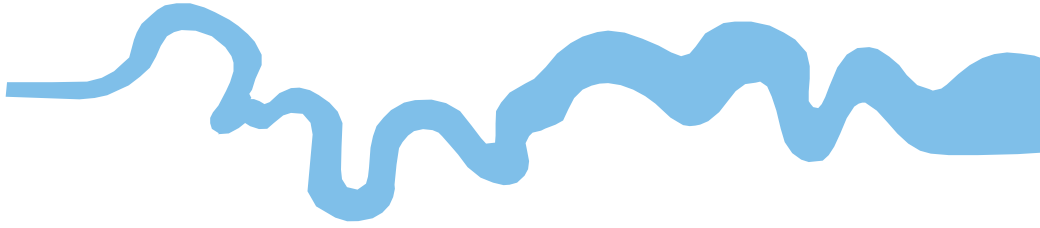


T V A S



EAST MIDLANDS

**Land to the north of Whitecross Lane, Burton Gorse,
Sleaford, Lincolnshire**

**Archaeological Evaluation
Phase 2**

by Josh Hargreaves

Site Code: BGS21/28

(TF 0940 4320)

Land to the North of White Cross Lane, Burton Gorse, Sleaford, Lincolnshire

**An Archaeological Evaluation Phase 2
for Armour Heritage Limited**

by Josh Hargreaves

TVAS East Midlands

Site Code BGS 21/28

**November 2021
Revised March 2022**

Summary

Site name: Land to the North of Whitecross Lane, Burton Gorse, Sleaford, Lincolnshire

Grid reference: TF 0940 4320

Site activity: Archaeological Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 27th October-3rd November 2021

Project coordinator: Jo Pine

Site supervisor: Joshua Hargreaves

Site code: BGS 21/28

Area of site: c. 50.3ha

OASIS reference: thamesva1-421939

Summary of results: The second Phase, eight-trench evaluation expanded upon features identified during evaluation Phase 1, and helped to characterise and identify the extent of the archaeology found in the south-western part of field 3 of the proposed development site. The features recorded were ditches, gullies, pits and furrows. The trenches contained archaeological deposits not recorded by the geophysical survey, just as were in trench 15 of Phase 1. The features observed could not be dated due to a lack of recovered material culture but it is likely that at least some may belong to the Bronze Age or Iron Age occupation suggested by the Phase 1 trenching on the basis of the small amount of pottery from that work.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at TVAS East Midlands, Wellingborough and will be deposited at a Lincolnshire museum in due course with accession code LCNCC2021.20.

*This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder. All TVAS unpublished fieldwork reports are available on our website:
www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp.*

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford ✓ 30.11.21
	Steve Preston ✓ 30.11.21

Land to the North of White Cross Lane, Burton Gorse, Sleaford, Lincolnshire An Archaeological Evaluation

by Joshua Hargreaves

Report 21/28b

Introduction

This report documents the results of a second Phase of archaeological field evaluation carried out on land to the north of Whitecross Lane, Burton Gorse, Sleaford, Lincolnshire (TF 0940 4320) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Ms Sue Farr, of Armour Heritage Limited; Foghamshire Timber Yard, Foghamshire Lane, Trudoxhill, Frome, Somerset, BA11 5DG on behalf of their client.

Planning consent (19/0863/FUL) has been granted by North Kesteven District Council for the construction of a solar farm and associated infrastructure. The consent is subject to a condition that an archaeological trial trench evaluation and any subsequent mitigation necessary is carried out. This is in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2019), and the District Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Ms Denise Drury, Senior Historic Environment Officer at Heritage Lincolnshire, the archaeological adviser to North Kesteven District Council.

The Phase 2 fieldwork was undertaken by Joshua Hargreaves and Stacey Smith, between 27th October and 3rd November 2021 and the site code is BGS 21/28. The archive is presently held at TVAS East Midlands, Wellingborough and will be deposited at a suitable museum in Lincolnshire with accession code LCNCC2021.20.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located around 2.3km south-east of Sleaford and 3km west of Heckington in the North Kesteven district of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The site consists of a basically rectangular parcel of land which contains six agricultural fields making up an area of c.50.3ha (Fig. 2). The site is located to the north of Whitecross Lane and is accessed by a metalled track to the west of Burton Gorse Plantation. The fields (1-6) are divided by low hedges on three sides, with the south sides bounded by the farm track. The Phase 2 trenches were all located in Field 3, to the west of the site centre. The general topography of the site consists of a gentle upward slope from west to east from 10m to 15m above Ordnance Datum. The underlying geology of the majority of the site is mapped as Oxford Clay Formation: Mudstone (BGS 1996). This geology was observed within all the trenches.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site was highlighted in a desk-based assessment (AH 2019), which concluded that there was moderate potential for Prehistoric, Medieval and Post-Medieval archaeology within the boundaries of the site, summarized below.

A Bronze Age ditch with what was potentially a cremation urn, was identified during excavations associated with a gas pipeline. An Iron Age enclosure close to Mount Lane, was located almost 1km north of the site. Late Iron Age and Roman remains have been identified south-west of the site at Saltbox Farm, during an archaeological watching brief. Sleaford was both a tribal centre and home to a mint for the Corieltauvi from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD.

Several features of Roman date are recorded nearby, including the route of a Roman road to the west of the site. A cropmark almost 1km north-west of the site potentially marks a second Roman road. Various roadside remains include evidence for a cremation and inhumation burial, enclosure and field system, identified during a watching brief.

The site is located within the historic parish of Kirkby la Thorpe. The village initially comprised two separate settlements and is first recorded in Domesday Book of 1086 where it is identified as *Chirchebi* when the lands were recorded as under the ownership variously of the King, the Bishop of Durham, Gilbert de Gand and Coulsuain. Kirkby is surrounded by extensive and well documented earthwork remains relating to the shrunken medieval settlement, including house platforms, yards, ponds and ridge and furrow. A potential early medieval meeting place is marked by a stone on Beacon Hill. To the west of the site is the Scheduled site of Mareham Grange with possible deserted village remains. The site includes the buried remains of a 12th century moated grange which belonged to Sempringham Priory. Medieval pottery scatters have been recorded in fields nearby.

Post-medieval activity close to the site includes the former Burton Gorse Farm still visible as debris and occasional upstanding sections of wall, and the still working Bellhouse Farm. Post-medieval pottery and boundary ditch have been recorded.

Within the site itself, a magnetometer survey (APS 2020) identified anomalies interpreted as of mainly modern and agricultural origin (Fig. 2) but some of which may relate to ridge and furrow. Of most relevance to the Phase 2 trenching, was a small circular positive anomaly in the south of Field 3, also thought probably to be agricultural. It was suggested that a weak positive linear anomaly in Field 3 it could be a ditch or the result of machinery tracking across the area (Fig. 4).

Phase 1 evaluation

A Phase 1 of evaluation was undertaken in February 2021 (Hargreaves and Boot 2021). The evaluation revealed potential archaeological features in nine of the twenty trenches excavated (Trenches 1, 3, 4, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17 and 19). The features recorded took the form of ditches, gullies, pits and postholes. The features that can be dated appear to indicate prehistoric (Bronze Age and Iron Age) occupation on site together with a medieval and or/post-medieval field system.

