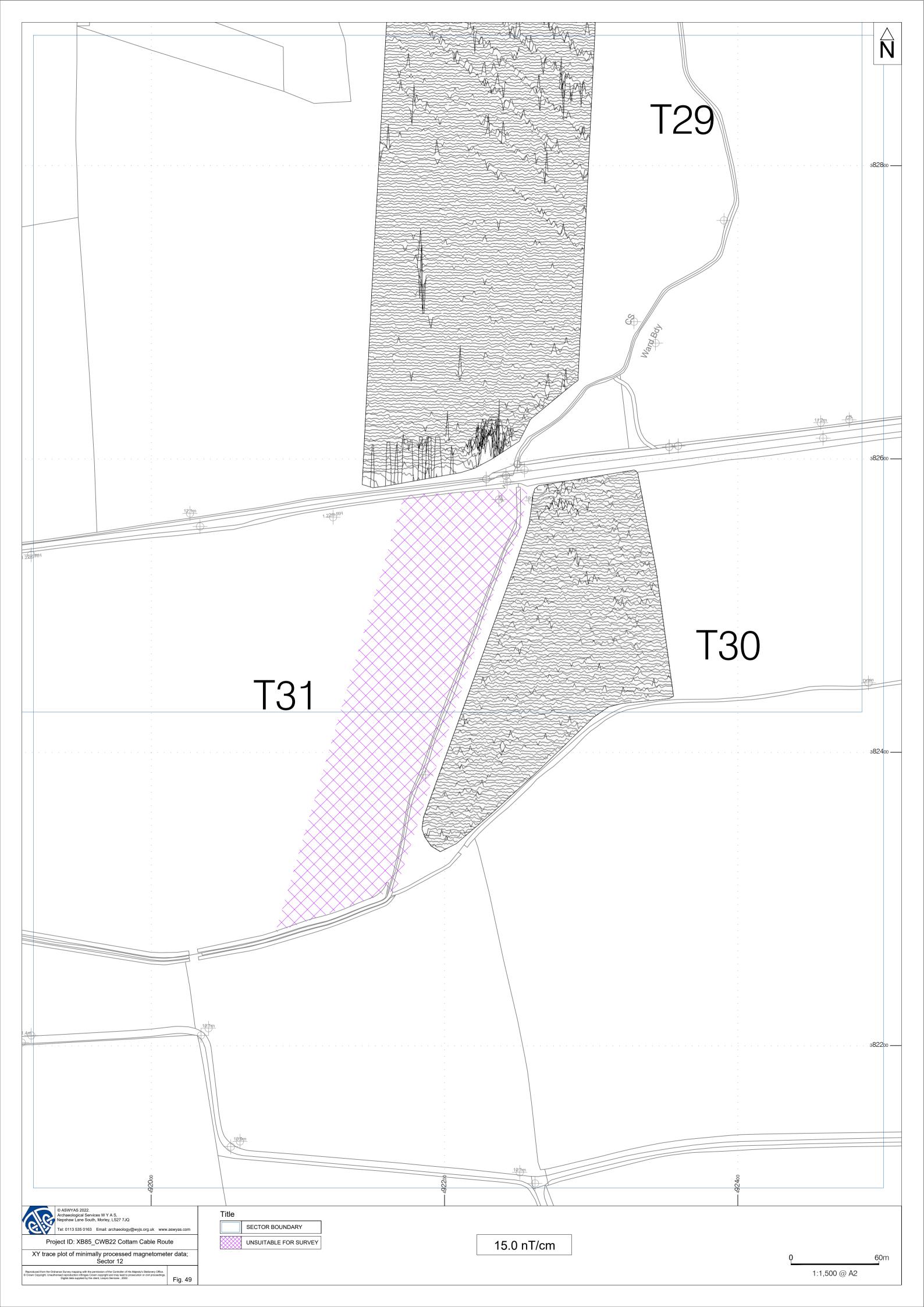


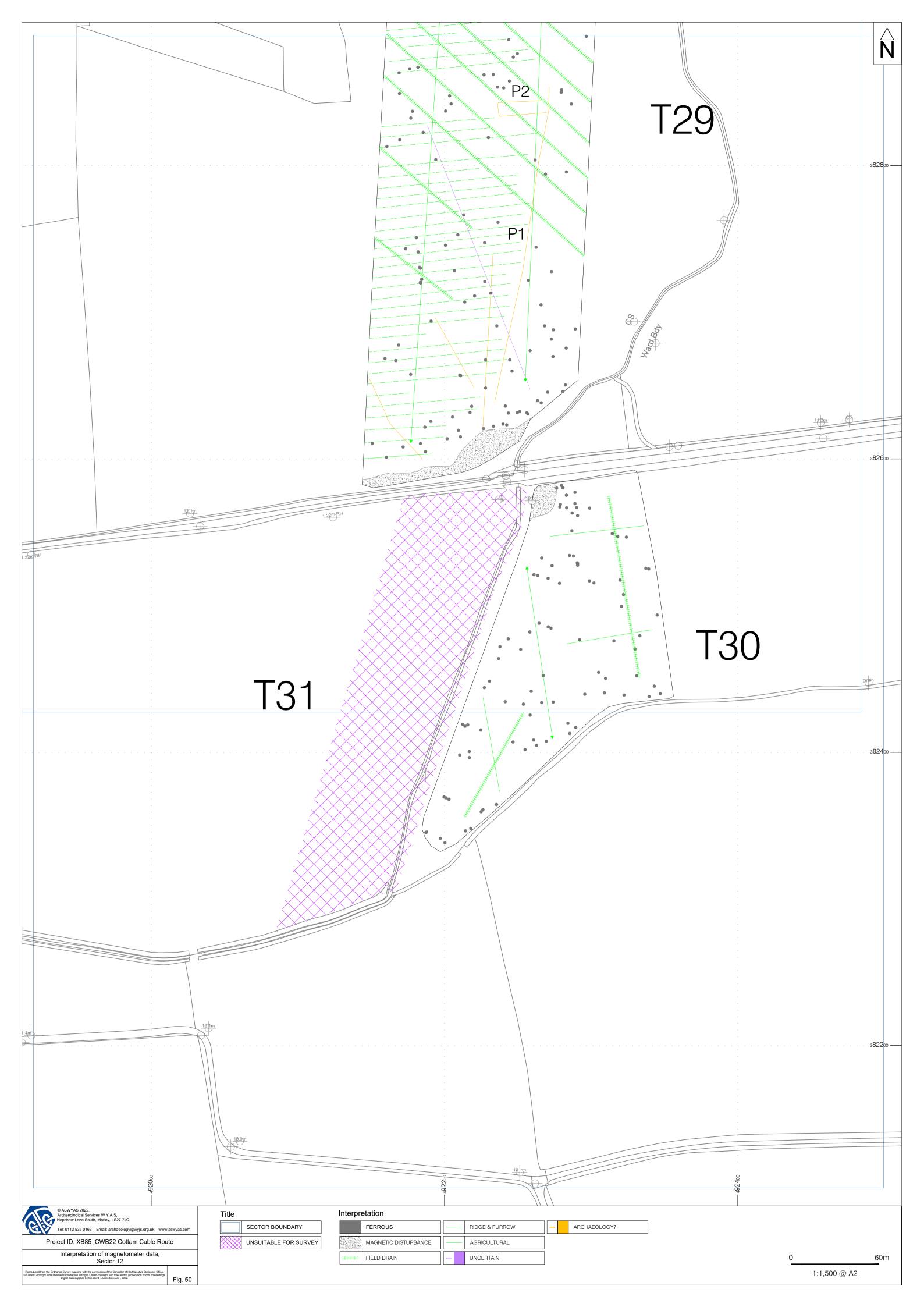






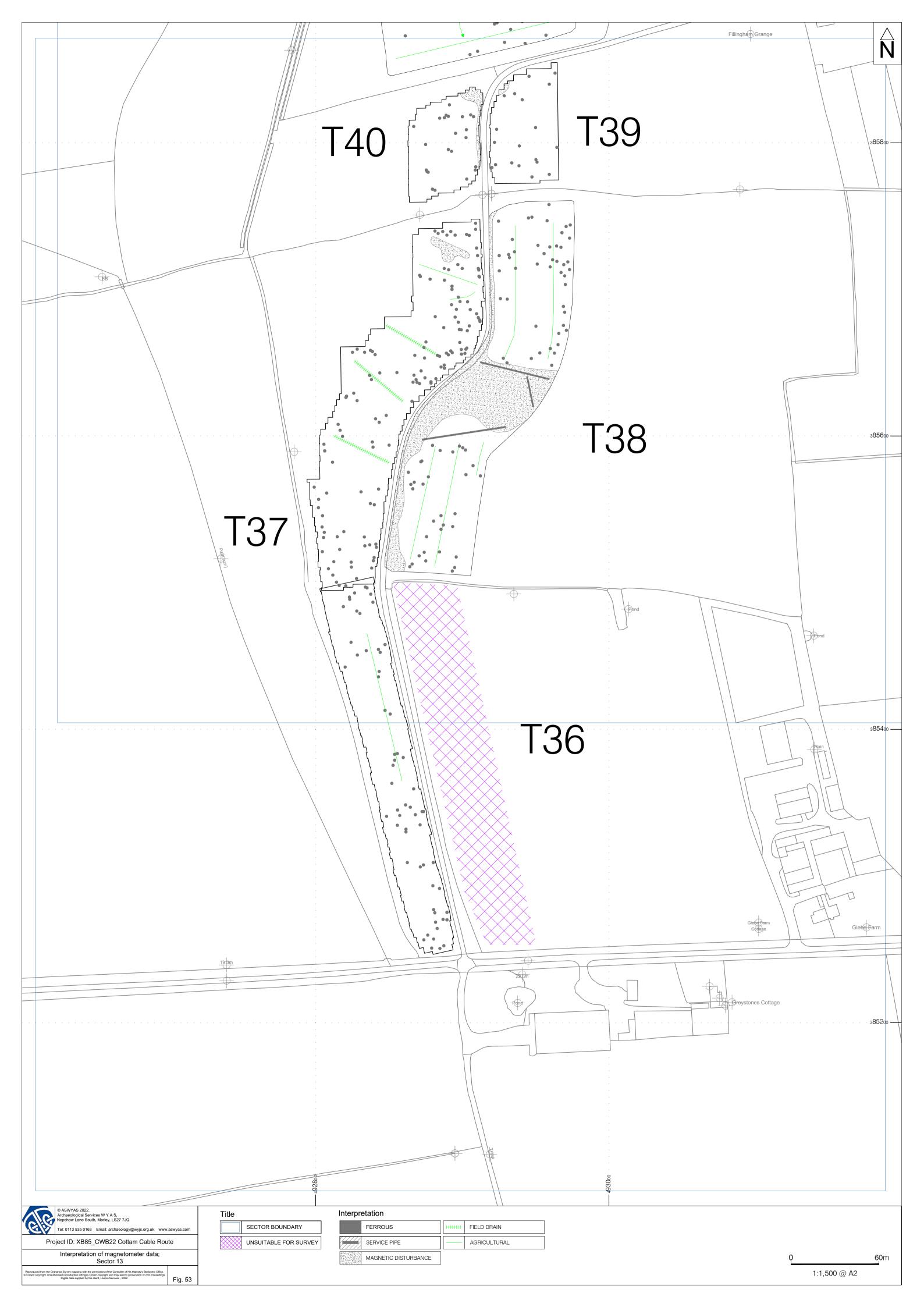




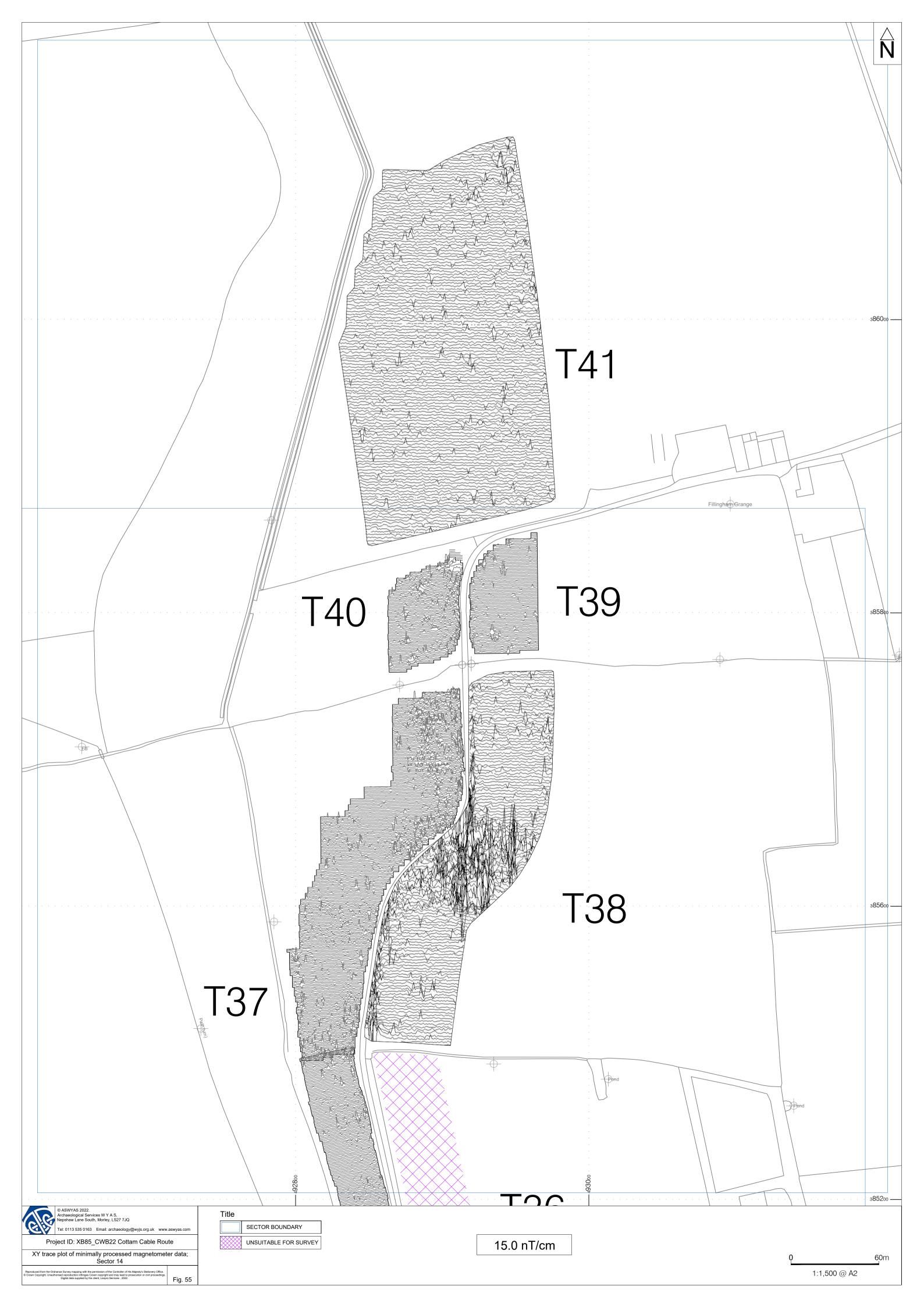


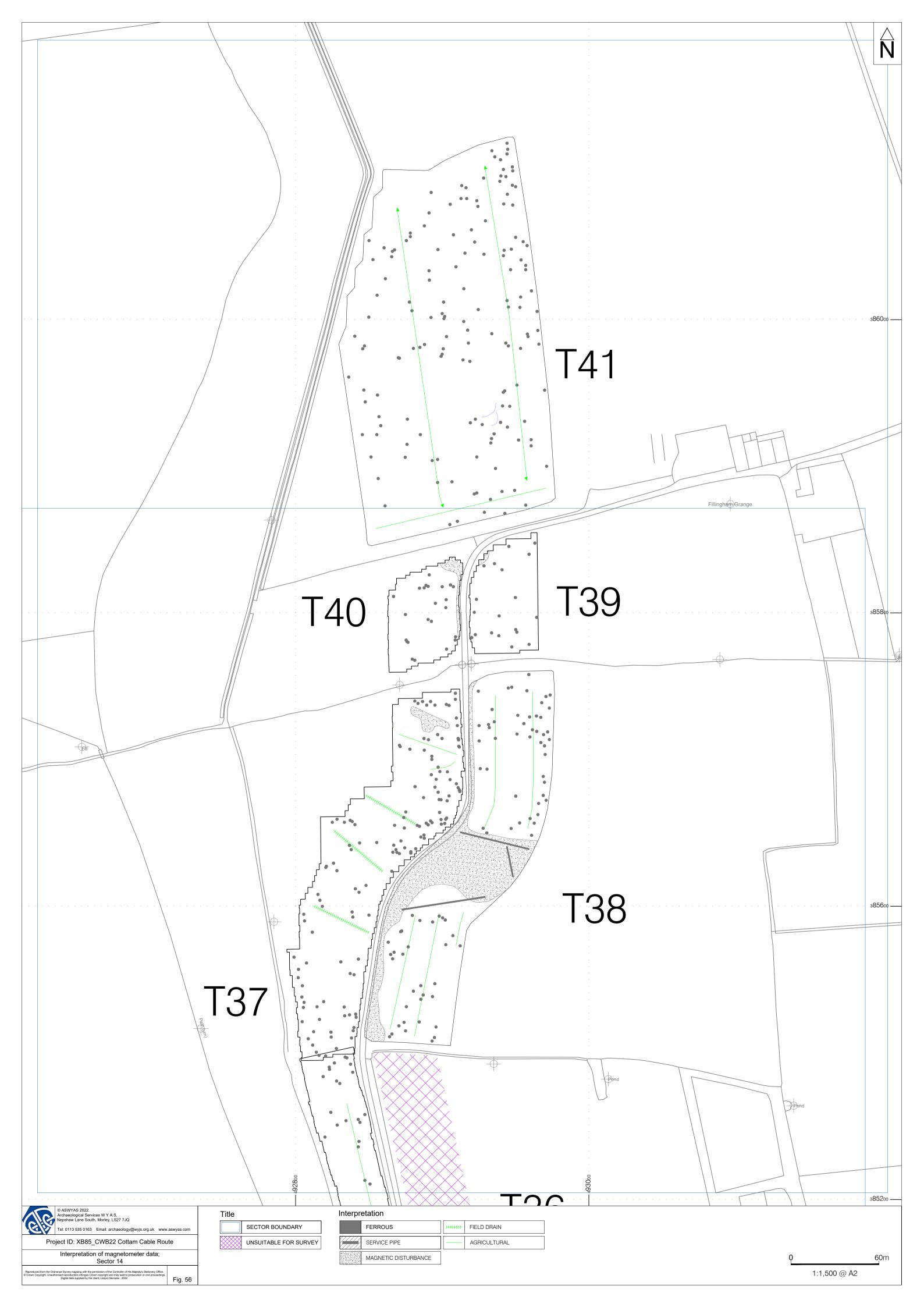


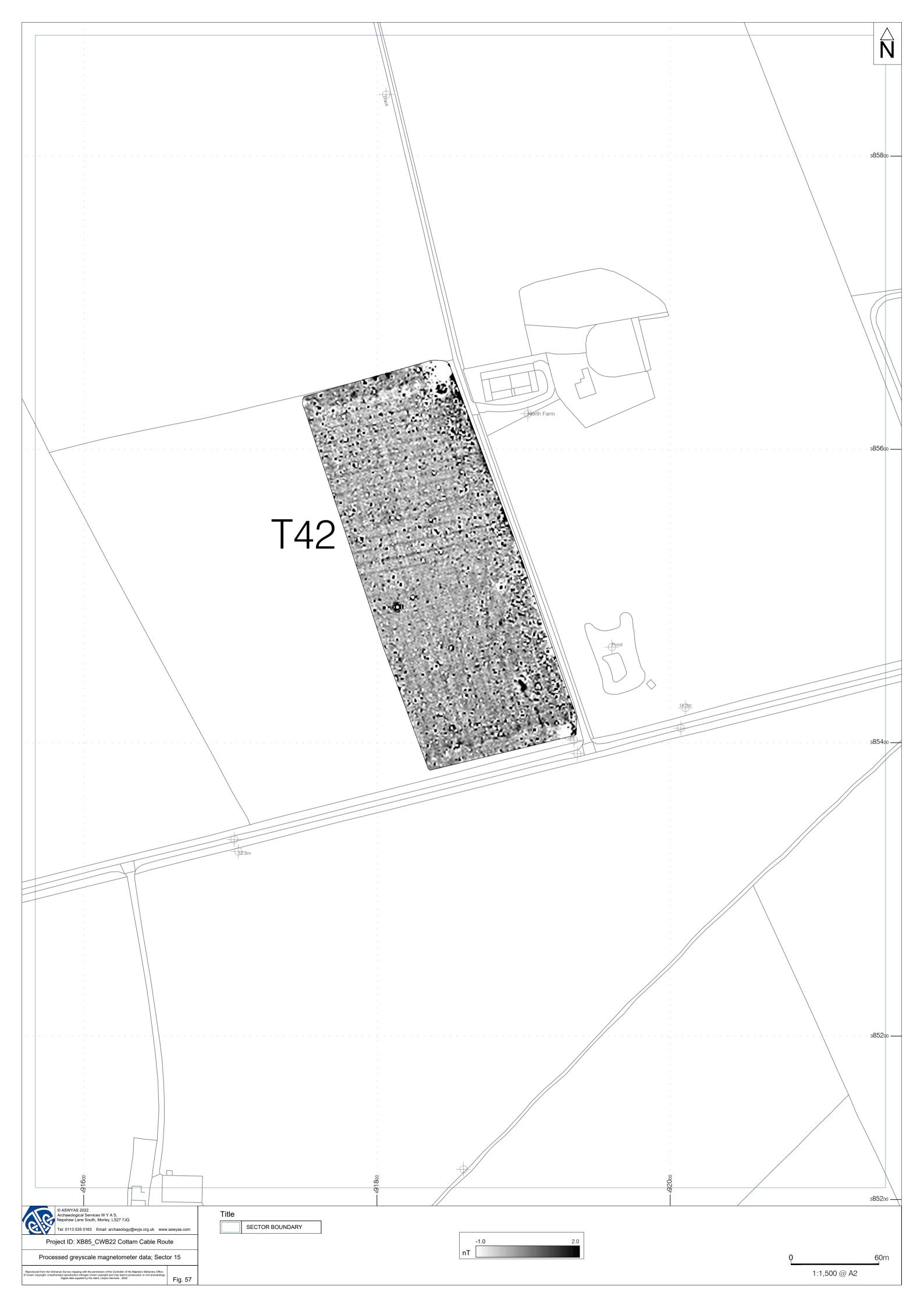


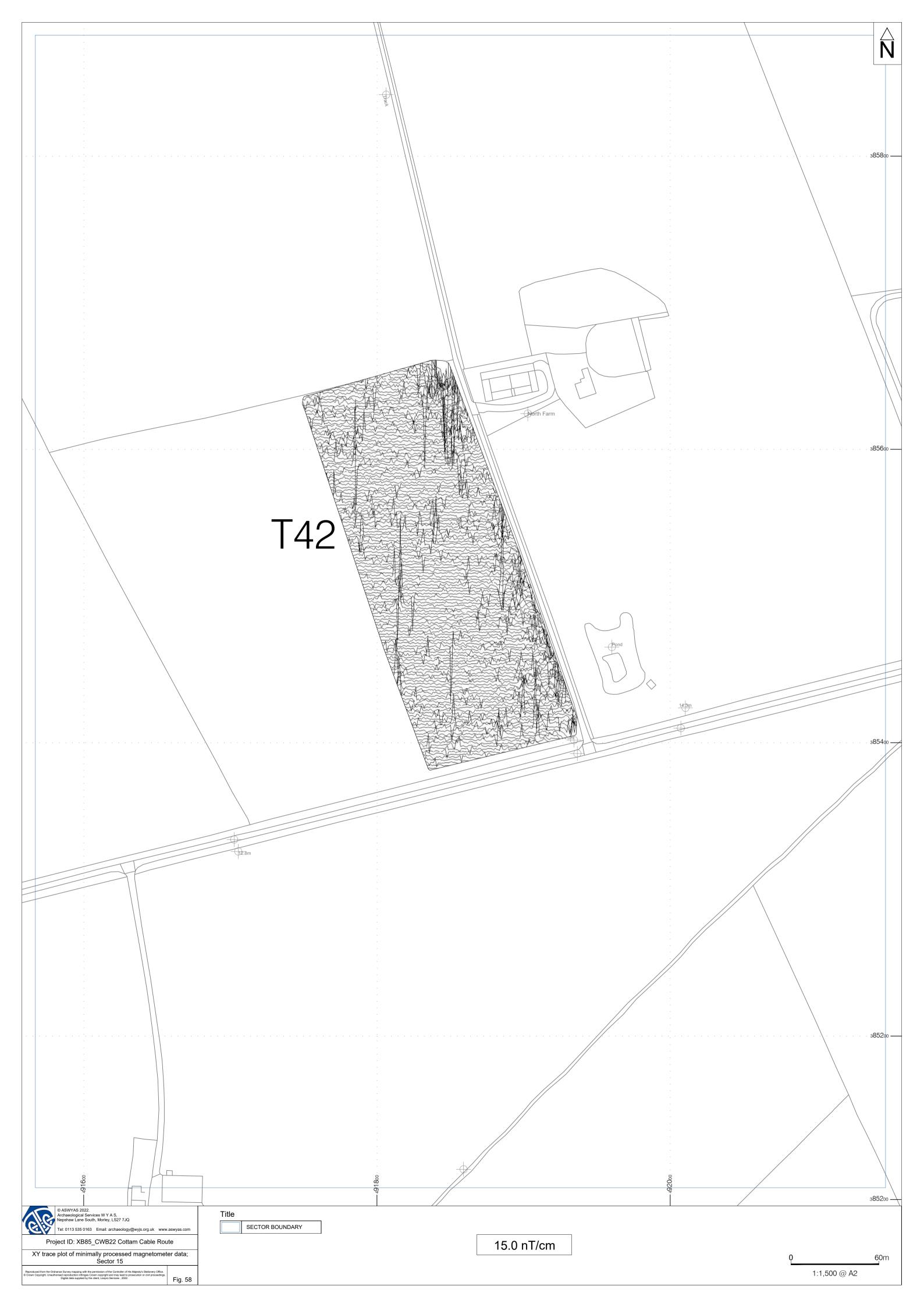




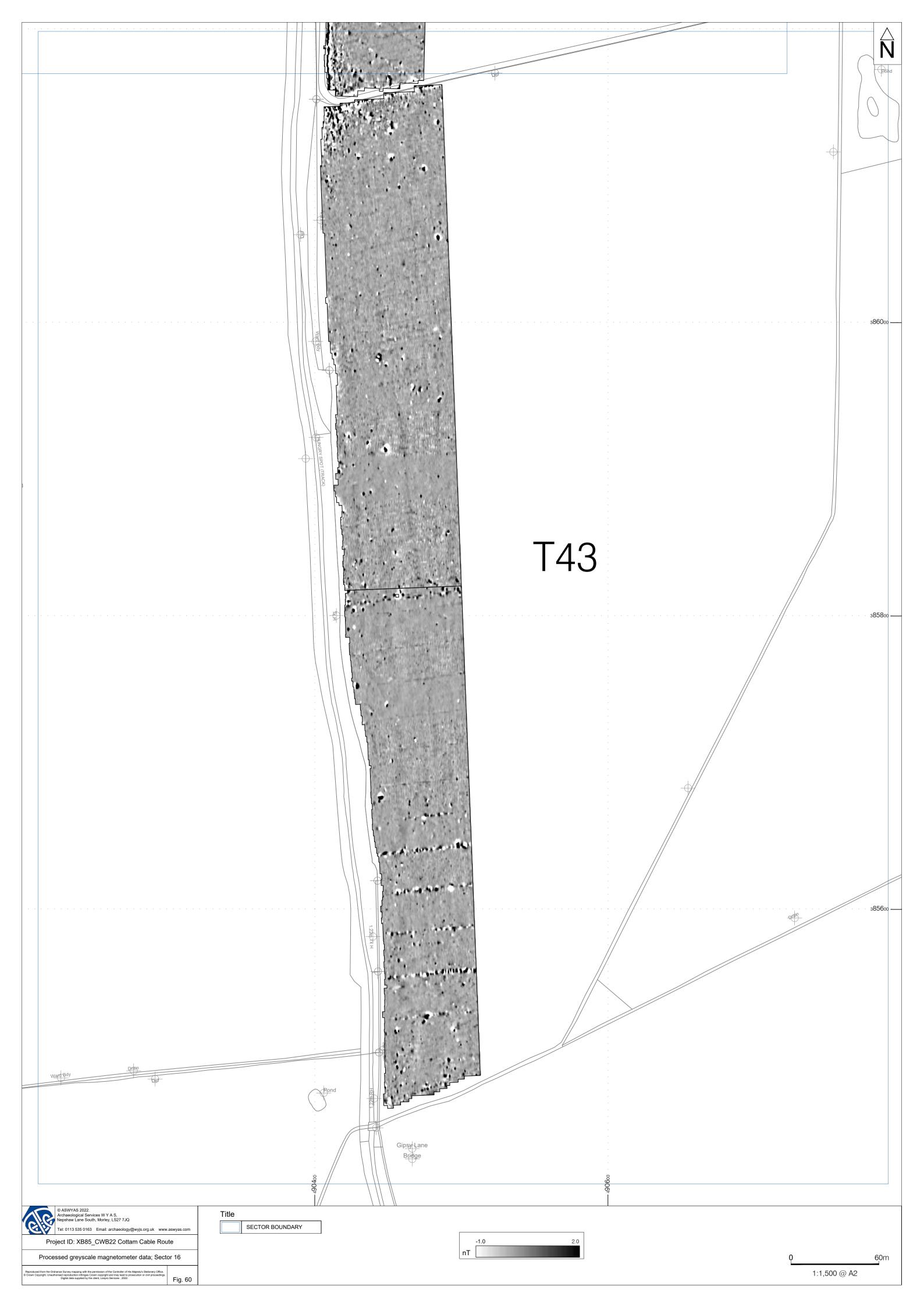










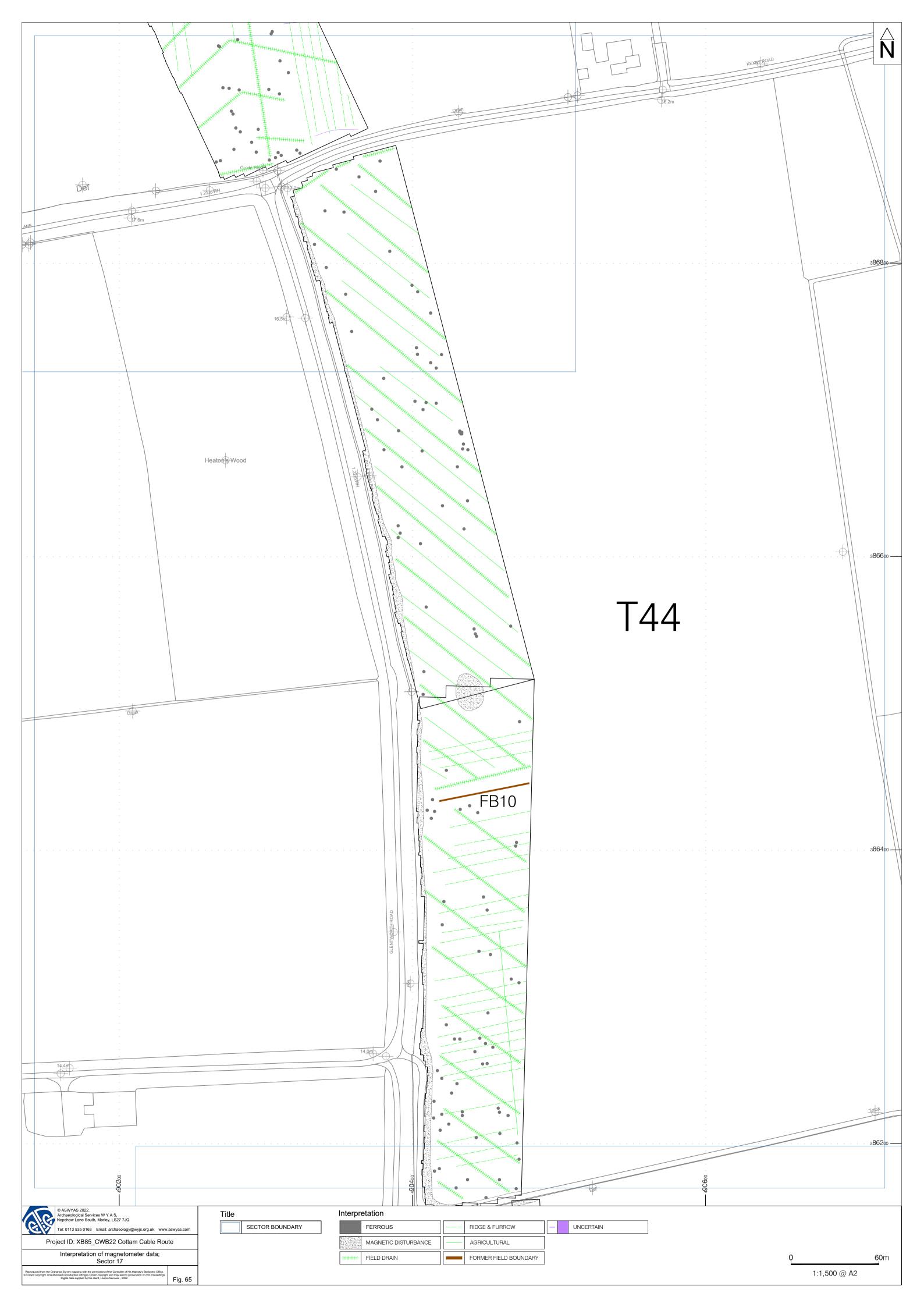


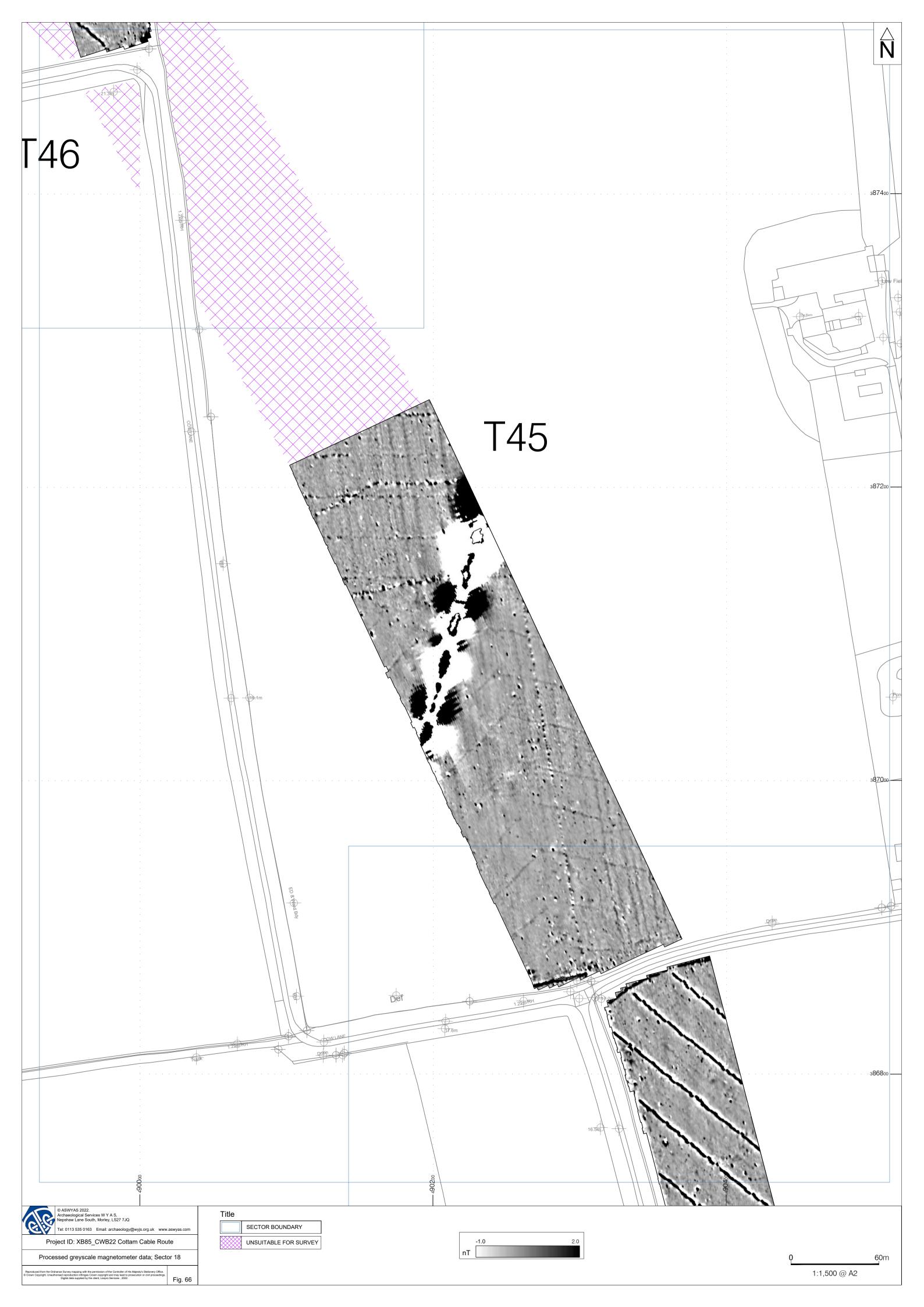


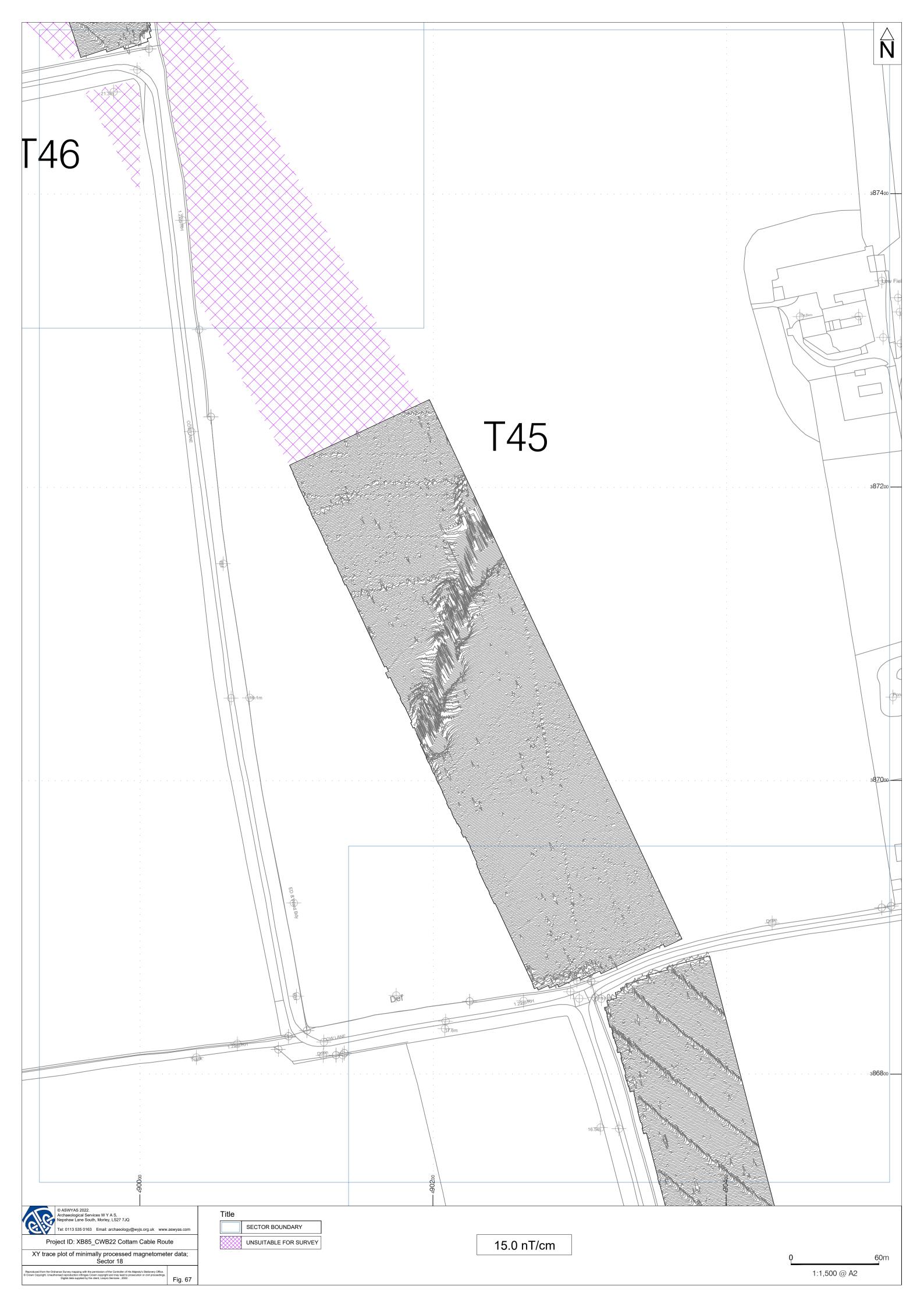




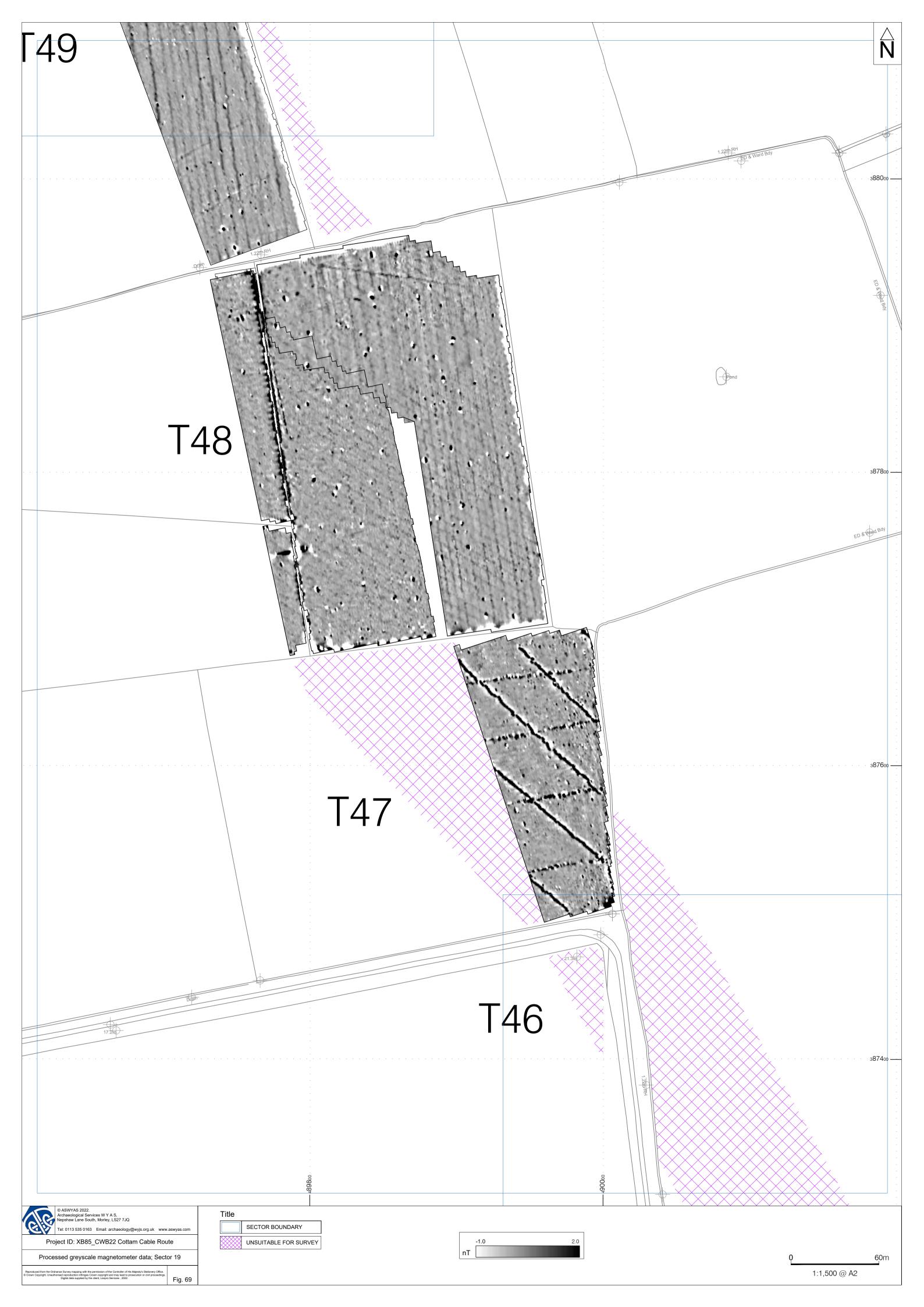


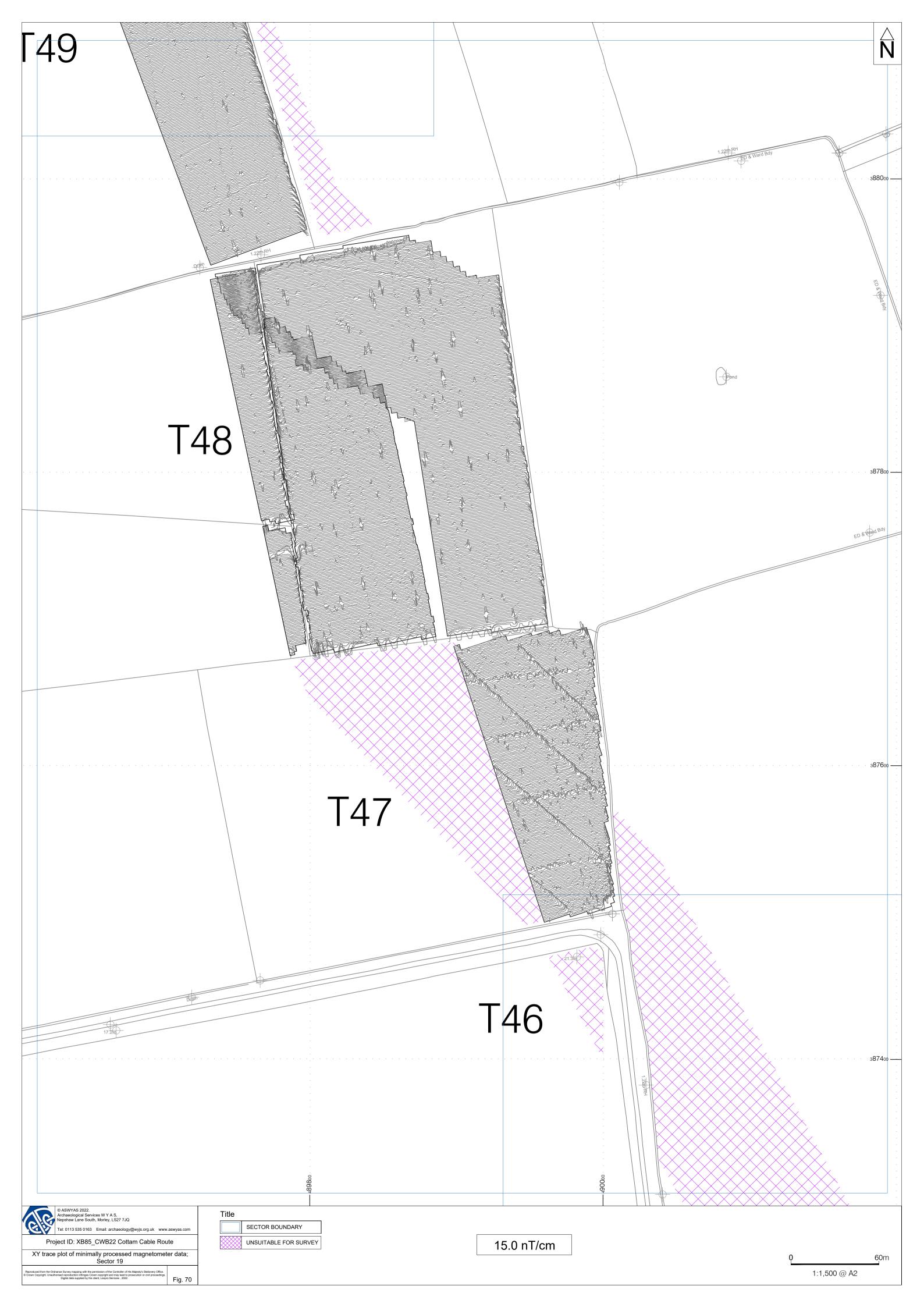




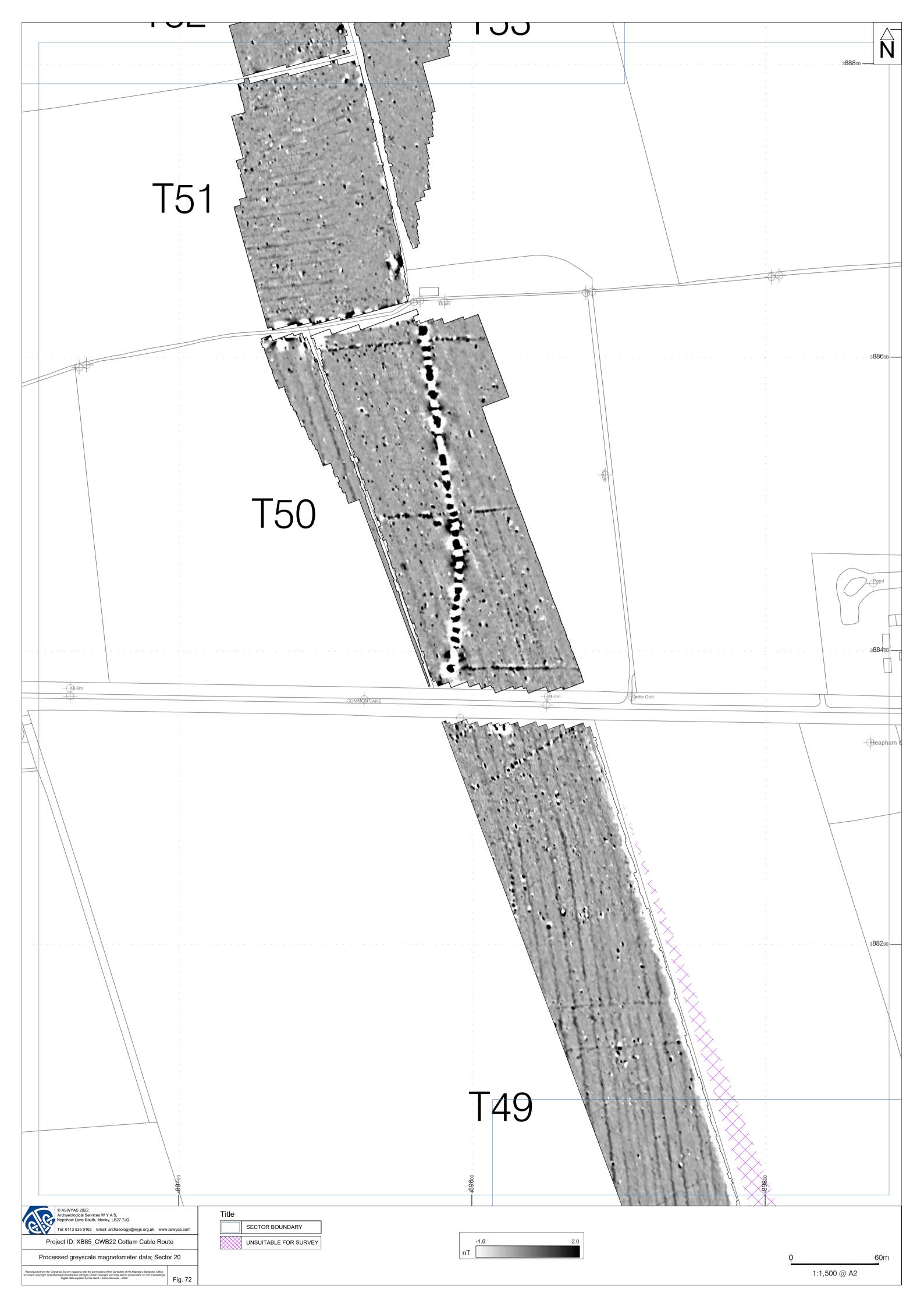


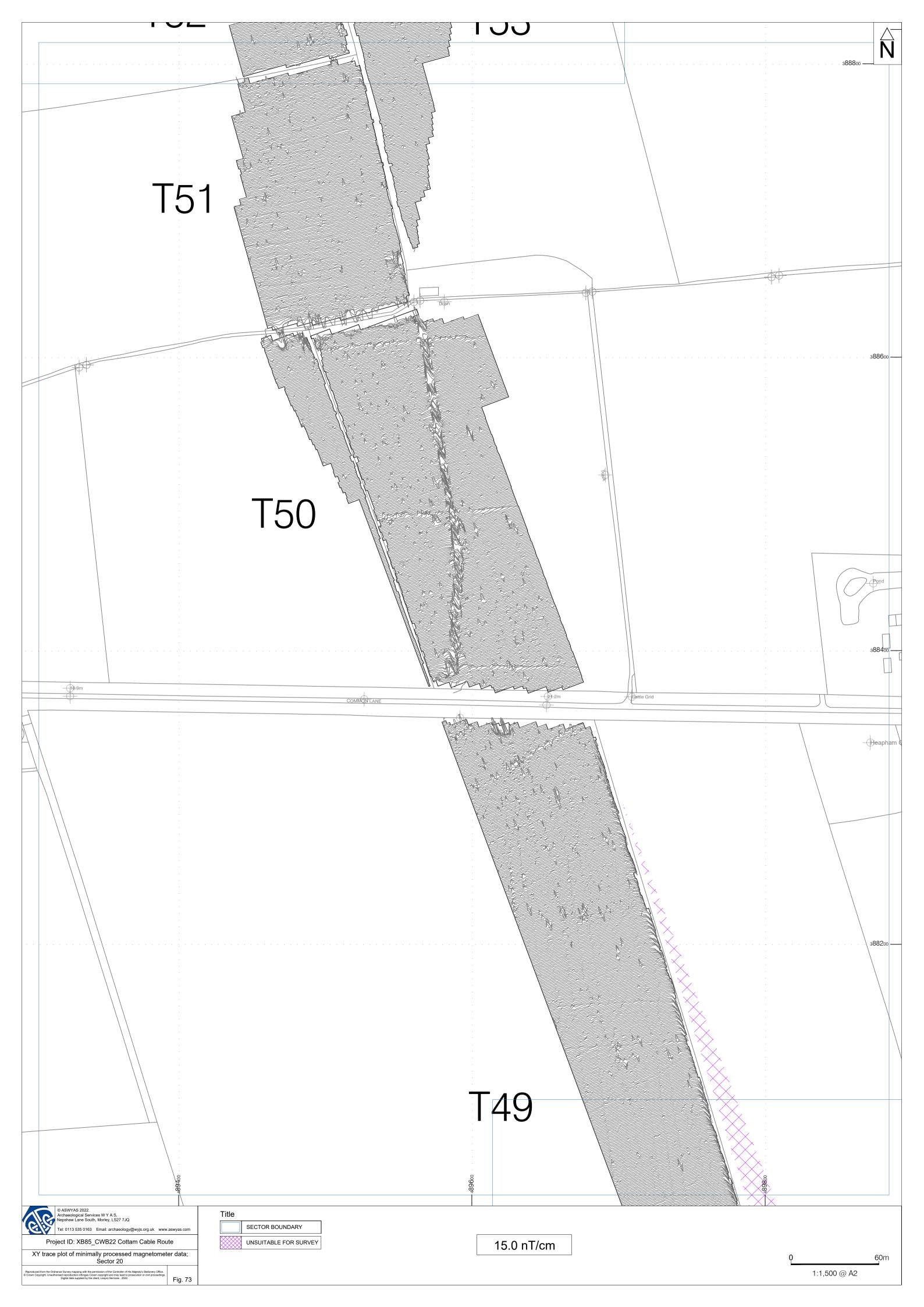




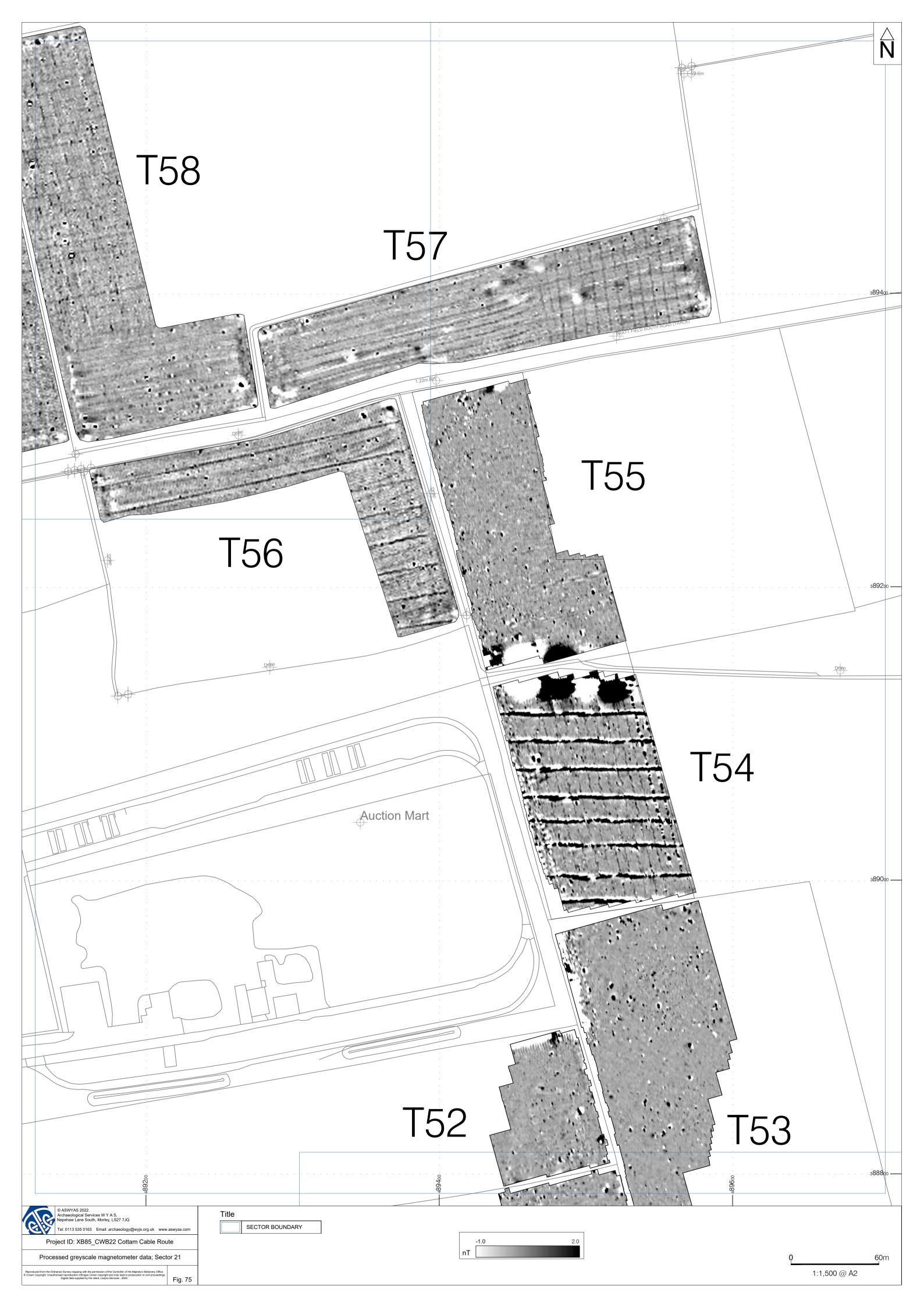


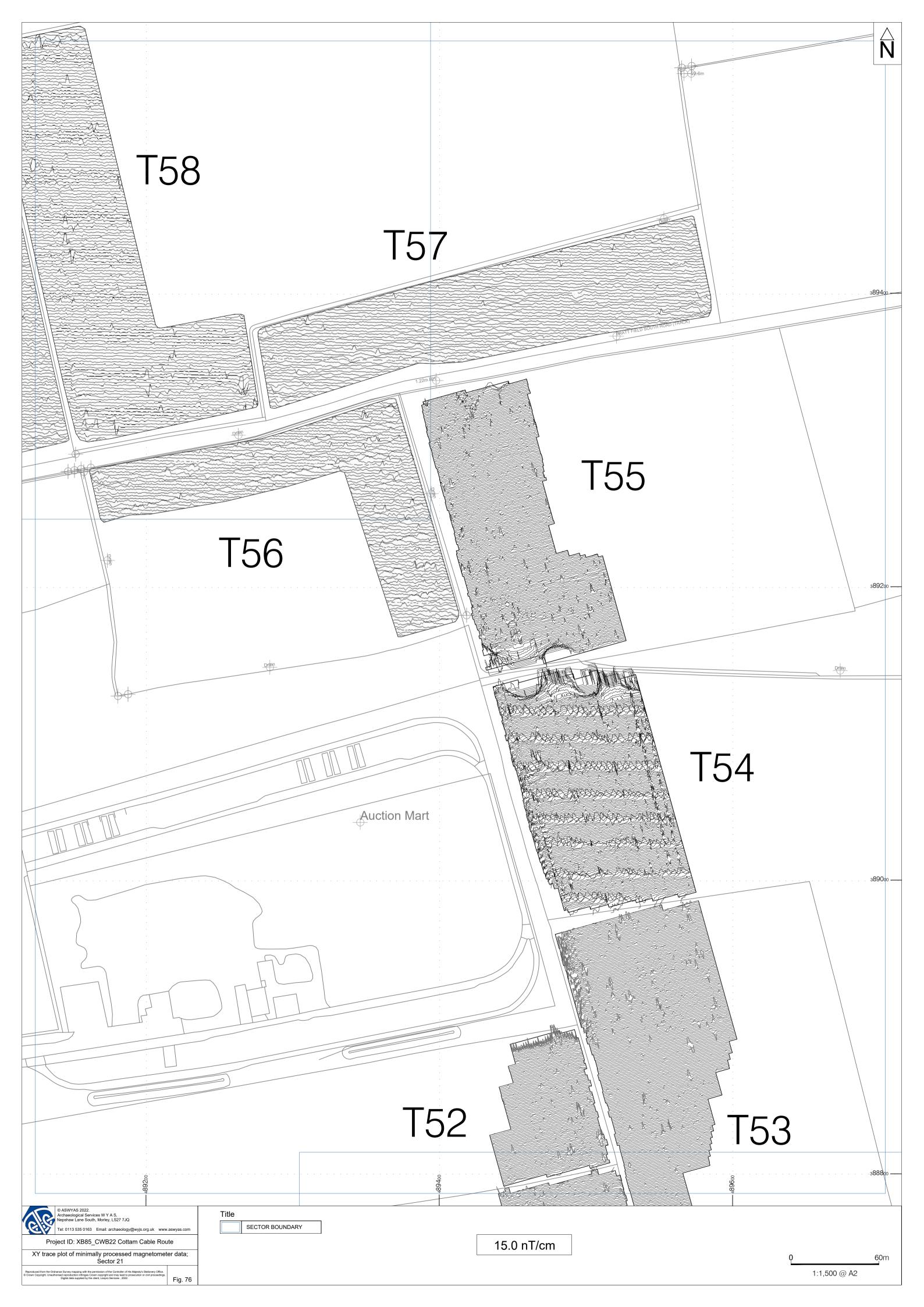










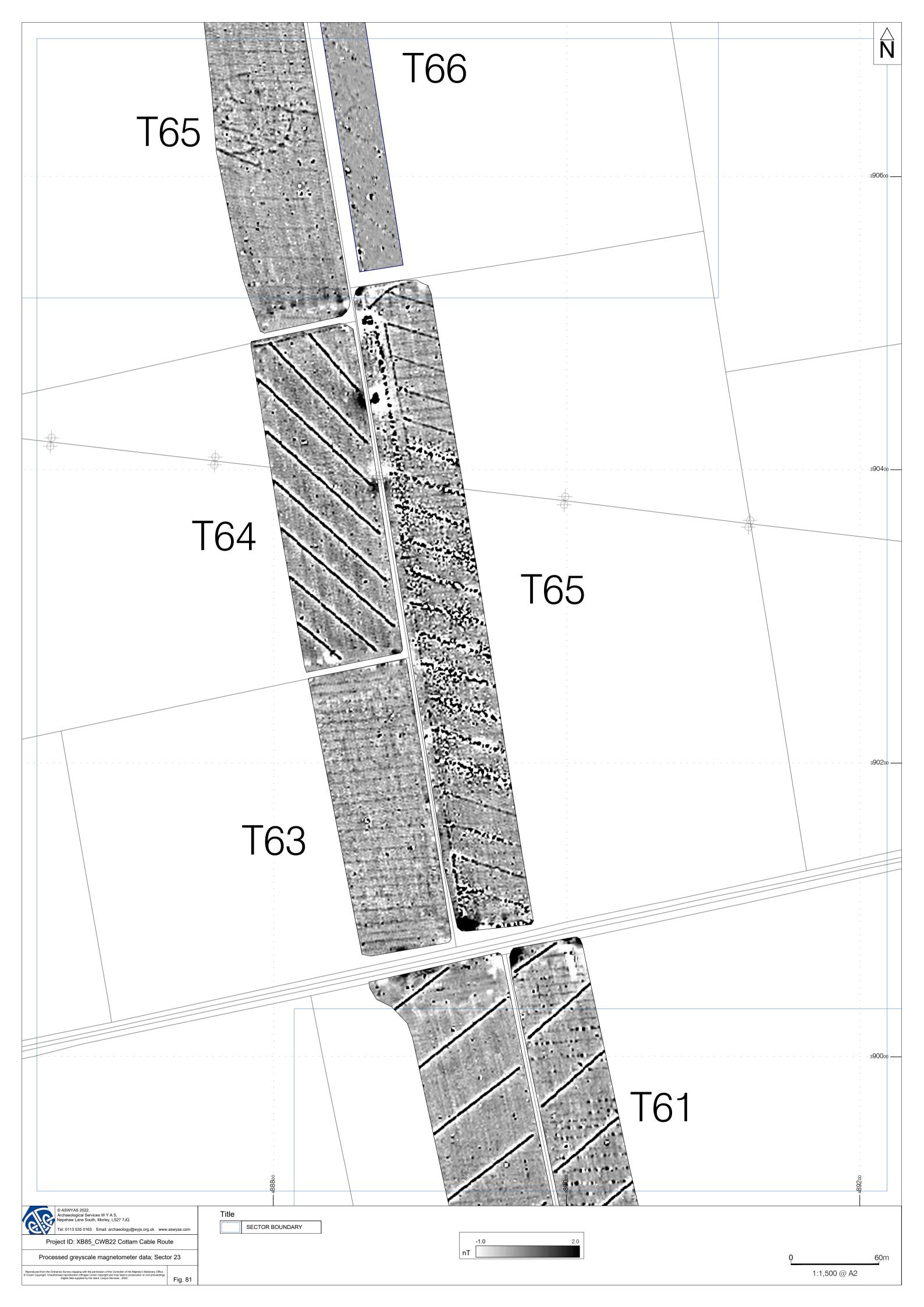


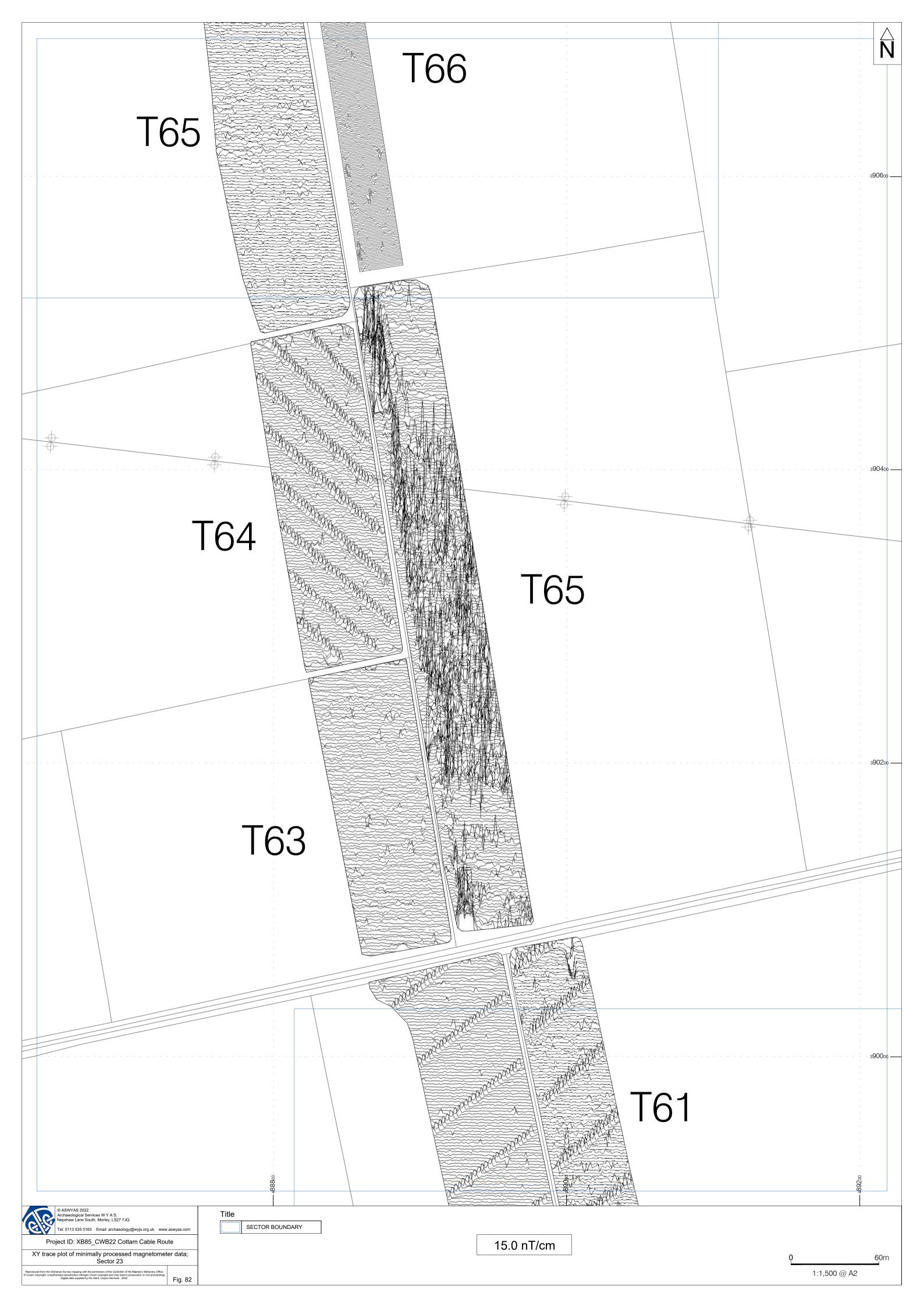


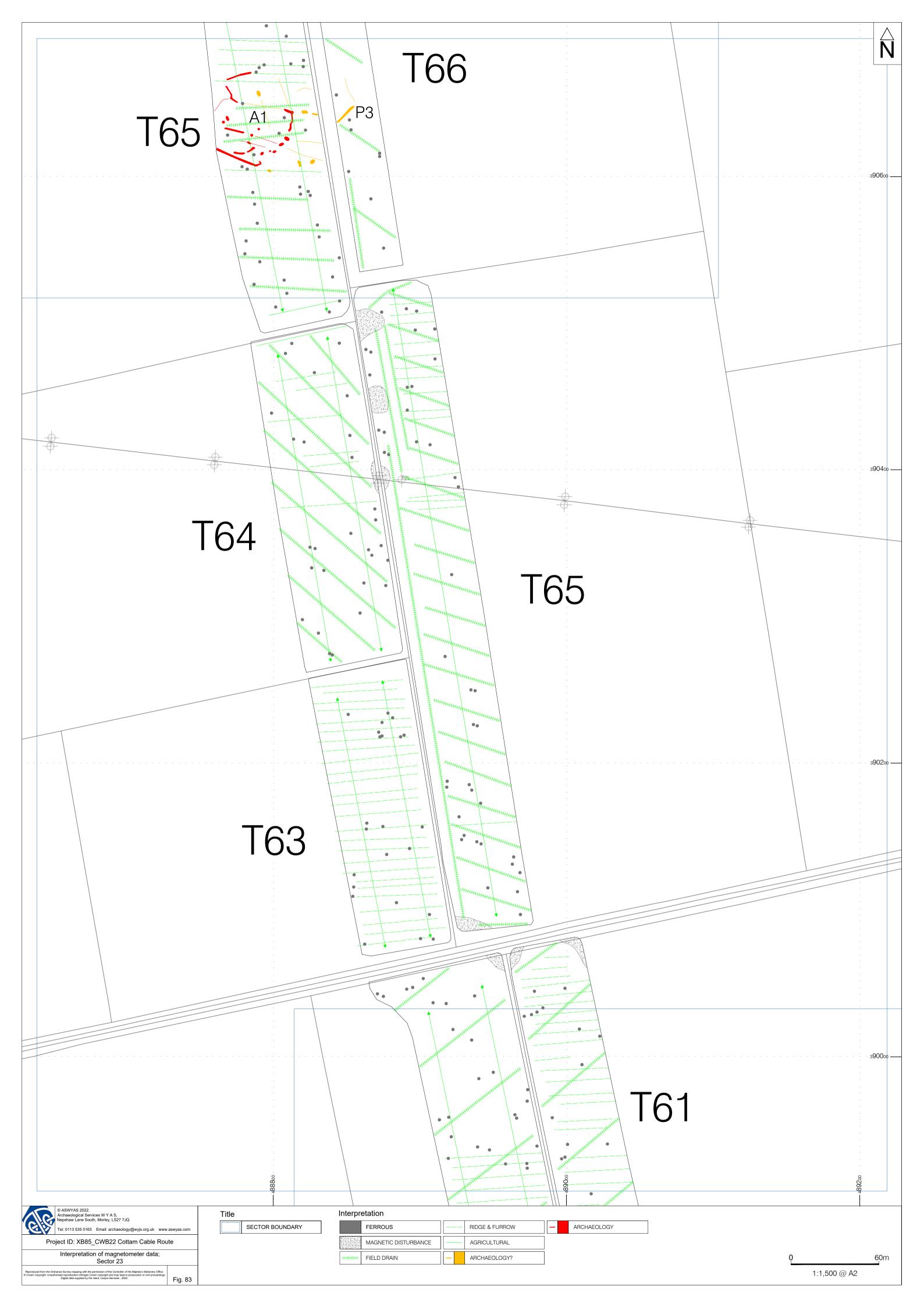








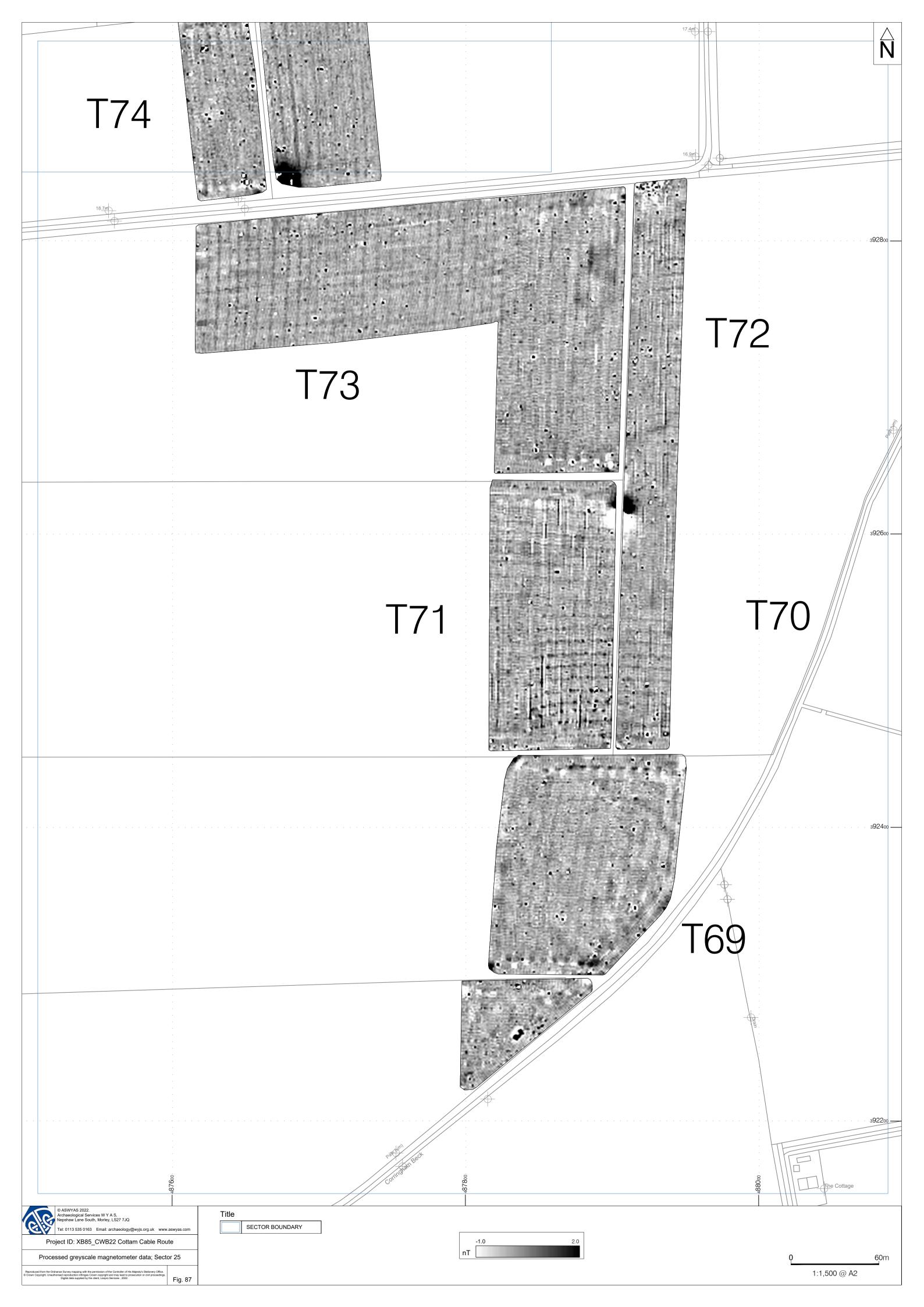




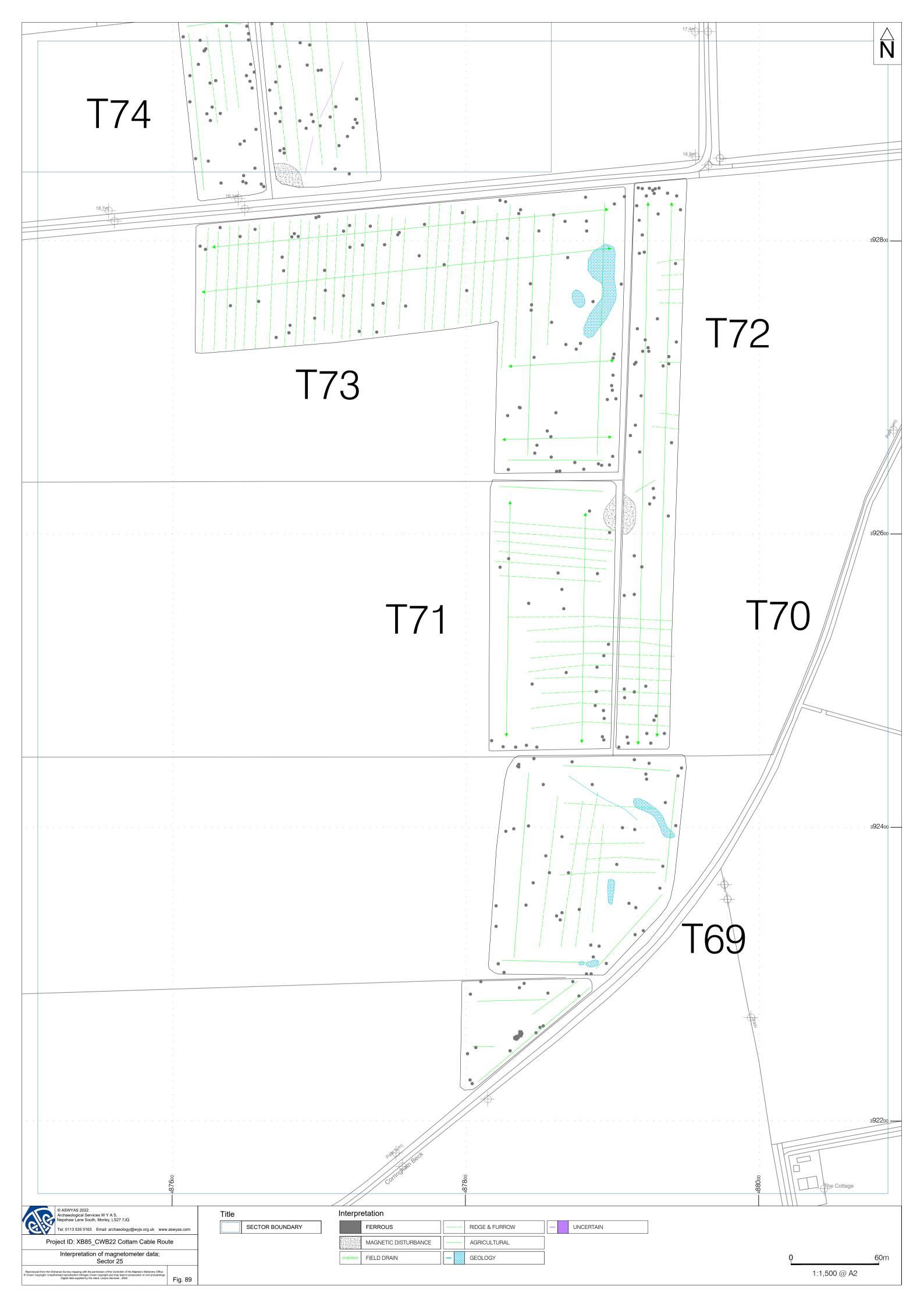






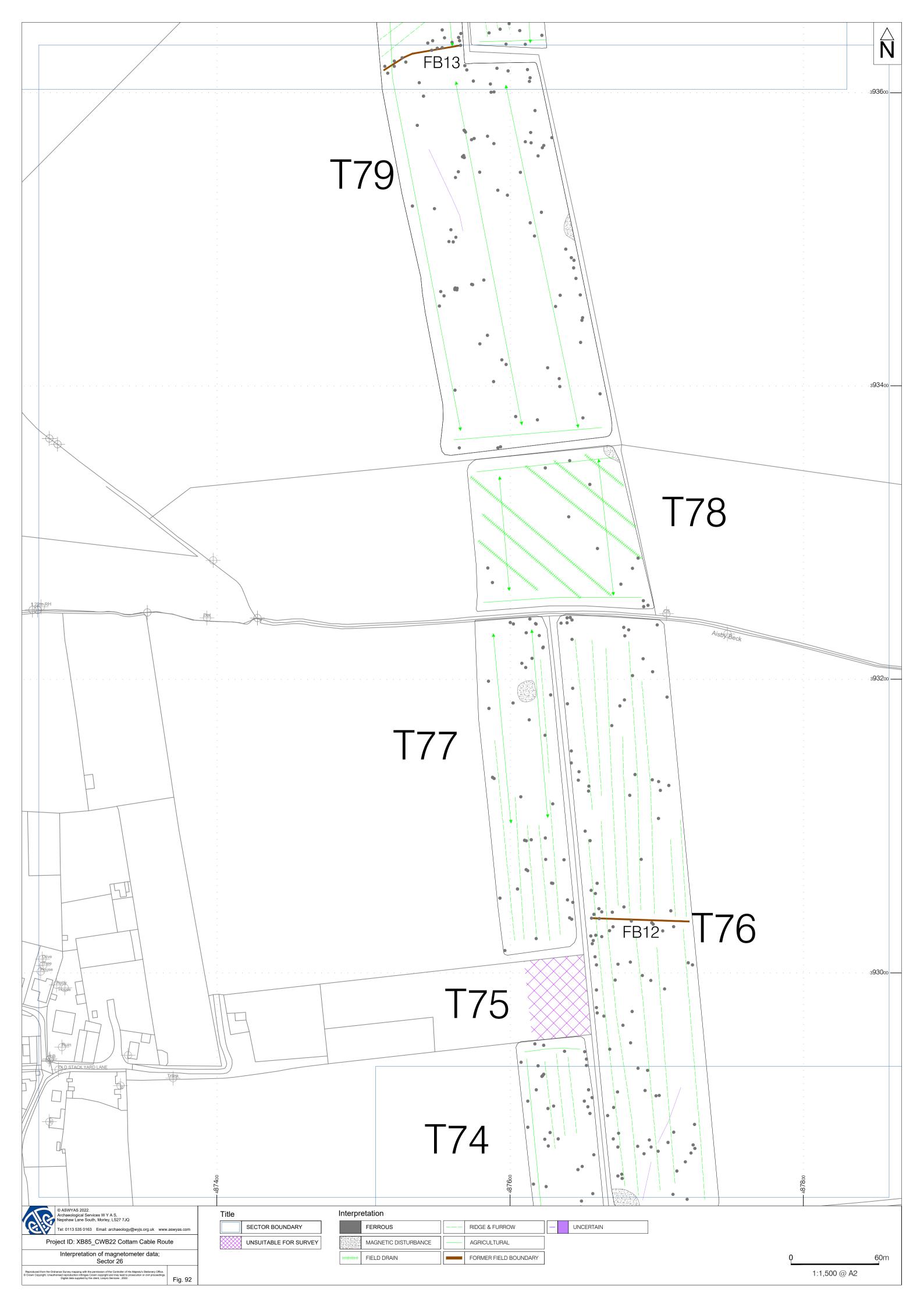


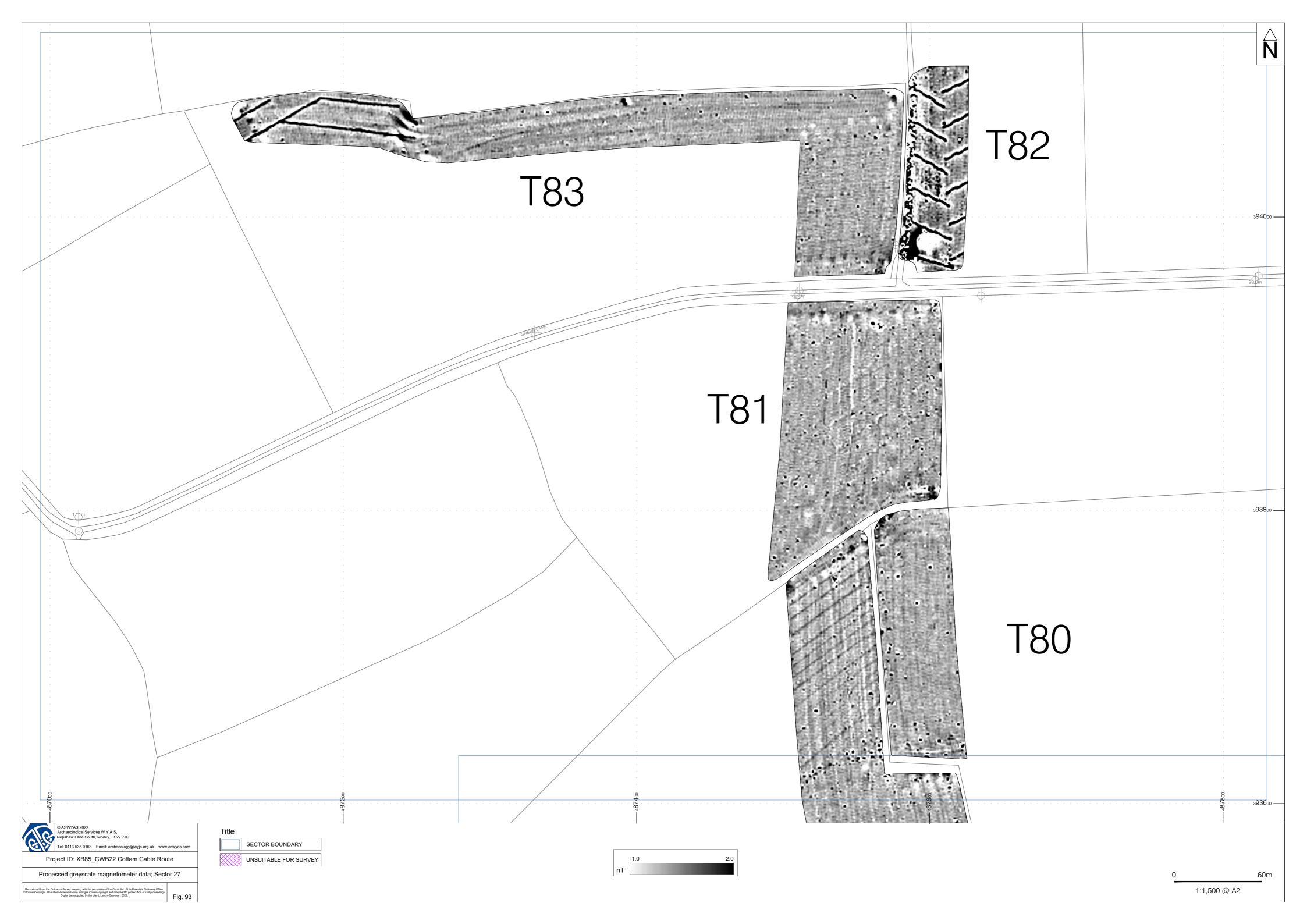


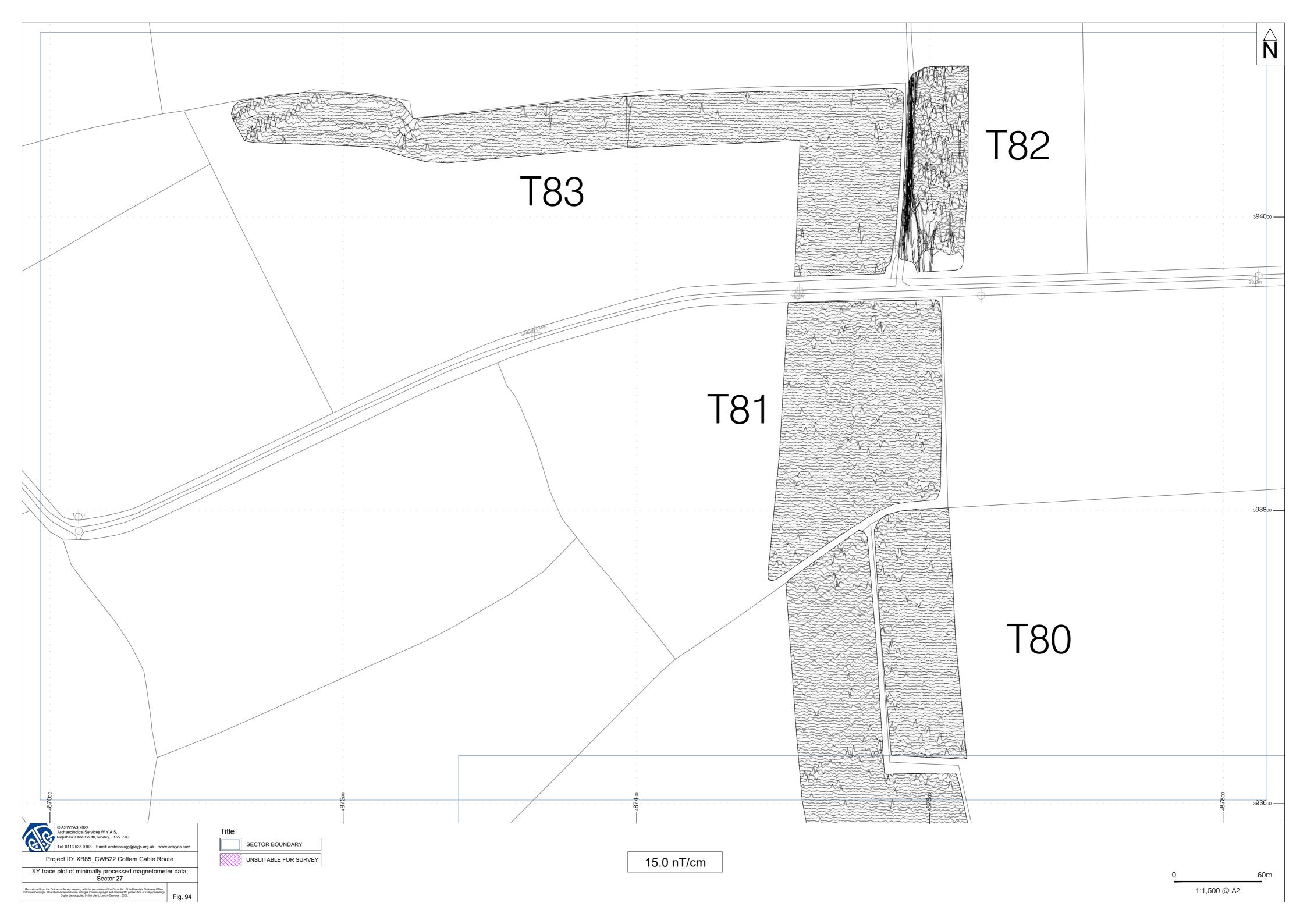




















Appendix 1: Magnetic survey - technical information

Magnetic Susceptibility and Soil Magnetism

