Cotswold Archaeology

Land at Leverton Farm
Burton-by-Lincoln
Lincolnshire

Archaeological Evaluation

Accession No: LCNCC: 2014.124

for

AEE Renewables UK 8 Ltd

CA Project: 660302
CA Report: 14399

September 2014

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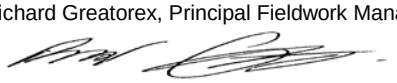
Signed	
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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land at Leverton Farm
Location:	Burton-by-Lincoln, Lincolnshire
NGR:	SK 9616 7503
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An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in July 2014 at the site of a proposed solar farm in Burton-by-Lincoln, Lincolnshire. Fifty-five trenches were excavated in a total of three fields lying to the west (Field3) and east of Middle Street (Fields 4 and 5), which bisects the site. Pits and ditches were recorded in the field to the west of Middle Street (Field 3), some of which remained undated and some which produced animal bone, ceramic building material and pottery dating to the Roman-British and Anglo-Saxon periods. These features are possibly associated with the known Romano-British kiln site immediately to the north of the site as well as Anglo-Saxon activity, a pit, which tentatively has been interpreted as a Grubenhaus. The two fields to the east of Middle Street (Field 4 to the north and Field 5 to the south) contained no archaeological features, and may have been subjected to truncation by quarrying. An extensive number of geophysical anomalies, which were targeted and thought to be of archaeological potential were found to be mainly geological in origin or possibly associated with quarrying.

This included an area at the western end of Field 5, where geophysical anomalies had indicated a high archaeological potential of features possibly associated with a previously identified Roman villa. This area had been excluded from trenching and it had been proposed that non-intrusive methods of development (gabions) would be employed. However, contingency trenching within this area established that the anomalies were also mainly geological in origin or possibly associated with quarrying and no archaeological features could be identified. Romano-British pottery finds recovered from Field 5 are thought to be a result of plough drag.

Since the completion of the archaeological evaluation the proposed site boundary that has been submitted for the development has been revised and will now only encompass Fields 4 and 5 to the east of Middle Street. All Fields to the west of Middle Street have now been excluded from the development.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In August 2014, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Burton-by-Lincoln, Lincolnshire (site centred at NGR: SK 9616 7503; Fig. 1), at the request of AEE Renewables UK 8 Ltd.

1.2 The evaluation results will inform a proposed planning application for the development of a solar farm at the site. Following consultation with Karen Waite, Historic Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council, acting on behalf of West Lindsey District Council the Local Planning Authority (LPA), a programme of geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation was undertaken. The scope of the evaluation was further defined in discussions with Louise Jennings (Historic Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council).

1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2014) and approved by Karen Waite. The fieldwork also followed the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Louise Jennings, including site visits on 21 and 31 July.

The site

1.4 The proposed development site is located north of the city of Lincoln, and lies just to the north of the A46 (Figs 1, 2). It was separated into three areas totalling c.68ha with Fields 1 to 3 lying to the west of Middle Street (B1398) and Field 4 to the east of Middle Street. Field 5, which lies to the east of Middle Street, is bounded on its eastern side by Ermine Street (A15). Since completion of the evaluation a revised site boundary has been submitted for the development and will now only encompass Fields 4 and 5 totalling c. 47ha in size (Appendix D). Fields 1 to 3 are to be excluded from the development.

1.5 Fields 1 to 3 totalled approximately 21ha in size and are located c.500m north-west of Burton-by-Lincoln. The site comprised agricultural land of pasture and arable

crop, separated by fencing and hedgerows. Fields 1 and 2 were located on the valley bottom of the Burton Waters, a canalised section of the River Till, at a height of c.20m AOD, with Field 3 rising towards the western scarp of the ridge on the west side of Middle Street to an average height of 37m AOD. Field 4 was located c.300m to the east of Field 3 on the ridge line to the east of Middle Street, at an average height of c.70m AOD. It was approximately 13.7ha in size and comprised one agricultural field of arable crop. Field 5 was located c.480m south-east of Field 4 and comprised a single agricultural field planted at the time of the fieldwork with sugar beet to the west and barley to the east. The area was c.32.6ha in size and located on the ridgeline at a height of c.67m AOD to the west and c.55m AOD to the east.

1.6 The solid geology within Fields 1 to 3 consists of mudstone of the Charmouth Mudstone Formation. The very eastern edge of the area contains Ferruginous limestone and Ferruginous sandstone of the Marlstone Rock Formation. No superficial deposits are recorded within Fields 1 to 3, although river terrace deposits are recorded immediately west of the site. Fields 4 and 5 consist entirely of limestone of the Lincolnshire Limestone Formation, although the western edge of Field 4 contains sandstone, siltstone and mudstone of the Grantham Formation. No superficial deposits are recorded within either site. No deposits of potential palaeoenvironmental interest are recorded within the site (BGS 2014).

Archaeological background

1.7 The site has previously been the subject of a heritage desk-based assessment (DBA) (CA 2014). The following section is largely summarised from this document.

1.8 There is very little evidence of prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the site. Isolated findspots dating to the Neolithic and Bronze Age have been recorded and the alignment of Middle Street is thought to date to the Iron Age period and is probably a trackway which runs along and follows the ridgeline.

1.9 A possible Roman villa site has been suggested to the west of and within the western part of Field 5 through an extensive artefact and material scatter of 3rd-or 4th-century AD date discovered as chance finds and through organised fieldwalking. Further Roman pottery was noted during the geophysical survey lying on the surface of the recently ploughed field. Prehistoric flints were also discovered during this fieldwalking. These artefacts raise the potential for further archaeological remains,

possibly comprising Romano-British building remains and materials, to exist in the western part of Area C. The high archaeological potential within the western part of the area was further confirmed by the geophysical survey which identified extensive anomalies within this part of the site.

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1.10 Roman pottery kiln sites dating to the 2nd century AD have been recorded immediately north of Fields 2 and 3. These kiln sites produced South Carlton ware which was distributed as far north as South Shields and Hadrian's Wall. The extent of the kiln site is not clearly defined and there may be a potential for further Roman archaeological remains associated with these kilns to extend within Area A. This would appear to be confirmed by the geophysical survey which identified significant anomalies likely to be archaeological in origin and which could relate to and be an extension of the known kiln site.

1.11 Undated burials were discovered during late 19th-century quarrying beyond the western boundary of Field 5. Twelve inhumations were identified within stone coffins which may date to the Roman period and it is possible that there is association between these burials and a Roman cemetery site discovered c.620m south of Field 5 adjacent to Ermine Street. Although the geophysical survey was unable to specifically identify anomalies that could be burials there remains the possibility that burials could be present within the site.

1.12 Further evidence of Roman activity within the vicinity of the site comprises findspots of pottery and coins, possible building debris a possible Roman culvert, and the Roman road, Ermine Street. Ermine Street was a major military and trade route in the Roman period, linking Lincoln and York. Lincoln was a major Roman town, Lindum Colonia, which was at the height of its prosperity in AD 330. Two Roman villas have been identified at Burton and a high status Scheduled villa lies on top of the cliff at Scampton to the north of the site . In 2010, c.1.53km to the north of the site at North Cliff Farm, North Carlton, eight fragments of cast copper alloy belonging to a life sized statue of a Roman emperor were recovered during a metal detector rally.