Two concentrations of archaeological features were identified. One concentration was recorded in the north of Field 1, in Trenches 3 and 19, in the form of ditches and pits; but all were undated. The other concentration was in Field 3 where archaeological deposits were recorded over a large area across Trenches 1, 3, 4, 10, 11, 14, 15 and 17. Some of the features recorded in Field 3 corresponded with geophysical anomalies previously identified, particularly a circular anomaly targeted by trench 1. Two curvilinear ditches were recorded which correspond with this anomaly and these ditches contained a small assemblage of probable later Iron Age pottery. It is possible this circular ditch is the site of an Iron Age house. Ditches recorded in trenches 4, 11 and 15 also correspond with plotted geophysical anomalies.

Some other trenches contained archaeological features that were not visible in the geophysical survey. One such in Field 3 was trench 15, where archaeological features were recorded along the majority of the trench. One feature in this trench contained pottery of probable later Iron Age date whilst the remaining features could not be dated. Similarly, in trench 17, where no geophysical anomalies were identified, three ditches and a large pit were recorded. One of these ditches contained a single sherd of probable Bronze Age pottery.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development. All works were to be carried out in such a manner as would not compromise the integrity of the archaeological features or deposits that would be best suited for investigation under conditions pertaining to full excavation.

The specific aims of this project were:

- to clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the site that may be impacted by development;
- to identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the site;
- to assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits;

to produce a report which will present the results of the evaluation in such a detail as to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the site's archaeological potential; and

to facilitate production of a mitigation strategy for the project; and to relate (where appropriate) the archaeological results to their local, county and regional (Cooper 2006) context informed by the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework and regional research agenda (Knight *et al.* 2012).

to expand upon the results of Phase 1 of evaluation, in particular clarifying and recording the extent of the archaeological concentration in field 3.

It was proposed to excavate a total of 8 trenches, each measuring between 20m and 30m in length and 2m wide (7 x 30m trenches and 1 x 20m trench), positioned around the second concentration of archaeological features found in Field 3 during the Phase 1 trenching. These trenches aimed to try and establish the extent of the archaeology as well as any dating evidence. The trenches were to be dug by a 360⁰-type tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under supervision of an experienced archaeologist. Any features uncovered were to be cleaned, excavated and recorded using the appropriate hand tools.

Results

All eight trenches were dug in the intended locations (Figs 2 and 3); as they were 1.80m wide, trench lengths were extended to compensate. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. The excavated features are summarized in Appendix 2.

The stratigraphy in all trenches consisted of 0.16–0.19m of topsoil which was a dark grey brown silty clay, above a medium greyish brown clay subsoil which was 0.20–0.38m deep and overlay the light reddish-brown clay natural geology. Furrows were not drawn on the landscape plans as these were not visible at ground level.

Trench 21 (Figs 2, 3, 4 and 6; Pl. 1)

Trench 21 was aligned north-south and was 33.1m long and 0.37m deep. At 12.6m from the southern end of the trench a pit (110) was recorded. This had gradual shallow sides and a slightly rounded base, with a width of 0.47m and a depth of 0.15m. It was filled with a dark brown silty clay (170) with no inclusions. No finds were recovered from this feature. At 15.8m the first of two furrows were identified; this was investigated in trench 22 as furrow 111.

In the middle segment of this trench at 18.8m from the southern end was a gully (112) on an E-W alignment with a width of 0.74m and a depth of 0.11m. It was filled with a mid greyish brown silty clay (172) but no finds were recovered from this feature. Just 1m to the north, shallow ditch 113 was 1.6m wide and 0.29m deep, with steep sides and a flat base, it was filled with a mid reddish brown silty clay (173) with very rare charcoal inclusions. Ditch 113 had an unknown relationship with pit 114 which was 0.21m deep and had gradual

sides with a concave base. Its fill was a mid reddish brown silty clay (174) with no inclusions. Pit 114 also had an unknown relation with another pit (119) just to the north. Pit 119 was 0.17m deep and had gradual sides and a concave base; it was filled with a mid greyish brown silty clay (179) and its relationship with ditch 115 was unclear. Ditch 115 was parallel to ditch 113 and gully 112, was 0.27m deep and at least 2m wide, aligned east-west with steep sides and slightly concave base, and a fill of mid greyish brown silty clay (175).

Ditch 115 was cut by furrow 116 (not established in section but clear in plan) at 26m from the southern end of the trench. Furrow 116 was 2.5m wide and 0.19m deep, filled with a dark greyish brown with silty clay and contained a land drain. On the north side of the furrow, at 28.5m from the southern end of the trench, furrow 116 cut pit 117 (again clear in plan though not discernible in section). It seems most probably that furrow 116 was the linear anomaly visible in the geophysical survey across trenches 21, 15 and 25. Pit 117 was 0.38m deep and had a width of 1.01m with steep sides and a concave base. Pit 117 was filled with a mid greyish brown silty clay (177) with very rare charcoal and occasional small gravel. No finds were recovered from any of these features.

Ditch 118 was recorded 29m from the southern end of the trench, parallel with all the other ditches in this trench. With a width of 1.15m and a depth of 0.31m it had a concave base and steep sides. It was filled with a mid greyish brown silty clay (178) with rare gravel inclusions. It had no visible relationship with pit (117) and no finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 22 (Figs 2, 3, 4, and 6; Pl. 2)

Trench 22 was aligned east-west, extending westwards from the middle of Trench 21, and was 19m long and 0.37m deep. A furrow (111) was recorded running down the length of the trench just off an east-west alignment. This furrow entered the trench at 7.8m from the west and continued along its entire length and into trench 21. It was 0.16m in depth and 2.5m wide with steep side and a flat slightly irregular base. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty clay (171) with no inclusions. No finds were recovered from this trench. Nothing obviously corresponding to this furrow was apparent in trenches 15 or 25 to the east.

Trench 23 (Figs 2, 3, 4 and 6; Pl. 3)

Trench 23 was aligned east-west and was 34.1m long and 0.41m deep. A ditch (121) was aligned NW-SE at 3.5m from the western end of the trench. It had a width of 1.27m and a depth of 0.39m with a concave base and steep sides. Its fill was a mid reddish brown silty clay (181) with occasional charcoal inclusions, and a single small sherd of pottery weighing less than 2 grams was recovered from sieving the soil sample from this fill.

At 9.1m from the western end of the trench was pit 120. It was 0.5m in diameter and 0.16m deep, filled with a mid greyish brown silty brown (180) with no inclusions and no finds. Gully 123 was recorded 12.2m from

the western end of the trench, roughly parallel to ditch 121. It had a width of 0.37m and a depth of 0.20m and had steep sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid reddish brown silty clay (183) with no inclusions. Gully 123 cut an apparent linear feature 122, which was clearly visible in plan but upon investigation appeared to have no form and is most likely geological. Its fill was a light greyish brown clay (182) with no inclusions. No finds were recovered from these features.