Iron makes up about 6% of the Earth's crust and is mostly present in soils and rocks as minerals such as maghaemite and haemetite. These minerals have a weak, measurable magnetic property termed magnetic susceptibility. Human activities can redistribute these minerals and change (enhance) others into more magnetic forms. Areas of human occupation or settlement can then be identified by measuring the magnetic susceptibility of the topsoil because of the attendant increase (enhancement) in magnetic susceptibility. If the enhanced material subsequently comes to fill features, such as ditches or pits, localised isolated and linear magnetic anomalies can result whose presence can be detected by a magnetometer (fluxgate gradiometer).

In general, it is the contrast between the magnetic susceptibility of deposits filling cut features, such as ditches or pits, and the magnetic susceptibility of topsoils, subsoils and rocks into which these features have been cut, which causes the most recognisable responses. This is primarily because there is a tendency for magnetic ferrous compounds to become concentrated in the topsoil, thereby making it more magnetic than the subsoil or the bedrock. Linear features cut into the subsoil or geology, such as ditches, that have been silted up or have been backfilled with topsoil will therefore usually produce a positive magnetic response relative to the background soil levels. Discrete feature, such as pits, can also be detected. The magnetic susceptibility of a soil can also be enhanced by the application of heat and the fermentation and bacterial effects associated with rubbish decomposition. The area of enhancement is usually quite large, mainly due to the tendency of discard areas to extend beyond the limit of the occupation site itself, and spreading by the plough.