1.13 Other heritage assets recorded within the site comprise ridge and furrow earthworks within Field 1 to 3 and the locations of former historic farmsteads within Field 4 and 5. Throughout the medieval, post-medieval and until the present day the site has

comprised fields in agricultural use with the only notable changes being the removal of field divisions and boundaries.

Geophysical Survey

1.14 A geophysical survey of the site (Figure 2) was undertaken (WYAS 2014) a summary of which is presented below. Due to the presence of rape seed crop in Field 2 this field could not be surveyed at the same time in April 2014 as Fields 1 and 3 to 5. Following removal of the crop Field 2 was surveyed on 21 and 22 July 2014 during the course of the trial trench evaluation, but this did allow for sufficient time to consult and agree upon a possible trenching strategy with Louise Jennings.

1.15 The geophysical (magnetometer) survey covered approximately 69 hectares of the site (Fields 1 to 5). In the south-eastern corner of Field 1 and crossing Field 2 linear anomalies aligned approximately east to west possibly relating to a former trackway were identified. No other anomalies were identified in Field 1 and within Field 2 an anomaly relating to a former field boundary and pond shown on historic OS mapping were identified. At the eastern end of Field 3 linear and high magnitude discrete anomalies were thought likely to locate an area of pottery production and possibly other industrial activity likely to be part of the previously identified Roman kiln site to the north. Extensive evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation were also recorded throughout this area. In Field 4 (Figure ?) and Field 5 (Figure 5) linear anomalies possibly indicative of infilled ditches forming an irregular and extensive pattern of fields were clearly visible, although a geological interpretation of some, or all, of these anomalies was thought possible particularly in Field 4. Within Field 5 there was a particular high concentration of linear anomalies that could have been archaeological features and or field systems associated with what is thought to be a Roman villa site previously identified immediately to the west of Field 5 Other isolated linear anomalies hint at further archaeological activity in the wider landscape. The geophysical survey report noted that it was often very difficult to distinguish between anomalies of possible archaeological origin and those of geological origin, but nevertheless the survey was though to demonstrate demonstrated that there is a high potential to encounter archaeological remains across all parts of the site. Subsequent trial trench evaluation has demonstrated that a good potential for archaeology was shown in the eastern half of Field 3, and that anomalies identified as geological in Field 4 were confirmed as such. However, anomalies that were interpreted as of high archaeological potential in the north east

corner of Field 4 and across Field 5 were shown to either be of geological origin or not present.

Archaeological objectives

1.16 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. The evaluation aimed to test the results of the geophysical survey and comprised a series of trenches targeted on the anomalies identified in the survey as well as providing a random sample of the site.

1.17 Although two areas of the site were initially excluded from trenching (east side of Field 3 and west end of Field 5) due to their high archaeological potential identified in the geophysical survey, and the proposal to undertake non-intrusive development methods, the evaluation where undertaken aimed to specifically try and identify features that could relate to a possible Roman villa (to the west of Field 5) and further evidence of the Roman kiln site (to the north of Field 3) and their extents. The evaluation also tried to identify, particularly near to the Ermine Street at the eastern end of Field 5 the presence and/or absence of any human burials, which would be likely to date to the Romano-British period. During the course of the evaluation and following consultation and agreement with Louise Jennings further trenching was undertaken within Field 5 in the area previously excluded.

1.18 In accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable the Lincolnshire County Council archaeological advisor acting on behalf of the LPA to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

Methodology

1.19 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 55 trenches within Field 3 to 5 in the locations shown on Figures 2 to 5. The original approved trench plan had allowed for the excavation of 44 trenches. However, during the course of the evaluation it became clear in the western part of Field 5 that anomalies targeted as of high potential archaeology were either geological in origin or not present. Following consultation and agreement with Louise Jennings a further eleven trenches were excavated at the western end of Field 5 to target geophysical anomalies perceived to be of high archaeological potential and as a result previously excluded from the fieldwork programme

1.20 The evaluation trenches were between 15m and 50m in length. Trenches were 2.0m wide in Field 3, 1.50m wide in Field 4 and 1.80m wide in Field 5. The trench plan was designed to:

- sample the areas of ground impact associated with the proposed development;
- investigate the geophysical anomalies within the site; and
- undertake a random trench sample to investigate blank areas identified by the geophysical survey to confirm and test the results of the survey.
- Identify the presence or absence of potential Romano-British burials near to the line of the Ermine Street.

1.20 The following number of trenches and specific lengths were undertaken within the three areas:

- Field 3: 3 no 50m and 4 no 30m x 2m wide trenches (Figure 3)
- Field 4: 7 no 50m; 1 no 40m; 5 no 30m and 1 no 20m x 1.5m wide trenches (Figure 4)
- Field 5: 10 no 50m; 6 no 30m and 7 no 20m x 1.8m wide trenches; further trenching comprised 7 no 10m; 2 no 20m; 1 no 30m and 1 no 15m x 1.8m wide trenches (Figure 5).

1.21 Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual* (2012). All trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless

grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where potential archaeological deposits were encountered, they were excavated by hand in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual* (CA 2013).

1.22 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003). No deposits were identified that required sampling.

1.23 The project archive is currently held by CA at their offices in Milton Keynes. CA will make arrangements with The Collection: Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire for the deposition of the archive. A summary of information from this project, as set out within Appendix B, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS

2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are to be found in Appendix A.

General stratigraphy

2.2 Field 3 was the only field not under arable crop. This field contained earthwork remnants of medieval ridge and furrow ploughing, which survives as a subsoil and "colluvium" deposit beneath the topsoil. A very intermittent subsoil deposit was recorded in Field 4 (Trenches 11 and 19 only), 0.11m and 0.19m thick respectively. More subsoil was recorded in Field 5, in a swath taking in Trenches 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37, and also in Trenches 41, 42 and 43. The natural geological substrate comprised: ironstone bedrock and mixed clayey sands with extensive panning in Field 3; mixed sandy gravels with chalk and sandstone in Field 4, and shattered white chalk bedrock with large pockets of lineated orange silt in Field 5. It was exposed 0.18m–0.5m below the present ground level.

Field 1 (Not trenched)(Fig. 2)

2.3 Field 1 was subject to geophysical survey. No archaeological features were detected and the field as a result of its low potential was signed off by Karen Waite without the need to undertake evaluation trenching.

Field 2 (Not trenched)(Fig. 2)

2.4 Field 2 was subject to geophysical survey. A number of linear anomalies were detected, including what appears to be a set of parallel ditches in the south-east corner, possibly a trackway oriented north-east to south-west, with possible small enclosures on the south side. In the northern half, a single linear feature also appears to run roughly north-east to south-west and probably represents a post-medieval field boundary. Between these, another potential pair of linears can be just be detected. Due to the presence of rape seed crop in Field 2 this field could not be surveyed at the same time as Fields 1 and 3 to 5. Following removal of the crop Field 2 was surveyed during the course of the trial trench evaluation, but this did allow for sufficient time to consult and agree upon a possible trenching strategy with Louise Jennings.