Trench 24 (Figs 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8; Pl. 4)

Trench 24 was aligned SE-NW and was 32.6m long and 0.45m deep. At the north-western end of the trench a slightly curving ditch (137) was recorded, on an E-W alignment for 3.4m before continuing beyond the trench to north and east. It had a width of 1.20m and a depth of 0.25m with steep sides and a concave base. Ditch 137 was filled with a mid reddish brown silty clay (197) with occasional charcoal inclusions.

Ditch 138 was aligned NE-SW at 5.15m from the NW end of the trench. It had steep sides and a concave base and was filled with a mid reddish brown silty clay (198) with occasional fine gravel inclusions. Ditch 139 entered at 9m from the NW end of the trench on a N-S alignment extending for 1.0m, before terminating. This was 0.6m wide and 0.27m deep. It was filled with a dark brownish grey clayey silt (199).

Ditch 140 entered the trench at 9.5m from the NW end on a N-S alignment. It was 1.8m wide and 0.29m deep with steep sides and a slightly concave base, filled with a dark brownish grey clayey silt (250).

Furrow 141 entered the trench at 13.3m from the north-western end of the trench and was on rough E-W alignment. This furrow was filled with a dark brownish grey clayey silt (251) with small inclusions of modern brick and was not excavated in this trench. Pit 142 emerged into the trench from the southern baulk at 16.8m from the north-western end. It has a visible width of 2m and a depth of 0.14m with shallow sides and a flat base. Its fill was a dark brownish grey clayey silt (252) with very rare inclusions of charcoal. Ditch 143 was 18.8m from the north-western end of the trench, aligned roughly N-S with a width of 1.5m and a depth of 0.17m. With shallow gradual sides and a concave base, it was filled with a dark greyish brown clayey silt (253).

At 22.9m from the NW end of trench, ditch 144 was 1.6m wide with a depth of 0.19m and had steep sides and a slightly concave base. It was filled with a mid greyish brown clayey silt (254) with no inclusions. Ditch 144 had an uncertain relationship with curvilinear ditch 145, which had a width of approximately 1m and a depth of 0.15m. Ditch 145 was filled with a mid greyish brown clayey silt (255) with no inclusions. Ditch 146 was recorded 28.5m from the NW end of the trench and was aligned roughly SW-NE. It had a width of 2.7m and a depth of 0.28m and was filled with a dark greyish brown clayey silt (256).

Apart from modern brick (noted but not retained) in the furrow, no finds were recovered from any of the features in this trench.

Trench 25 (Figs 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7; Pls 5, 9, 11 and 12)

Trench 25 was aligned north-south and was 31.8m long and 0.38m deep. No finds were recovered from any of the numerous features in this trench. At the southern end of the trench a ditch (124) was recorded on a rough SW-NE alignment. It was 1.15m wide with a depth of 0.22m. It had an uncertain stratigraphic relationship with ditch 125 which was at right angles to it, roughly NW-SE. Ditch 125 had steep sides and a slightly concave base with a width of 0.75m and a depth of 0.15m. Both features were filled with a mid reddish brown clayey silt (184 and 185 respectively) with no inclusions. Ditch 126 (Pl. 12) was recorded at 9.2m from the southern end of the trench. It had a width of 1.6m and a depth of 0.4m with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill was a dark greyish brown clayey silt (186) with rare inclusions of charcoal.

Ditch 127 was on a roughly E-W alignment at 11.05m from the southern end of the trench. It had a width of 2.5m and a depth of 0.31m with steep sides and a flat slightly irregular base. It was filled with a mid greyish brown clayey silt (187) with occasional charcoal.

Ditch 128 was aligned roughly NW-SE and was 1.4m wide and 0.28m deep, with steep sides and a concave base and was filled with a light greyish brown clayey silt (188) with rare charcoal inclusions. It was cut by pit 129. This pit had a diameter of 1.20m and was 0.19m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. Pit 129 overlapped with pit 130 but no relationship was established between them. Pit 130 had a diameter of 1.1m and a depth of 0.15m. Both pits were filled with a mid greyish brown clayey silt (189 and 190 respectively) with no inclusions.

Furrow 131 cut pit 130 to the north. The furrow was 0.12m deep with a width of 2.6m and filled with a mid reddish brown silty clay (191) with occasional charcoal. A ceramic land drain ran along the length of this feature, which is the same furrow as recorded in trenches 15 and 21. Furrow 131 also cut linear feature 132 to its north. Ditch 132 was 1.60m wide with a depth of 0.23m, with steep sides and a slight concave base, filled with a dark reddish brown clayey silt (192) with rare charcoal. Ditch 132 truncated ditch 133. This ditch was aligned roughly E-W and had steep sides and a concave base. It was 1.25m wide and 0.18m deep. Its fill was a mid greyish brown clayey silt (193) with rare inclusions of charcoal.

Ditch 134 (Pl. 11) was aligned roughly NW-SE with a width of 0.8m and a depth of 0.29m. It had steep sides and a concave base and was filled with a mid greyish brown clayey silt (194) with occasional inclusions of charcoal and fine gravels. Near the northern end of the trench was pit 135 (Pl. 9). This pit had a width of 0.65m and a depth of 0.17m with steep sides and a flat base. Its fill was a light greyish brown clayey silt (195) with

very rare charcoal inclusions. Pit 135 was cut by ditch 136 on an E-W orientation. Ditch 136 (Pl. 9) had steep sides and a flat base with a width of 1.4m and a depth of 0.31m. Its fill was a mid greyish brown clayey silt (196) with rare inclusions of charcoal.

Trench 26 (Figs 2, 3 and 5; Pl. 6)

Trench 26 was aligned north-south and was 30.1m long and 0.37m deep. The only feature present was a furrow (147) 26.05m from the southern end of the trench. This had a width of 2.7m and the furrow was not excavated in this trench but was investigated in neighbouring trench 27. No finds were recovered from this trench.

Trench 27 (Figs. 2, 3, 5 and 8; Pl. 7)

Trench 27 was aligned east-west and was 31.1m long and 0.38m deep. Again the only feature was the furrow already noted in Trench 26. Furrow 148 entered the trench from the western end and extended along the trench for 13.5m. This furrow had a depth of 0.11m with steep sides and a flat irregular base. No finds were recovered.

Trench 28 (Figs. 2, 3, 5 and 8; Pls 8 and 10)

Trench 28 was aligned SW-NE and was 30.5m long and 0.36m deep. At 5.75m from the SW end of the trench a ditch (205) was recorded. This had a width of 1.20m and a depth of 0.21m and had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill was a mid reddish brown clayey silt (265). Ditch 205 cut ditch 149 to its north-east. Ditch 149 had a width of 1.15m and a depth of 0.2m with steep sides and a slightly concave base. It was filled with a light reddish brown clayey silt (259) with rare inclusions of charcoal. Both of these ditches were aligned roughly NW-SE and no finds were recovered from these features.

Pit (200) (Pl. 10) was recorded at 9.45m from the SW end of the trench emerging from below the NW baulk. It had a diameter of roughly 1.1m with steep sides and a slightly concave base, filled with a dark greyish brown clayey silt (260) with rare charcoal inclusions but no finds.