Types of Magnetic Anomaly

In the majority of instances anomalies are termed 'positive'. This means that they have a positive magnetic value relative to the magnetic background on any given site. However some features can manifest themselves as 'negative' anomalies that, conversely, means that the response is negative relative to the mean magnetic background.

Where it is not possible to give a probable cause of an observed anomaly a '?' is appended.

It should be noted that anomalies interpreted as modern in origin might be caused by features that are present in the topsoil or upper layers of the subsoil. Removal of soil to an archaeological or natural layer can therefore remove the feature causing the anomaly.

The types of response mentioned above can be divided into five main categories that are used in the graphical interpretation of the magnetic data:

Isolated dipolar anomalies (iron spikes)

These responses are typically caused by ferrous material either on the surface or in the topsoil. They cause a rapid variation in the magnetic response giving a characteristic 'spiky' trace. Although ferrous archaeological artefacts could produce this type of response, unless there is supporting evidence for an archaeological interpretation, little emphasis is normally given to such anomalies, as modern ferrous objects are common on rural sites, often being present as a consequence of manuring.

Areas of magnetic disturbance

These responses can have several causes often being associated with burnt material, such as slag waste or brick rubble or other strongly magnetised/fired material. Ferrous structures such as pylons, mesh or barbed wire fencing and buried pipes can also cause the same disturbed response. A modern origin is usually assumed unless there is other supporting information.

Linear trend

This is usually a weak or broad linear anomaly of unknown cause or date. These anomalies are often caused by agricultural activity, either ploughing or land drains being a common cause.

Areas of magnetic enhancement/positive isolated anomalies

Areas of enhanced response are characterised by a general increase in the magnetic background over a localised area whilst discrete anomalies are manifest by an increased response on two or three successive traverses. In neither instance is there the intense dipolar response characteristic exhibited by an area of magnetic disturbance or of an 'iron spike' anomaly (see above). These anomalies can be caused by infilled discrete archaeological features such as pits or post-holes or by kilns. They can also be caused by pedological variations or by natural infilled