Field 3 (Trenches 1-7) (Figs. 2, 3 and 6-16)

2.5 Field three was subject to geophysical survey. Strong signals indicated rectilinear enclosures in the eastern part of the field. These are probably associated with known Romano-British kiln sites immediately to the north. Trenches were positioned over linear anomalies in the western portion of the filed.

2.6 Trench 1 contained a single linear feature 104 2.63m wide and 0.40m deep oriented roughly north-west to south-east. No datable material was recovered from either of the fills, both of which represented weathering of exposed feature edges over time. The geophysical survey indicated that the ditch continued to the south through Trench 4, where it was sample excavated. Ditch 404 was recorded as 1.26m wide and 0.20m deep. A single piece of CBM was recovered from the surface of the ditch's single fill, a weathering deposit.

2.7 Trenches 2 and 5 contained no archaeological features. Subsoil and colluvium deposits with a combined thickness of 0.40m were recorded in Trench 2. No colluvium was recorded in Trench 5. It is possible that variations in the thickness of overburden deposits can be due to the location of trenches between or along the ridge and furrow earthworks.

2.8 Trench 3 was positioned across an earthwork ridge. The ground was noticeably wetter to the west of this ridge, which coincided with a strong geophysical signal and also the presence of a north-south ditch 304 in the trench. The ditch was 2.76m wide and 0.97m deep. One of its upper fills, 308, contained a fragment of modern plastic sheeting, demonstrating that it was a modern feature. The ditch had also been re-cut on its western side by ditch 310. Between the topsoil and subsoil was a single course of limestone pebbles, 314, which probably represented a rudimentary track surface on a ridge. A ceramic spindle whorl was recovered from the topsoil.

2.9 Trench 6 was located on the highest point in the field and had a thin subsoil at its east end only. Also at the east end were a cluster of features. A pit, 608, partly within the trench was excavated and found to be full of burnt material, comprising scorched ironstone and "sooty" waste. No datable material was recovered from this pit, but its proximity to the known kiln site to the north may lend it a Romano-British date. To the east of pit 608 was a ditch oriented roughly north-south and corresponding roughly to a weak geophysical signal. This ditch, 605, was 1.10m wide and 0.26m deep. Romano-British pottery was recovered from its single fill (606). To the east of ditch 605 was a large pit, 602, extending out of the trench to the east and south. This pit was in excess of 4m across and approximately 0.60m deep, with a silty upper fill 603 containing animal bone, CBM, Romano-British pottery and Anglo-Saxon pottery dating to the 6th to 7th century. The lower fill 604 comprised disturbed ironstone rubble, also containing animal bone and pottery of Romano-British and 6th to 7th century Anglo-Saxon date. The function of this pit is not known, but given the nature of the feature and presence of Anglo-Saxon pottery it is possible that the feature is a Grubenhaus. Cut through the top fill were two post-holes. The first, 612, was approximately 0.40m in diameter with vertical sides. Its single silty fill (similar to 603) produced a piece of residual worked flint. The second post-hole, 614, was wider and not vertical-sided, suggesting that a post had been extracted. No finds were recovered from its single fill. It remains possible that the post holes could be associated with pit 604 and be part of a Grubenhaus. However, within the confines of the trench this cannot be firmly established.

2.10 Trench 7 was located on ground sloping to the south and east and close to a possible rectilinear enclosure identified up by the geophysical survey. The trench had no subsoil at the northern end, where the thin topsoil gave way directly onto ironstone bedrock. Further down the slope to the south was a series of intercutting

ditches oriented north-east to south-west, 725, 727, 717, 719, and 722. The ditches were relatively shallow and all displayed profiles and fills consistent with weathering. Animal bone and CBM were recovered from the fills of 722 and 717. These ditches probably represent a migrating field boundary. To the south of the intercutting ditches was a large feature 704 approximately 13m across. It was not possible to determine its extent to east or west within the confines of the trench. Two slots were excavated into this feature, one to the south to investigate its edge and the other in the centre to try to reach its base. On the southern edge the feature appeared to have a stepped profile. The lower fills 705 and 706 comprised fine sand, with fill 705 producing worked flint. Upper fills 707, 708 and 709 were clay-based and produced Romano-British pottery, CBM and animal bone. In the central area of 704 the fills followed the same sequence of clay towards the top and sand lower down. The base was not reached using hand excavation so the sondage was extended and deepened using machine-excavation, where the base was reached at approximately 1.70m below ground level. It is believed that this feature is a palaeochannel, or silted up natural water course and connected with a spring to the east which produces water from a large cavity in the ridge beneath Middle Street.

Field 4 (Trenches 8-21) (Figs. 17-20)

2.11 Trenches 10, 11 and 12 were positioned across geophysical anomalies consistent with linear archaeological features. The remainder of the trenches in this field were positioned to investigate other linear anomalies (Trenches 8, 9, 13-17, 19-20), and provide a random sample (Trenches 18, 21). No archaeological features were identified in any of the trenches. The geology comprised a mixed and fractured limestone and ironstone bedrock punctuated by linear bands of orange silt. The possible linear features identified in the west of the field are almost certainly geological veins. The linear features in the north-east of the field were not identified in the trenches and may be a product of differences within the topsoil or deep plough disturbance. Some of them were seen to line up with modern ‘tram lines’ in the crop.

Field 5 (Trenches 22-34) (Figs. 2, 3 and 21-23)

2.12 These trenches were located in a large field covered with sugar beet crop. Trenches 22 to 34 were positioned across linear anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. No archaeological features were found upon opening the trenches. The underlying geology was of a shattered limestone bedrock with large pockets and lineated veins of compact orange sandy silt giving the impression of linear features. These were investigated in Trenches 34 and 25 and were demonstrably not man-

made. Romano-British pottery recovered from Trench 34 was largely from subsoil layer 3401, with modern ploughing likely to have dragged finds into the top of the natural silty veins. All of the orange sandy silt veins were identical in nature and interpreted as natural variations. Trench 23 contained layer 2302, similar to subsoil, but slightly darker and with a moderate quantity of charcoal and CBM flecks. It probably represents post-medieval contamination by surface dumping and subsequent ploughing.

Field 5 (Trenches 35-38) (Fig. 2, 3 and 24)

2.13 These trenches were also located in the sugar beet crop field. They were positioned for area coverage where no significant linear geophysical anomalies were identified. They produced exactly the same result as Trenches 22-34, with the underlying bedrock punctuated by orange sandy silt veins and pockets, none of which were of man-made origin. These were interpreted as natural variations and not recorded. A very thin subsoil, between 0.03m and 0.10m thick, was recorded in Trenches 35, 36 and 37.

Field 5 (Trenches 39-44) (Fig. 2, 3 and 25)

2.14 These trenches were located within an area of barley crop to the east of the site adjacent to Ermine Street/A15. Trenches 40 and 41 were positioned across linear geophysical anomalies oriented east-west and north-south. No archaeological features were identified. Trenches 39 and 42-44 were positioned randomly across the remainder of the area to investigate the possibility of any potential Romano-British burials near to the line of the Ermine Street. No archaeological features were found. A very thin subsoil, between 0.07m and 0.10m thick, was recorded in Trenches 41, 42 and 43.