A small curvilinear gully (202) entered the trench at 14.1m from the SW end and continued for a distance of 6.5m before terminating. With a width of 0.4m and a depth of 0.11m this shallow gully was filled with a light reddish brown clayey silt (262) with occasional inclusions of fine gravel and rare charcoal inclusions. At its terminal this gully was cut by shallow pit (201). The pit had a depth of 0.14m with shallow sides and a flat base, and was filled with a dark greyish brown clayey silt (261) with no inclusions. No finds were recovered from these features.

Parallel ditches or gullies (203 and 204) were recorded at the NE end of the trench both on a rough NW-SE alignment. Both were filled with similar mid reddish clayey silt (263 and 264 respectively). They remained unexcavated during the evaluation due to large amount of standing ground water. No finds were recovered.

Pottery by Joshua Hargreaves

A single sherd of pottery was recovered from Ditch 121 fill (181) weighing <2g. It is too small to be identified.

Macrobotanical remains by Joanna Pine

Four bulk soil samples were processed from the deposits encountered during the evaluation, these were all taken from ditch fills (121, 127, 136 and 146). The samples were wet-sieved to 0.25mm and air dried. The flots were then examined under a low-power binocular microscope at magnifications between x10 and x40. No charred plant remains were recovered and the only charcoal was too small to fracture and identify, and although a tiny scrap of pottery came from the sample from ditch 121, it was also too small to attribute to a specific time period.

Conclusion

This report outlines the results of a Phase 2 evaluation which focused on an area of archaeological potential found during the Phase 1 fieldwork and was concentrated around trenches 1, 14 and 15 in the south-western part of Field 3. The features previously recorded in the aforementioned trenches revealed a complex array of ditches, gullies postholes and pits. Although limited, the features that could be dated appeared to indicate prehistoric (Bronze Age and Iron Age) occupation in this area of the site, together with a medieval and or/post-medieval field system. The number of features found in trench 15 during Phase 1 is comparable to a number of the trenches in the Phase 2 fieldwork, in particular trenches 21 and 25. Due to the high density of features within trenches, lack of anthropogenic material and the homogenous nature of excavated deposits, it is difficult to be certain which linear features from Phase 1 corresponded with those found in Phase 2.

Trenches 21, 23, 24, 25 and 28 from the Phase 2 evaluation contained a high density of archaeological features; ditches, gullies and pits together with post-medieval furrows were all investigated. Unfortunately, there was no further dating evidence from any of these features but it seems reasonable to suggest a number are prehistoric in origin. The results of both phases of the evaluation indicate that this area of Field 3 has high archaeological potential.

References

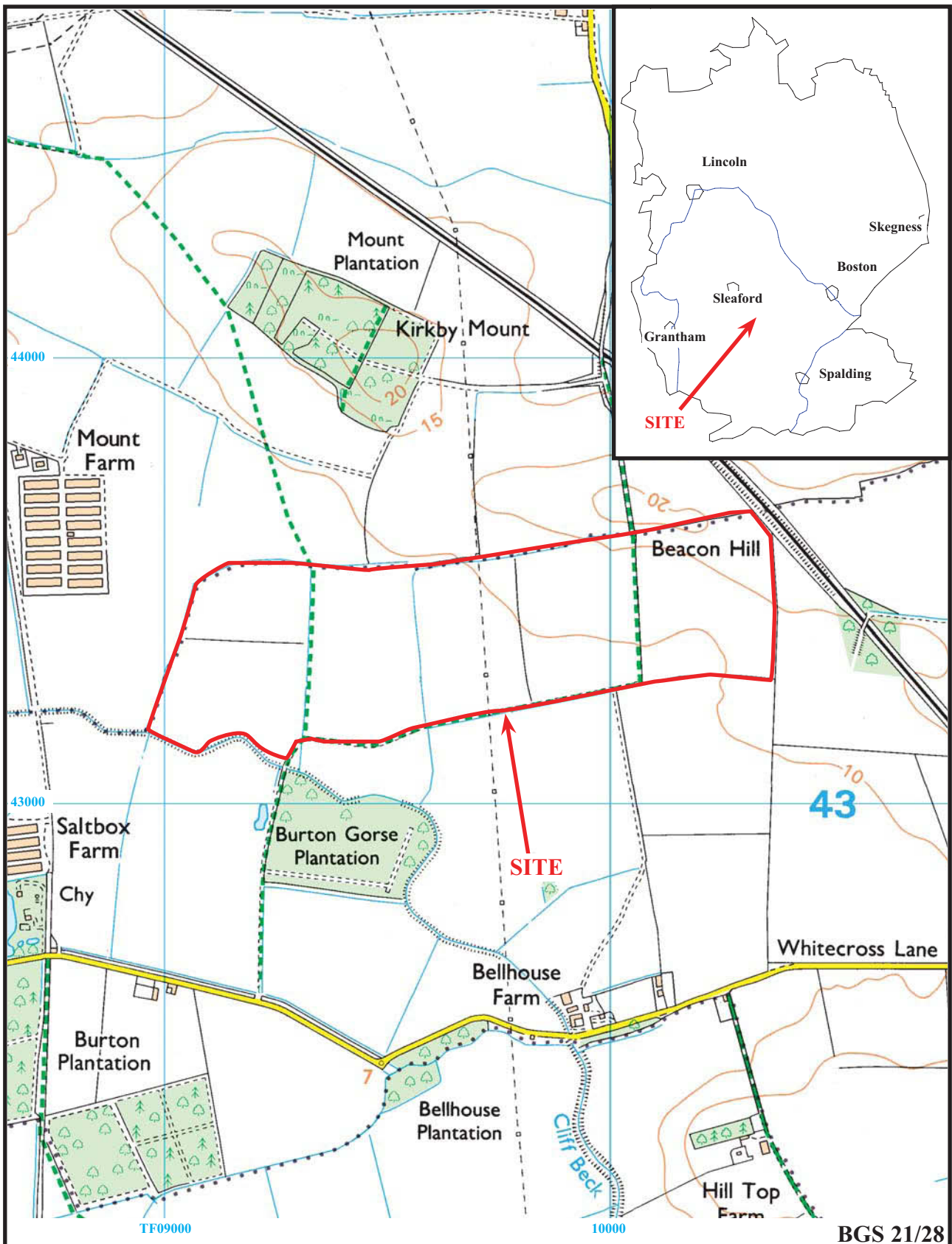
- BGS, 1996, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50,000, Sheet 127, Solid and Drift Edition, Keyworth
- AH, 2019, 'Land off Whitecross Lane, Burton Gorse, Sleaford, Lincolnshire, Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment', Armour Heritage Limited
- APS, 2020, 'Geophysical Survey, Whitecross Lane, Burton Gorse, Sleaford', Archaeological Project Services
- Cooper, N J (ed), 2006, *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: an archaeological resource assessment and research agenda*, Univ Leicester Archaeol Monogr **13**, Leicester
- Hargreaves, J and Boot, E, 2021, 'Land to the North of White Cross Lane, Burton Gorse, Sleaford, Lincolnshire: an archaeological evaluation', TVAS unpubl rep **21/28**, Wellingborough
- Knight, D, Vyner, B and Allen, C. 2012, *East Midlands Heritage An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the east Midlands*
- LCC, 2012, *Archaeology Handbook*, Lincolnshire County Council
- NPPF, 2019, *National Planning Policy Framework (revised)*, Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government, London