features on certain geologies. Ferrous material in the subsoil can also give a similar response. It can often therefore be very difficult to establish an anthropogenic origin without intrusive investigation or other supporting information.

Linear and curvilinear anomalies

Such anomalies have a variety of origins. They may be caused by agricultural practice (recent ploughing trends, earlier ridge and furrow regimes or land drains), natural geomorphological features such as palaeochannels or by infilled archaeological ditches.

Methodology: Gradiometer Survey

The main method of using the fluxgate gradiometer for commercial evaluations is referred to as *detailed survey* and requires the surveyor to walk at an even pace carrying the instrument within a grid system. A sample trigger automatically takes readings at predetermined points, typically at 0.25m intervals, on traverses 1m apart. These readings are stored in the memory of the instrument and are later dumped to computer for processing and interpretation.

During this survey an eight channel Sensys MX V3 system containing eight FGM650 sensors was also used which was towed across the area using an ATV. Readings were taken every 20MHz (between 0.05 and 0.1m). Data was be recorded onto a device, using a Carlson GNSS Smart antenna, for centimetre accuracy. These readings were stored in the memory of the instrument and downloaded for processing and interpretation.

Within some of the areas where a cart system could not be used, a Bartington Grad601 magnetic gradiometer was used taking readings on the 0.1nT range, at 0.25m intervals on zigzag traverses 0.5m apart within 30m by 30m square grids. The instrument was checked for electronic and mechanical drift at a common point and calibrated as necessary. The drift from zero was not logged.

The gradiometer data have been presented in this report in processed greyscale format. The data in the greyscale images have been interpolated and selectively filtered to remove the effects of drift in instrument calibration and other artificial data constructs and to maximise the clarity and interpretability of the archaeological anomalies.

Appendix 2: Survey location information

An initial survey station was established using a Trimble VRS differential Global Positioning System (Trimble R6 model). The data was geo-referenced using the geo-referenced survey station with a Trimble RTK differential Global Positioning System (Trimble R6 model). The accuracy of this equipment is better than 0.01m. The survey grids were then super-imposed onto a base map provided by the client to produce the displayed block locations. However, it should be noted that Ordnance Survey positional accuracy for digital map data has an error of 0.5m for urban and floodplain areas, 1.0m for rural areas and 2.5m for mountain and moorland areas. This potential error must be considered if co-ordinates are measured off hard copies of the mapping rather than using the digital co-ordinates.