Field 5 (Trenches 45-55) (Figs. 2, 5 and 26-30)

2.15 These trenches were located in the sugar beet crop. They occupied an area previously set aside for non-intrusive development comprising gabion baskets. When the adjacent area to the east (Trenches 22-34) demonstrated that anomalies interpreted as of archaeological origin were in fact geological, following consultation with Louise Jennings the decision was made to investigate this area to further test the geophysical survey results. These eleven trenches were positioned over linear geophysical anomalies. Trenches 45, 50 and 52 contained no archaeological features. Trenches 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 53 and 55 contained lineated natural features matching the geophysics plot. These were investigated and recorded as natural

variations within the bedrock. A good quantity of Romano-British pottery was recovered from the topsoil in Trench 49, but also contained a single shed of medieval pottery. Similar topsoil finds lesser in number were recovered in trenches 50 and 53 along with Romano-British CBM and are indicative of likely plough drag. A single sherd of 1st century AD Iron Age pottery was recovered from fill 4606, although this is thought to be residual and as a result of plough drag. Trench 54 contained a relatively large pit 5403, in excess of 4m across and 0.27m deep. CBM, a piece of slag and a single sherd of Romano-British greyware were recovered from fill 5404. Beneath this pit was truncated linear feature 5406, oriented roughly east-west. The fill of this contained animal bone, but no datable evidence.

Finds

2.16 Finds recovered from evaluation included pottery, ceramic building material, metal objects and worked flint. Codings for Roman fabrics given in the text and Appendix B - Tables 1 to 3 in parenthesis correspond to those defined in the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998).

Pottery: Prehistoric

2.17 A single small bodysherd in a fine, grog-tempered, Beaker fineware fabric, was recovered from fill 4606 of a 'natural' feature. The sherd exhibits two lines of fine cord-impressed decoration, although the sherd was too small to determine the decorative scheme (whether all-over cord impressed or zoned/geometric), or the profile of the vessel. Beaker finewares date in the range c. 2400–1800 BC and can occur from among domestic as well as from funerary contexts (Gibson and Woods 1997, 100–1).

Roman

2.18 A small group of 61 sherds of Roman pottery (594g) was recorded from 15 deposits (appendix B). The Roman pottery was sorted by fabric and quantified by sherd count/weight per fabric. Pottery fabrics are, where applicable, matched to the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998). The majority of the assemblage is re-deposited and includes material collected from topsoil-type deposits (contexts 3401, 4900). Most material is heavily fragmented and moderately to severely abraded.

2.19 The site is located close to the location of the South Carlton kilns which are known to have produced a range of flagons, beakers, mortaria and other forms in white or

colour-coated fabrics (Webster 1944). No wasters or furniture associated with the kiln site were recognised, however an abraded base sherd from a (bag-shaped?) beaker in a yellow white fabric with a dull grey slip from Trench 7 palaeochannel fill 709 is a possible South Carlton product. Less certainly, a bodysherd in a white-firing sandy fabric from Trench 6 pit fill 604 may be a local kiln product.

2.20 The bulk of the Roman assemblage (42 sherds) comprises reduced coarseware fabrics (table 1), most likely of local manufacture and only broadly dateable. Greyware sherds from pit fill 603, which were residual from an earlier Anglo-Saxon deposit occur in a hard, burnished fabric (EM BU) of the kind produced at Swanpool (Webster and Booth 1947) and typical of the later Roman greywares known across the east Midlands. Identifiable vessel form are limited to a necked jar from topsoil 4900, a neckless globular jar from pit fill 603 and a flanged dish or bowl from palaeochannel fill 709.

2.21 Subsoil 301 produced a rimsherd from a disc-necked flagon in a sandy oxidised (orange-firing) fabric. Disc-necked flagons tend to occur among later Roman (3rd or 4th century) groups. Further bodysherds in sandy oxidised fabrics, which are broadly Roman in date, were recorded in palaeochannel fill 708 and geological deposit 5302.

2.22 The bulk of the remainder of the Roman group comprises regional ware types: bodysherds in Lower Nene Valley Colour-coated ware (LNV CC) were recorded in pit fill 604 and topsoil 4900. The sherds were thick and likely to be representative of later Roman 'coarseware' style vessels. Pit fill 603 produced an abraded base sherd from a mortarium in Lower Nene Valley whiteware (LNV WH), a type most common to the later 3rd or 4th centuries. Bodysherds in shell-tempered fabrics from topsoil 4900 and geological deposit 5302 are probably examples of the later Roman Dales ware tradition (DAL SH), originating from north Lincolnshire.

2.23 The only continental import recovered was a bodysherd of Baetican amphora (BAT AM) from topsoil 4900. This fabric is most often associated with Dressel 20 amphoras, which were imported from southern Spain during the mid 1st to mid 3rd centuries (Tyers 1996, 87).

Post-Roman pottery (Jane Young)

2.24 An assemblage of sixteen post-Roman sherds representing fourteen vessels was recovered from the intervention. The pottery was recovered from four of the fifty-five

trenches investigated and ranges in date from the Anglo-Saxon to post-medieval periods. The pottery has been fully archived to the standards for acceptance to the Collection in Lincoln in accordance with Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5) and within the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al*. (2001). Visual fabric identification of the Saxon pottery was undertaken by x20 binocular microscope. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, weight and vessel count within each context. Every effort was made to identify cross-context joins, although none were found. The pottery data was entered on an access database using fabric codenames (see Table 1) developed for the Lincoln Ceramic Type Series (Young, Vince and Nailor 2005) and the East Midlands Anglo-Saxon pottery Project (Vince and Young 2009).

2.25 The pottery is in a slightly abraded to abraded condition with sherd size falling into the small to medium range (below 50grams). Only two vessels are represented by more than one sherd. The assemblage is in a stable condition.

The assemblage

2.26 In total fourteen vessels in seven ware types were recovered from four of the trenches under investigation (Tables 1 and 2). The range of vessel types is fairly limited with examples of various types of jug, jar and/or bowl forming the body of the assemblage.

Trench 6

2.27 This trench produced thirteen sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery from two fills (contexts 603 and 604) of a large pit (feature 602). There were no cross-joining sherds between the two fills but the material is of a similar nature. The upper fill 603 produced seven sherds from five vessels in three different ware types. Three vessels in coarse sandstone-tempered fabrics (SST) include a large jar and a bowl with an upright rounded rim. The other sherd could come from a jar or a bowl. Small sherds from a jar or bowl in a local quartz-tempered fabric (ESAXLOC) and an erratic-tempered fabric (ERRA) were also recovered from this fill. The lower fill 604 contained only three sherds with each representing a separate vessel. Two sherds are from jars or bowls in local quartz-tempered fabrics (ESAXLOC) and one comes from a jar or bowl in a coarse sandstone-tempered fabric (SST). All of the fabrics recovered contain a sparse to common element of carbonised organic matter. Most of the sherds have external soot deposits and many also have an internal carbonised deposit. One sherd has a fully burnished external surface and one has a partially burnished exterior. These vessels are not especially typical of the few

vessels recovered from the local area. They certainly do not reflect the types found in the two main Anglo-Saxon groups recovered from Lincoln (Young 2009 and Irving 2013). The nearest investigated site to Burton is that of South Cliff Farm, South Carlton excavated as part of the Time Team series 2004 (Wessex Archaeology 2004). Unfortunately the material recovered has not been studied in detail so there is no direct comparanda, although the report does mention twenty-one sherds of early to mid Saxon date in coarse sandy fabrics (ibid., 16). No chronologically distinct sherds were found on the Leverton Farm site but the group can be placed in the period between the 5th and 7th centuries possibly at the latter part of this span.