APPENDIX 1: Trench details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
21	33.10	1.80	0.37	0–0.17m dark grey brown, silty clay topsoil. 0.17-0.37m mid greyish brown, clay subsoil. 0.37m+ mid reddish-brown, clay natural geology. Features; 110, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118 and 119. [PI. 1] .
22	19.00	1.80	0.37	0-0.17m dark grey brown, silty clay topsoil. 0.17m-0.37m mid greyish brown, clay subsoil. 0.37m+ mid reddish-brown, clay natural geology. Features 111 [PI. 2] .
23	34.10	1.80	0.41	0-0.19m dark grey brown, silty clay topsoil. 0.19m-0.41m mid greyish brown, clay subsoil. 0.41m+ mid reddish-brown, clay natural geology. Features: 120, 121, 122 and 123. [PI. 3]
24	32.60	1.80	0.45	0-0.16m dark grey brown, silty clay topsoil. 0.16m-0.39m mid greyish brown, clay subsoil. 0.39m+ mid reddish-brown, clay natural geology. Features; 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145 and 146. [PI. 4]
25	31.80	1.80	0.38	0-0.18m dark grey brown, silty clay topsoil. 0.18m-0.38m mid greyish brown, clay subsoil. 0.38m+ mid reddish-brown, clay natural geology. Features; 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135 and 136 [PIs 5, 9, 11, 12]
26	30.10	1.80	0.37	0-0.17m dark grey brown, silty clay topsoil. 0.17m-0.36m mid greyish brown, clay subsoil. 0.36m+ light reddish-brown, clay natural geology. Features; 147. [PI. 6]
27	31.10	1.80	0.38	0-0.18m dark grey brown, silty clay topsoil. 0.18m-0.38m mid greyish brown, clay subsoil. 0.38m+ mid reddish-brown, clay natural geology. Features; 148. [PI. 7]
28	30.50	1.80	0.36	0-0.17m dark grey brown, silty clay topsoil. 0.17m-0.36m mid greyish brown, clay subsoil. 0.36m+ mid reddish-brown, clay natural geology. Features; 149, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204 and 205. [PIs 8 and 10]

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
21	110	170	Pit	No Date	-
22	111	171	Furrow	No Date	-
21	112	172	Gully	No Date	-
21	113	173	Ditch	No Date	-
21	114	174	Pit	No Date	-
21	115	175	Ditch	No Date	-
21	116	176	Furrow	No Date	-
21	117	177	Pit	No Date	-
21	118	178	Ditch	No Date	-
21	119	179	Pit	No Date	-
23	120	180	Pit	No Date	-
23	121	181	Ditch	No Date	(Pottery too small to identify)
23	122	182	Natural	-	-
23	123	183	Gully	No Date	-
25	124	184	Ditch	No Date	-
25	125	185	Ditch	No Date	-
25	126	186	Ditch	No Date	-
25	127	187	Ditch	No Date	-
25	128	188	Ditch	No Date	-
25	129	189	Pit	No Date	-
25	130	190	Pit	No Date	-
25	131	191	Furrow	No Date	-
25	132	192	Gully	No Date	-
25	133	193	Ditch	No Date	-
25	134	194	Ditch	No Date	-
25	135	195	Pit	No Date	-
25	136	196	Ditch	No Date	-
24	137	197	Ditch	No Date	-
24	138	198	Ditch	No Date	-
24	139	199	Ditch Terminus	No Date	-
24	140	250	Ditch	No Date	-
24	141	251	Furrow	No Date	-
24	142	252	Pit	No Date	-
24	143	253	Ditch	No Date	-
24	144	254	Ditch	No Date	-
24	145	255	Ditch	No Date	-
24	146	256	Ditch	No Date	-
26	147	257	Furrow	No Date	-
27	148	258	Furrow	No Date	-
28	149	259	Ditch	No Date	-
28	200	260	Ditch	No Date	-
28	201	261	Pit	No Date	-
28	202	262	Pit	No Date	-
28	203	263	Gully Terminus	No Date	-
28	204	264	Ditch	No Date	-
28	205	265	Ditch	No Date	-



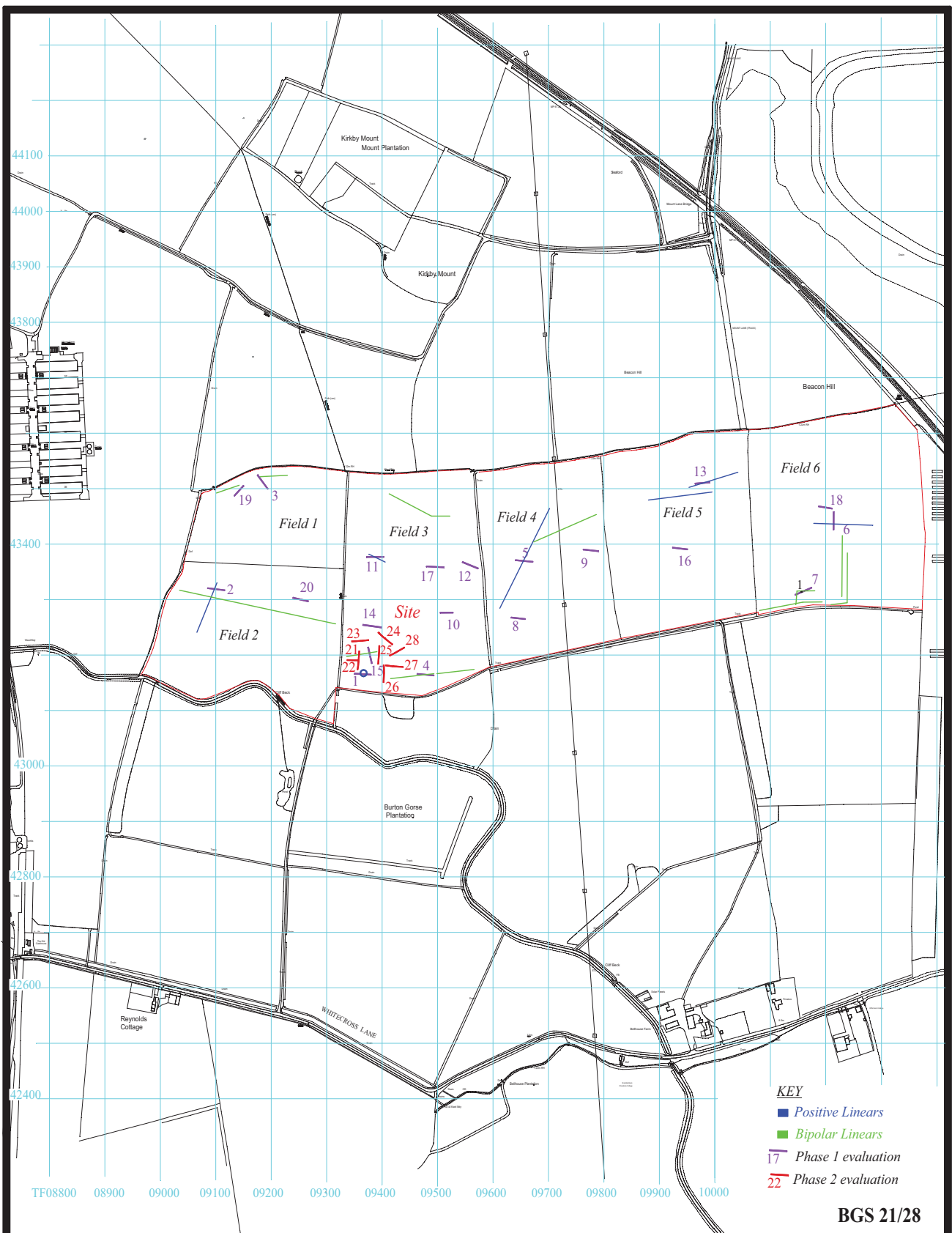
**Land at Whitecross Lane, Burton Gorse,
Sleaford, Lincolnshire, 2021**