Archaeological Services WYAS cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party.

Appendix 3: Geophysical archive

The geophysical archive comprises:-

- an archive disk containing compressed (WinZip 8) files of the raw data, report text (Microsoft Word 2013), and graphics files (Adobe Illustrator CS2 and AutoCAD 2022) files; and
- a full copy of the report.

At present the archive is held by Archaeological Services WYAS although it is anticipated that it may eventually be lodged with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). Brief details may also be forwarded for inclusion on the English Heritage Geophysical Survey Database after the contents of the report are deemed to be in the public domain (i.e. available for consultation in the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record).

Appendix 4: Oasis form

Summary for archaeol11-510500

OASIS ID (UID)	archaeol11-510500
Project Name	Geophysical Survey at Cottam Cable Roue
Sitename	Cottam Cable Roue
Activity type	Geophysical Survey, MAGNETOMETRY SURVEY
Project Identifier(s)	Coophydical Galvey, Willer Towner Transcription
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Pre application
Organisation Responsible for work	Archaeological Services WYAS
Project Dates	11-Apr-2022 - 07-Oct-2022
Location	Cottam Cable Roue
	NGR : SK 85090 81830
	LL: 53.3265588662344, -0.723897965855773
A desiriate ation Annua	12 Fig : 485090,381830
Administrative Areas	Country : England
	County: Lincolnshire
	District : West Lindsey
	Parish : Marton
Project Methodology	The study site was surveyed using either a cart-based survey or handheld survey. The cart-based survey was undertaken using an eight channel SenSYS MX V3 system containing eight FGM650 sensors. Readings are taken every 20MHz (between 0.05 and 0.1m). Data were recorded onto a device, using a Carlson GNSS Smart antenna, for centimetre accuracy. These readings were stored in the memory of the instrument and downloaded for processing and interpretation. DLMGPS and MAGNETO software, alongside bespoke in-house software was used to process and present the data.
	using Bartington Grad601 magnetic gradiometers. These were employed taking readings at 0.25m intervals on zig-zag traverses 1.0m apart within 30m by 30m grids, so that 3600 readings were recorded in each grid. These readings were stored in the memory of the instrument and later downloaded to computer for processing and interpretation. Bespoke in-house software was used to process and present the data.
Project Results	
Keywords	Settlement - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	
HER	Lincolnshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	
HER Identifiers	
Archives	