Trench 18

2.28 A single basal sherd from a Brown-glazed Earthenware (BERTH) jar or bowl of 16th to mid 17th century date was recovered from topsoil 1800. The vessel is in a coarse fabric similar to that used for Midlands Purple ware or some late medieval coarsewares found in North Nottinghamshire.

Trench 49

2.29 A small abraded sherd from a 14th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed ware jug (LSW3) of 14th to mid-15th century date was recovered from topsoil 4900.

Trench 50

2.30 Deposit 5002 produced a single small and abraded sherd from a 13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed ware jug (LSW2). The jug has applied vertical strip decoration typical of 13th century production.

Discussion

2.31 The small assemblage recovered from this intervention indicates Anglo-Saxon occupation in Trench 6. The group certainly dates to between the 5th and 7th centuries, however the presence of carbonised organics in all of the fabrics suggests a 6th to 7th century date span is most probable. It is possible that the ‘large pit’ the material was recovered from actually represents a Grubenhaus. Small groups in similar condition, sherd size etc, but in different fabrics, have been recovered from Grubenhaus elsewhere in Lincolnshire (Everson 1973, Field 1981, Field and Leahy 1993, Daley 2007 and Allen et al. 2009). The two medieval sherds recovered from the intervention are in a condition indicative of plough damage. Both sherds are of Lincoln type and suggest that this was the type used locally. The entire assemblage should be kept for future study.

Other finds

Ceramic object

2.32 A small fragment in a white-firing (pipeclay) from a moulded object (figurine) was recorded from pit fill 603. The form does not conform to that of common, Gaulish-produced pipeclay figurines, and it not possible to determine its original form or subject. A Romano-British date is however thought most likely.

Ceramic building material

2.33 A total of 45 fragments of ceramic building material of Roman date were recorded in 14 deposits. The majority were too fragmentary for more precise classification, however, the following were identified: tegula and flat tile in ditch fill 724; and imbrex in topsoil 5300.

Metal objects

2.34 Five lead alloy objects were recovered as unstratified finds. These comprised: a cone-shaped weight; three musket balls/other lead shot, measuring 12–15mm in diameter (the smallest retains the casting sprue end); and an amorphous fragment of indeterminate function.

2.35 Ten objects of copper alloy were also recovered as unstratified finds. Identifiable items included: two buckle fragments; a ring; a twisted bar; and two buttons. The remainder are unclassifiable fragments. A total of five iron nails was recorded in pit fill 603, topsoil 5300 and as unstratified finds.

2.36 Pit fill 5404 produced a single fragment of iron-working slag.

Worked flint

2.37 Single pieces of worked flint were recovered from posthole fill 613 and palaeochannel fill 705. The item from fill 613 was a heavily corticated proximal portion of a broken blade which featured platform preparation. Blade production and platform preparation are aspects of Mesolithic to Early Neolithic technology. The item from fill 705 was the distal portion of a broken flake, also heavily corticated. It was thin and regular, which suggests a Mesolithic or Neolithic date is most likely.

Faunal remains

2.38 A collection of animal bones numbering 32 fragments (338g) was recovered by hand excavation from eight deposits. The bones were in general, poorly preserved and highly fragmented with frequent historical and modern damage. This has rendered 78% of the assemblage unidentifiable beyond the level of ‘large’ or ‘medium mammal’. For the purpose of this report, the bones were identified to species and

skeletal element using an osteological reference collection (Cotswold Archaeology Ltd) as well as standard reference literature (Schmid 1972, Hillson 1996), and quantified by fragment count and weight. Where modern breakage was observed and re-fitting was possible, those fragments were recorded as a single bone. Any material not confidently phased is not discussed beyond the details set out in Table 1 below.

2.39 A total of six fragments (200g) of animal bone were recovered from paleochannel 704 and ditch 722 in association with artefacts dating to the Roman period, cattle (*Bos* taurus) and horse (*Equus callubus*) were identifed. Pit 602, dated to the Early mediavel period contained a further 10 fragments amoungst which the remians of pig (*Sus scrofa*) were identified.

2.40 There is a very limited amount of inference that can be taken from such a small and poorly preserved assemblage. While it has been possible to identify the remains of cattle and horse in the Roman period and pig in the Early medieval, no further interpretative data could be obtained beyond confirming the presence of these species on site.

3. DISCUSSION

3.1 The evaluation was able to demonstrate that the geophysical survey had difficulty distinguishing archaeological from geological features, especially east of the ridge. The potential for survival of archaeological remains has been demonstrated as low in Fields 4 and 5 to the east of Middle Street, but remains moderate to high to the west within the eastern part of Field 3.

3.2 Field 1. The geophysical survey shows that the field has been subjected to intensive drainage works, although east-west ridge and furrow ploughing in the northern half of the field, and north-south ridge and furrow in the southern half may have survived this and intensive modern ploughing. No trenching was undertaken in Field 1 having been previously signed off based on the results of the geophysical survey.

3.3 Field 2. The geophysical survey revealed a number of linear anomalies, which may represent medieval and post-medieval field boundaries. These ditches continue eastwards into Field 3. No trenching was undertaken in Field 2.

3.4 Field 3 was under pasture and contained an extant ridge and furrow/subsoil/colluvium layer that sealed archaeological features. The geophysical survey here was confirmed by trenching. The double-ditch "track" revealed by geophysics in Field 2 may be confirmed by the ditches in Trench 7. The single linear anomaly in the northern part of Field 2 which heads east into Field 3 may have been masked by ridge and furrow ploughing on the same orientation. A north-west to south-east linear anomaly indicated to the west of the curvilinear ditch recorded in Trenches 1 and 4 was not observed in Trench 4.

3.5 More extensive, and datable, activity was observed, excavated and recorded in the eastern part of Field 3. The pits and ditches to the north, in Trench 6, were at the time of excavation considered to be associated with activity relating to the known Roman kiln site to the north. However, the nature of the large pit 604 in Trench 6 in possible association with two postholes and the recovery of Anglo-Saxon pottery dating to the 6th and 7th century suggest that this feature could possibly be a Grubenhaus. However, within the confines of the trench this cannot be firmly established. The ditch 606 recorded within this trench to the west of pit 604 only produced pottery of Romano-British date and is unlikely to be associated with the possible Grubenhaus. It may be some form of land or property boundary associated with the Roman kiln site in delineating its extent. A further pit 608 recorded in Trench 6 contained burnt material, comprising scorched ironstone and "sooty" waste, but no dateable material and it therefore remains unclear if this is associated with the kiln site and/or Romano-British activity or is related to the possible Anglo-Saxon Grubenhaus/activity.