Archaeological Evaluation Phase 2

Figure 1. Location of site in relation to Burton Gorse and within Lincolnshire.

Reproduced under licence from Ordnance Survey Explorer Digital mapping at 1:12500
Crown Copyright reserved

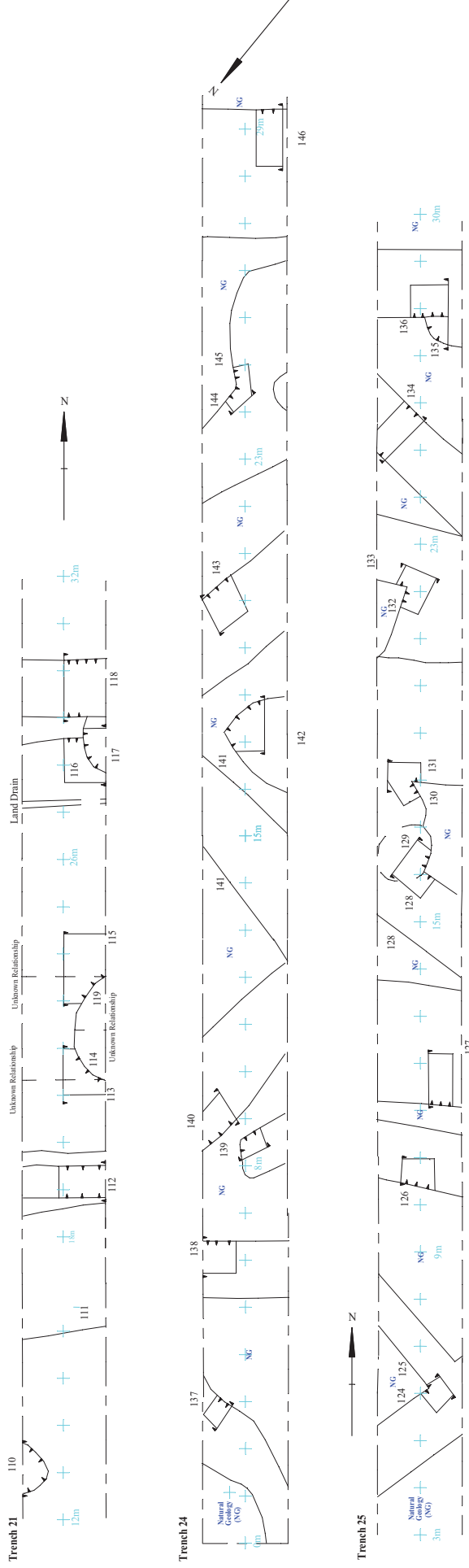




**Land to the north of Whitecross Lane, Burton Gorse,
Sleaford, Lincolnshire, 2021
Archaeological Evaluation Phase 2**

Figure 2. Location of all trenches.





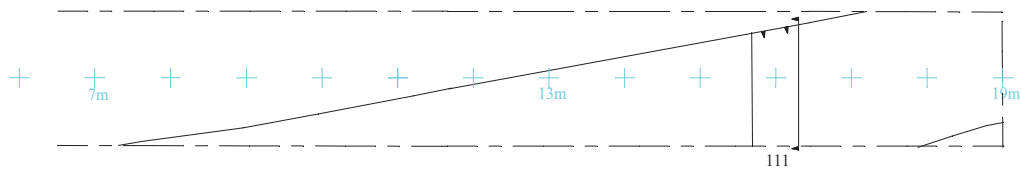
BGS 21/28

**Land to the North of White Cross Lane, Burton Gorse,
Sleaford, Lincolnshire, 2021
Archaeological Evaluation**

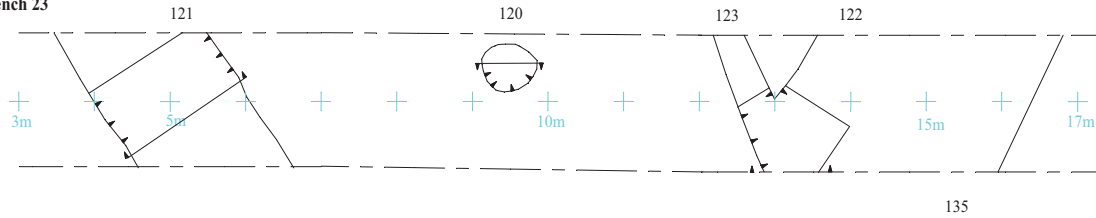
Figure 4. Trench plans.