3.6 The large feature in Trench 7 is possibly a palaeochannel associated with the natural spring which emerges out of the ridge to the east and in the wet months feeds water in to the fields. This may explain why the south-west part of Field 3 is so wet. The upper fills of the palaeochannel contained a relatively large quantity of Romano-British material culture. These may have been dumped in deliberately as rubbish, or washed in by natural processes as increased water flow from the spring scoured any existing remains upslope to the east.

3.5 Field 4. No archaeological remains were found. The potential features in the north-east are likely to be coincidental products of differences in the geology and topsoil overburden. Geological features (glacial cracking?) in the western half of this field

were detected by geophysics and interpreted as such in the course of the evaluation. They clearly continue south along the edge of the ridge towards Field 5.

3.6 Field 5. The continuation of the geological cracking is clearly visible along the western edge of the field, although the interpretation here has changed to archaeology due to the proximity to known Iron Age/Romano-British remains directly to the west (villa, stone-coffin cemetery, Middle Street). No archaeological features were observed during the trenching at this end of the field. Those that were investigated are thought to be of natural origin and were investigated for processes of elimination. Scanning of spoil heaps visually and by metal detector produced a very low quantity and quality of finds. Metal finds comprised musket balls and post-medieval waste material. Pottery finds from across the field increased in the vicinity of Trench 49 where a modest quantity of pottery was picked up within the topsoil. This is probably due to the proximity to the known possible villa site to the west. Similarly, potential archaeological features identified in the geophysical survey in the eastern part of Field 5 proved not to be present. Field 5 was a very flat field with a few undulations, and appeared to sit quite low in the landscape. Distinctive quarry pits are visible to both east and west adjacent to Ermine Street and Middle Street, now covered by trees. It is possible that horizontal quarrying, removing up to 1.0m of chalk from Field 5 may account for the lack of expected archaeological remains, with topsoil being stockpiled and reinstated following completion of quarrying.

3.7 The far western end of Field 5, where geophysical anomalies had indicated a high archaeological potential of features possibly associated with the previously identified Roman villa had been originally excluded from trenching and it had been proposed that non-intrusive methods of development (gabions) would be employed. However, contingency trenching within this area established that the anomalies were also mainly geological in origin or possibly associated with quarrying and no archaeological features could be identified. Romano-British pottery finds recovered from Field 5 are thought to be a result of plough drag.

3.8 Since the completion of the archaeological evaluation the proposed site boundary that has been submitted for the development has been revised and will now only encompass Fields 4 and 5 to the east of Middle Street (Appendix D). All fields to the west of Middle Street (Fields 1 to 3) have now been excluded from the development.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Jeremy Mordue, assisted by Dan Riley, Rob Scott, Paulo Clemente, Emily Evans and Dan Wojcik. The report was written by Jeremy Mordue. The illustrations were prepared by Dan Bashford. The archive has been compiled by Emily Evans, and prepared for deposition by Nicola Powell. The project was managed for CA by Damian De Rosa.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
1	100	Topsoil		Mid greyish brown clayey sand, friable.			0.20
1	101	Subsoil		Mid orange-grey clayey sand, occasional small ironstone fragments, friable			0.23
1	102	Colluvium		Mid orangey grey sandy clay, with occasional small ironstone fragments and frequent manganese flecking, firm			0.20
1	103	Geology		Mid yellowish orange clay, blue mottles, firm			
1	104	Ditch		Cut of north-west to south-east ditch, broad v-shaped profile, concave base. Same as 404.	>2.15	2.63	0.40
1	105	Fill	104	Mid bluish brown clay, occasional manganese flecking, rare small sub-rounded ironstone, firm. Overlain by 106.			0.10
1	106	Fill	104	Mid greyish brown sandy clay, with frequent manganese flecks, occasional small sub-angular ironstone, rare charcoal flecks, firm			0.30
2	200	Topsoil		Mid greyish brown clayey sand, friable.			0.18
2	201	Subsoil		Mid orange-grey clayey sand with occasional small ironstone fragments, friable			0.18
2	202	Colluvium		Mid orangey-grey sandy clay, occasional small ironstone fragments, frequent manganese flecking, firm.			0.22
2	203	Geology		Mid yellowish orange clay, with blue mottles, firm			
3	300	Topsoil		Mid brownish grey clay-sand, occasional small weathered limestone pebbles, friable			0.29
3	301	Subsoil		Mid greyish brown silty sand, occasional small sub-rounded stones, friable			0.19
3	302	Colluvium		Grey-brown sandy clay, compact			0.31
3	303	Geology		Mid yellowish brown with light bluish grey clay-sand, occasional blue clay patches, concretions of iron panning and manganese, compact.			
3	304	Ditch		Cut of north-south ditch, broad v-shaped profile with concave base.	>2.2	2.76	0.97
3	305	Fill	304	Light brownish grey clay-sand, occasional small sub-angular stones, iron pan concretions and manganese flecks, occasional charcoal flecks, compact. Overlain by 306.			0.40
3	306	Fill	304	Mid bluish grey clay sand, occasional small sub-rounded stones, occasional decayed roots and cbm fragments. Compact. Overlain by 307.			0.39
3	307	Fill	304	Mid brownish grey silt clay, occasional small sub-rounded stones, occasional decayed roots and cbm, compact. Overlain by 308.			0.39
3	308	Fill	304	Mid bluish grey with yellowish brown mottles, sandy clay, with occasional small sub-rounded stones, manganese flecking, occasional decayed wood, cbm and plastic sheeting. Overlain by 309.			0.49
3	309	Fill	304	Mid brownish grey silt clay, occasional small sub-rounded stones and decayed roots. Upper fill of 304.			0.17
3	310	Ditch		Cut of north-south ditch, v-shaped profile, with weather-rounded base.	>2.2	1.36	0.50
3	311	Fill	310	Mid bluish grey with brown patches, clay-sand, occasional small sub-angular ironstone fragments, compact. Overlain by 312.			0.34
3	312	Fill	310	Mid grey-brown silt-clay, occasional small sub-rounded stones and manganese flecking, compact.			0.20
3	313	Layer	310	Mid brownish grey clay, occasional small sub-angular stones, occasional charcoal flecks, hard. Layer infilling the tops of ditches 304 and 310.			0.50
3	314	Layer		Surface comprising a single random course of weathered limestone pebbles between 300 and 301.			0.06
4	400	Topsoil		Mid greyish brown sandy clay, friable.			0.20
4	401	Subsoil		Mid yellowish brown clay sand, occasional small sub-angular stones, mostly ironstone, friable.			0.30
4	402	Colluvium		Mid orange brown sandy clay, with occasional-frequent small sub-angular stones, including ironstone, firm/friable			0.26
4	403	Geology		Mid yellowish orange clay, blue mottling, large patches of mid-reddish-orange clay-sand, frequent manganese flecking, firm			

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
4	404	Ditch		Cut of north-west to south-east ditch, shallow, broad u-shaped profile with flattish base. Same as 104.	>2.15	1.26	0.20
4	405	Fill	404	Mid greyish orange clay, abundant manganese flecking, occasional small sub-rounded stones, friable/firm.			0.20
5	500	Topsoil		Mid greyish brown clay-sand, friable.			0.20
5	501	Subsoil		Mid-orange-brown clay-sand, friable.			0.20
5	502	Geology		Mid yellowish orange clay, with blue mottling, patches of orange brown sand and ironstone, firm.			
6	600	Topsoil		Mid brown silty clay, rare small sub-angular stones			0.25
6	601	Subsoil		Light orange-brown sand, only present at east end of trench.			0.13
6	602	Pit		Cut of pit which extends to east and south out of trench. Steep/vertical sides to flattish/uneven base.	>4.0	>1.6	0.60
6	603	Fill	602	Upper fill of pit. Mid grey-brown sandy silt, common angular stones, soft, friable. Overlies 603.			0.21
6	604	Fill	602	Lower fill of pit. Mid-brown sandy silt matrix with very frequent ironstone rubble making up 75% of fill.			0.44
6	605	Ditch		Cut of north-south ditch. broad shallow concave profile.	>2.0	1.10	0.26
6	606	Fill	605	Mid brown sandy silt, moderate angular stones, soft/friable.			0.26
6	607	Geology		Reddish yellow ironstone bedrock with bluish clay towards west of trench.			
6	608	Pit		Cut of small pit which extends to north out of trench. Y-shaped profile, sides almost vertical to flat base.	>0.40	1.16	0.48
6	609	Fill	608	Lower fill of three in pit. Dark grey/black burnt sooty material, moderate small-medium burnt stones, friable.			0.39
6	610	Fill	608	Middle fill of three in pit. Mid grey-brown gravelly deposit, comprising ironstone mixed with silt, common charcoal flecks.			0.10
6	611	Fill	608	Upper fill of three in pit. Dark grey silt with high soot content, rare rounded stones, soft.			0.09
6	612	Post-hole		Cut of circular post-hole cutting into pit fill 603. Vertical sides to shallow concave base.	0.40	0.40	0.60
6	613	Fill	612	Mid dark brownish grey sandy silt, occasional small-medium angular limestone chunks, loose.			0.60
6	614	Post-hole		Cut of circular post-hole cutting into pit fill 603. Steep sides to concave base.	0.95	0.95	0.50
6	615	Fill	614	Mid-dark orange grey sandy clay-silt, occasional-moderate small ironstone pebbles, compact.			0.50
7	700	Topsoil		Mid-brownish grey loamy sand, occasional small sub-rounded stones, friable			0.28
7	701	Subsoil		Mid greyish brown silty sand, occasional small ironstone pebbles, compact.			0.18
7	702	Colluvium		Mid-grey-brown clay-sand, occasional small ironstone pebbles, compact.			0.21
7	703	Geology		Weathered ironstone bedrock; yellowish-blue-grey clay; yellowish sand; mid-grey-brown silty sand			
7	704	Palaeochannel		Cut of east-west palaeochannel. Uneven sides and base. Max. depth seen in machine slot.	>2.15	13.0	1.40
7	705	Fill	704	Lower fill of palaeochannel. Mid-yellow brown sand, occasional small sub-rounded stones, occasional manganese concretions, friable. Overlain by 706			0.17
7	706	Fill	704	Lower fill of palaeochannel. Mid brownish grey sand, occasional small stones and manganese flecking, friable. Overlain by 707.			0.33
7	707	Fill	704	Middle fill of palaeochannel. Mid grey-brown sandy clay, occasional small sub-rounded gravels and pebbles, occasional manganese flecks. Overlain by 708.			0.54
7	708	Fill	704	Upper fill of palaeochannel. Mid-bluish grey with brown patches, sandy clay, occasional small sub-rounded pebbles. Overlain by 709.			0.33
7	709	Layer		Mid bluish grey clay, occasional small sub-rounded stones, flecks of charcoal. Infills top of palaeochannel.			0.33
7	710	Fill	704	Early fill of palaeochannel. Mid greyish brown silt clay, friable.			>0.15
7	711	Fill	704	Early fill of palaeochannel. Mid brown clay, occasional small stones, compact.			>0.40
7	712	Layer		Same as 709. Mid bluish grey clay, occasional small sub-rounded stones, flecks of charcoal. Infills top of palaeochannel.			0.24

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
7	713	Fill	704	Fill of palaeochannel. Mid reddish blue sandy clay, moderate manganese flecks, soft. Overlain by 712.			0.35
7	714	Fill	704	Fill of palaeochannel. Light grey sandy silt, rare manganese flecks, soft. Overlain by 713.			0.20
7	715	Fill	704	Fill of palaeochannel. Light yellowish grey sand, soft. Extended by machine excavation to base.			0.65
7	716	Layer		Mid brownish grey clay-sand, occasional small ironstone pebbles.			0.07
7	717	Ditch		Cut of north-east to south-west ditch. Weathered v-shaped profile.	>2.0	>0.40	0.23
7	718	Fill	717	Mid brownish grey silt clay, occasional small ironstone pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks.			0.23
7	719	Ditch		Cut of north-east to south-west ditch. Broad v-shaped profile.	>2.0	>0.82	0.25
7	720	Fill	719	Lower fill of ditch. Mid grey sandy clay, occasional small ironstone pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks. Overlain by 721			0.22
7	721	Fill	719	Upper fill of ditch. Mid greyish brown clay-sand, occasional small ironstone pebbles.			0.12
7	722	Ditch		Cut of north-east to south-west ditch. Weathered v-shaped profile.	>2.0	0.80	0.34
7	723	Fill	722	Lower fill of ditch. Mid brownish grey silt-sand, occasional small sub-angular ironstone pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks. Overlain by 724			0.21
7	724	Fill	722	Upper fill of ditch. Mid brownish grey clay-sand, occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal.			0.21
7	725	Ditch		Cut of north-east to south-west ditch, weathered v-shaped profile, concave base.	>2.0	0.53	0.20
7	726	Fill	725	Mid greyish brown sandy clay, occasional small sub-rounded ironstone pebbles.			0.20
7	727	Ditch		Cut of north-east to south-west ditch. Uneven profile and base.	>2.0	0.51	0.13
7	728	Fill	727	Mid greyish brown sandy clay, occasional small sub-rounded ironstone pebbles.			0.13
8	800	Topsoil		Mid brownish grey loamy silt, moderate small sub-angular stones.			0.28
8	801	Geology		Mid reddish brown silt, moderate sub-angular sandstone pebbles in patches, overlying weathered sandstone bedrock in light yellowish brown silty sand, friable.			
9	900	Topsoil		Mid brownish grey silt, friable			0.35
9	901	Geology		Mid grey-brown clay silt, with a band of abundant angular stones.			
10	1000	Topsoil		Mid brownish grey clay-silt, friable			0.30
10	1001	Geology		Mid grey-brown clay silt, with frequent pockets of sub-angular and angular stone, frequent orange sandstone patches.			
11	1100	Topsoil		Mid brownish grey silt, friable			0.15
11	1101	Subsoil		Mid brownish grey silt, compact.			0.11
11	1102	Geology		Mid greyish brown compact clay-silt, with frequent orange and brown silt patches, moderate patches of medium sub-angular stones.			
12	1200	Topsoil		Mid brownish grey friable clay-silt			0.36
12	1201	Geology		Mid orangey brown compact silt.			
13	1300	Topsoil		Mid-brownish grey friable silt.			0.42
13	1301	Geology		Mid grey-brown clay-silt, compact, with a band of abundant angular stone			
14	1400	Topsoil		Mid-greyish brown loamy silt, friable, with occasional small sub-angular limestone and sandstone pebbles.			0.33
14	1401	Geology		Mid-reddish brown compact silt sand, occasional small sandstone pebbles.			
15	1500	Topsoil		Mid-orange-brown clay sand, friable, with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.			0.30
15	1501	Geology		Mid brownish orange firm clay-sand, with large patches of chalk and mudstone.			
16	1600	Topsoil		Mid orange brown clay-sand, friable with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.			0.30
16	1601	Geology		Mid brownish orange clay sand, firm, with large patches of chalk and mudstone.			