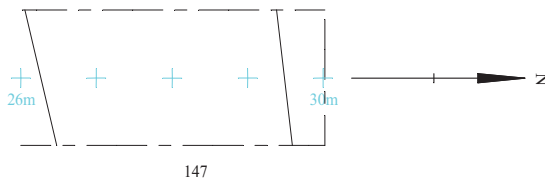
Trench 26



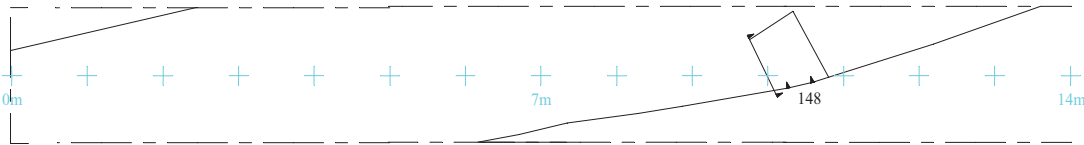
Trench 23



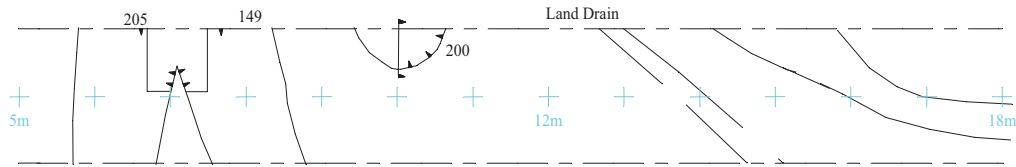
Trench 26



Trench 27



Trench 28

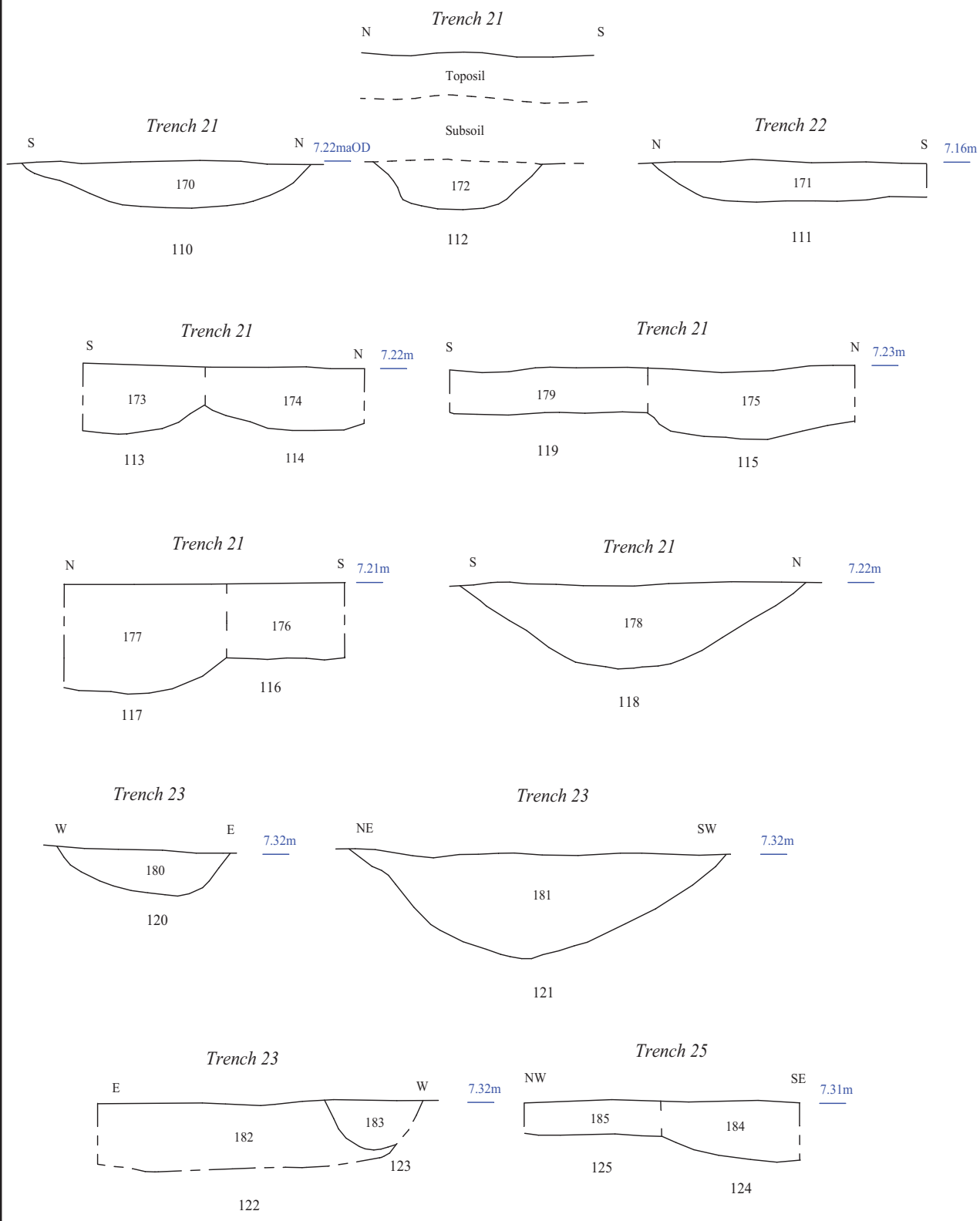


BGS 21/28

Land to the North of White Cross Lane, Burton Gorse,
Sleaford, Lincolnshire, 2021
Archaeological Evaluation Phase 2

Figure 5. Trench plans.



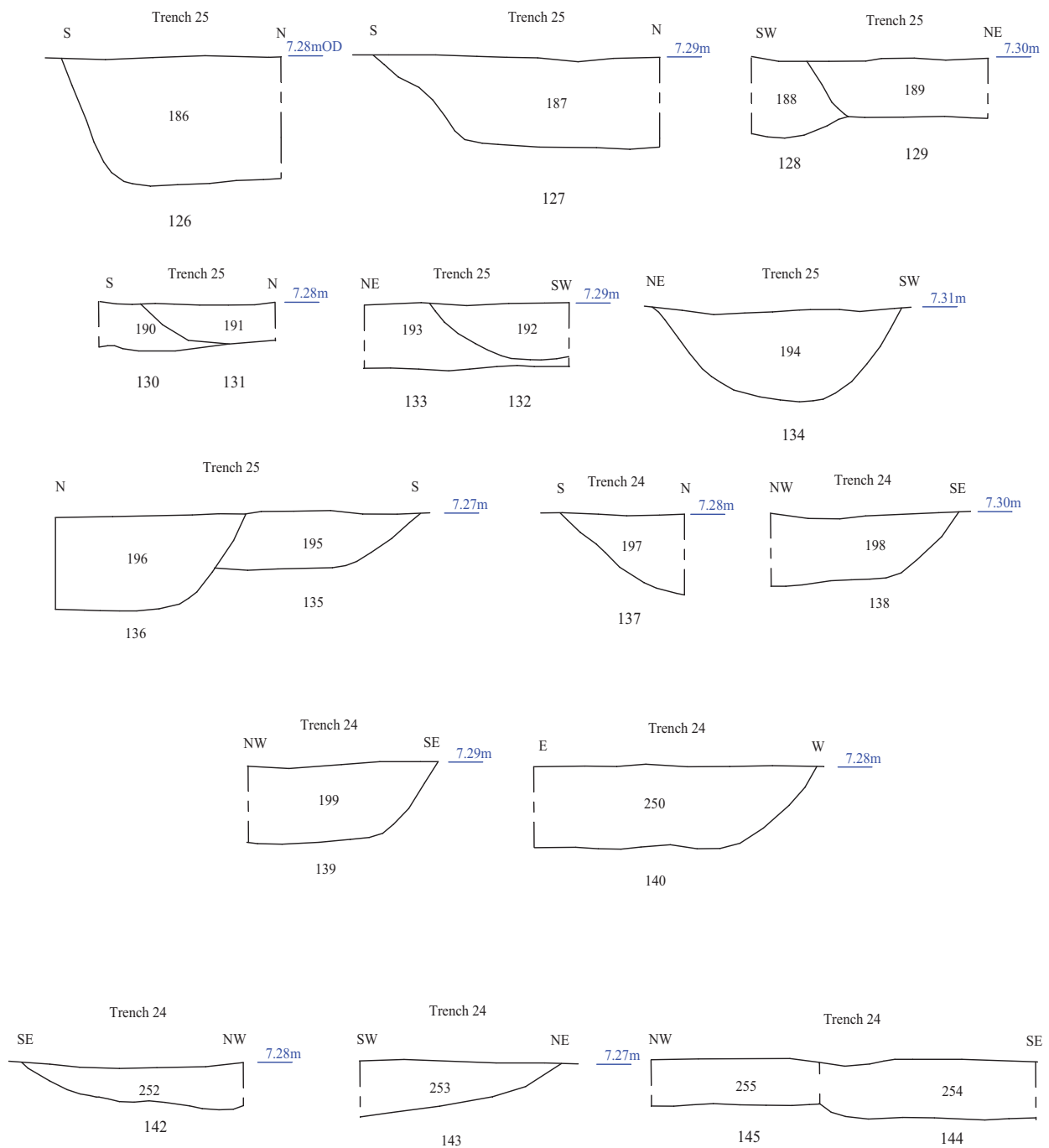


BGS 21/28b

**Land to the north of Whitecross Lane, Burton Gorse,
Sleaford, Lincolnshire, 2021
Archaeological Excavation Phase 2**

Figure 6 Sections.



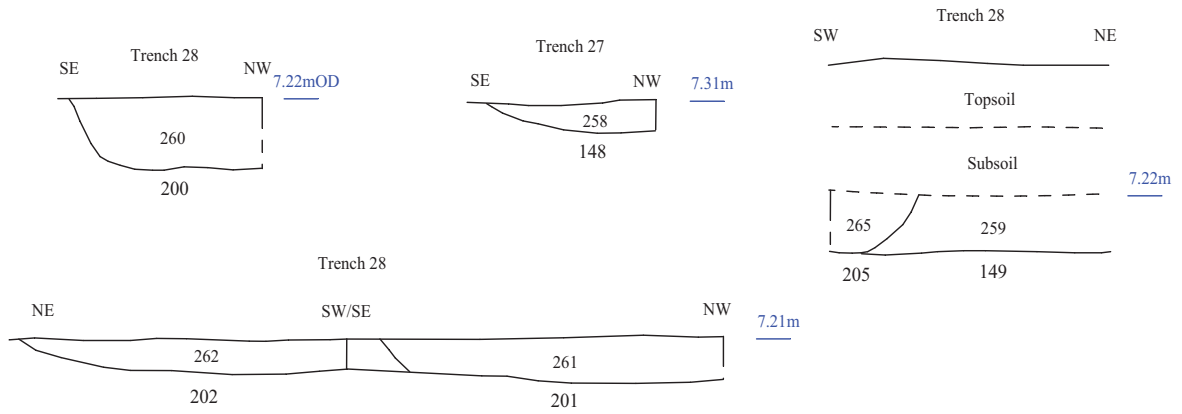


BGS 21/28b

**Land to the north of Whitecross Lane, Burton Gorse,
Sleaford, Lincolnshire, 2021
Archaeological Excavation Phase 2**

Figure 7 Sections.





BGS 21/28b

**Land to the north of Whitecross Lane, Burton Gorse,
Sleaford, Lincolnshire, 2021
Archaeological Excavation Phase 2**

Figure 8 Sections.





Plate 1. Trench 21, looking North,
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 2. Trench 22, looking East,
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 3. Trench 23, looking North East,
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 4. Trench 24, looking South East,
Scales: 2m and 1m.

BGS 21/28

**Land to the north of Whitecross Lane, Burton Gorse,
Sleaford, Lincolnshire, 2021
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 1-4**





Plate 5. Trench 25, looking North,
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 6. Trench 26, looking North,
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 7. Trench 27, looking East,
Scales: 2m and 1m.

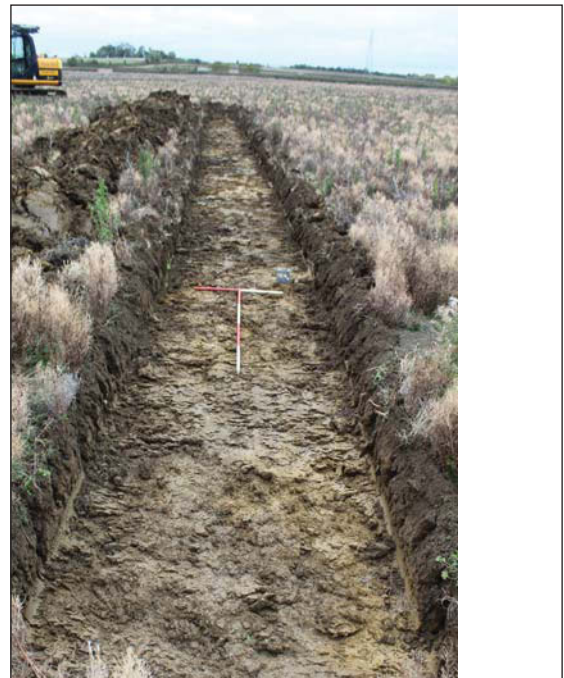


Plate 8. Trench 28, looking North East,
Scales: 2m and 1m.

BGS 21/28

**Land to the north of Whitecross Lane, Burton Gorse,
Sleaford, Lincolnshire, 2021
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 5-8**





Plate 9. Trench 25, Ditch 136 and Pit 135, looking East, Scales: 0.5m and 0.2m.



Plate 10. Trench 28, Pit 200, looking South West, Scales: 0.5m and 0.2m.



Plate 11. Trench 25, Ditch 134, looking East, Scales: 0.5m and 0.2m.



Plate 12. Trench 25, Ditch 126, looking West, Scales: 0.5m and 0.2m.

BGS 21/28

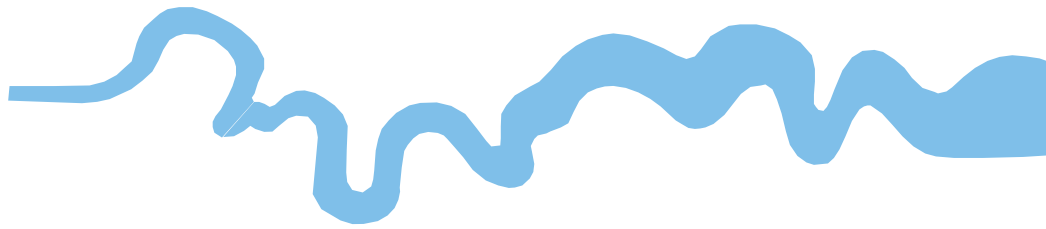
Land to the north of Whitecross Lane, Burton Gorse,
Sleaford, Lincolnshire, 2021
Archaeological Evaluation Phase 2
Plates 9-12



TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





**TVAS (East Midlands),
4 Bentley Court, Wellingborough
Northamptonshire, NN8 4BQ**

**Tel: 01933 277 377
Email: eastmidlands@tvas.co.uk
Web: www.tvas.co.uk/eastmidlands**

*Offices in:
Reading, Brighton, Taunton and Stoke-on-Trent*