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
17	1700	Topsoil		Mid greyish brown loamy sand, occasional small sub-angular limestone pebbles.			0.33
17	1701	Geology		Mid reddish brown clay-sand, compact with moderate small sub-angular sandstone and limestone pebbles, overlying weathered sandstone in a lighter soil with mixed mudstone and yellow silty sand.			
18	1800	Topsoil		Mid brown grey silt, friable			0.37
18	1801	Geology		Mid grey-brown clay-silt, compact.			
19	1900	Topsoil		Mid greyish brown loamy sand, friable, with occasional small sub-angular limestone pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks.			0.28
19	1901	Colluvium		Mid reddish brown silty sand, compact, occasional small sub-angular limestone pebbles.			0.15
19	1902	Geology		Mid reddish brown sand, friable, occasional small sub-angular limestone pebbles, occasional small sub-rounded mudstone pebbles in yellowish patches, overlying weathered limestone bedrock.			
20	2000	Topsoil		Mid-orange brown clay-sand, with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones.			0.35
20	2001	Geology		Mid brownish orange clay-sand, friable/firm with large patches of chalk and mudstone.			
21	2100	Topsoil		Mid orange brown clay-sand, friable with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones.			0.25
21	2101	Geology		Mid-orange clay-sand, firm, with large patches of chalk and mudstone outcrops, and large patches of mid-orange brown clay-sand.			
22	2200	Topsoil		Mid brownish grey silt, friable			0.36
22	2201	Geology		Mid brownish grey compact clay-silt with abundant shattered limestone bedrock.			
22	2202	Geology		Mid reddish brown compact silt vein running through 2201.			
23	2300	Topsoil		Mid brownish grey silt, firm			0.37
23	2301	Geology		Mid brownish grey clay-silt, compact, with abundant shattered limestone bedrock and occasional orange silt patches.			
23	2302	Layer		Mid-dark brownish grey clay-silt compact, with moderate sub-angular stones, charcoal flecks and small coal flecks and lumps. Modern layer.			
24	2400	Topsoil		Mid brownish grey silt, friable			0.39
24	2401	Geology		Mid greyish brown clay-silt, compact with abundant angular shattered limestone bedrock.			
24	2402	Geology		Mid reddish brown sandy silt veins crossing trench, compact			
25	2500	Topsoil		Mid brownish grey silt, friable			0.50
25	2501	Geology		Mid-greyish brown compact clay-silt, with abundant shattered sub-angular limestone bedrock.			
25	2502	Geology		Mid orange brown compact silt vein running across trench, occasional charcoal flecks, occasional sub-angular stones			
25	2503	Geology		Mid-dark orange-brown compact silt vein crossing trench parallel with 2502.			
23	2600	Topsoil		Mid-brownish grey silt, friable			0.37
26	2601	Geology		Mid greyish brown compact clay silt, with abundant sub-angular shattered limestone bedrock.			
26	2602	Geology		Mid-reddish brown compact silt veins running across trench.			
27	2700	Topsoil		Mid-brownish grey silt, friable			0.39
27	2701	Geology		Mid-orange grey compact clay-silt with abundant sub-angular shattered limestone bedrock.			
27	2702	Geology		Mid-reddish brown compact sandy silt veins crossing trench			
28	2800	Topsoil		Mid-brownish grey silt, firm			0.32
28	2801	Geology		Mid orange-grey compact clay-silt, abundant sub-angular shattered limestone bedrock			
28	2802	Geology		Reddish brown compact sandy silt vein crossing trench.			
29	2900	Topsoil		Mid brownish grey silt, friable			0.38
29	2901	Geology		Mid-brownish grey compact clay-silt, with orange sandy patches, abundant sub-angular shattered limestone bedrock.			
29	2902	Geology		Mid-reddish-grey-brown clay-silt veins crossing trench			

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
30	3000	Topsoil		Mid brownish grey silt, firm			0.52
30	3001	Geology		Mid greyish brown compact clay-silt, with abundant sub-angular shattered limestone bedrock.			
30	3002	Geology		Mid-reddish brown compact sandy silt vein crossing trench			
31	3100	Topsoil		Mid-brownish grey silt, friable			0.42
31	3101	Geology		Mid greyish brown compact clay-silt, with abundant sub-angular shattered limestone bedrock.			
31	3102	Geology		Mid brownish grey compact silt in patches and veins across trench.			
32	3200	Topsoil		Mid brownish grey silt-clay, friable			0.35
32	3201	Geology		Mid-orange grey compact clay-silt, with abundant sub-angular shattered limestone bedrock.			
32	3202	Geology		Mid orange-brown v compact silt veins crossing trench			
33	3300	Topsoil		Mid brownish grey clay-silt, friable			0.42
33	3301	Subsoil		Mid greyish brown clay-silt, firm			0.10
33	3302	Geology		Mid greyish brown compact silt with sub-angular shattered limestone bedrock.			
34	3400	Topsoil		Mid brownish grey silt, friable.			0.50
34	3401	Subsoil		Mid-greyish brown compact silt			0.10
34	3402	Geology		Mid greyish brown compact silt with abundant sub-angular shattered limestone bedrock.			
34	3403	Geology		Mid greyish brown compact silt similar to 3401. Natural geological veins crossing trench. Contaminated by ploughing.			
35	3500	Topsoil		Mid-brownish grey clay-silt, friable			0.46
35	3501	Subsoil		Mid greyish brown clay-silt, firm			0.10
35	3502	Geology		Mid orange-grey compact silt with abundant sub-angular shattered limestone bedrock			
35	3503	Geology		Mid greyish brown compact silt veins running across trench			
36	3600	Topsoil		Mid-brownish grey clay-silt, friable			0.37
36	3601	Subsoil		Mid greyish brown clay-silt, firm			0.03
36	3602	Geology		Mid greyish orange/light orange-grey compact silt, abundant sub-angular shattered limestone bedrock.			
36	3603	Geology		Mid-reddish brown compact silt veins running across trench.			
37	3700	Topsoil		Mid brownish grey friable silt			0.28
37	3701	Subsoil		Mid greyish brown clay-silt, firm			0.08
37	3702	Geology		Light-mid-orange-grey compact silt with abundant sub-angular shattered limestone bedrock			
37	3703	Geology		Mid-reddish brown compact silt veins and patches within 3702			
38	3800	Topsoil		Mid-brownish grey clay-silt, friable			0.30
38	3801	Geology		Light-mid-orange grey compact silt with abundant sub-angular shattered limestone bedrock.			
39	3900	Topsoil		Mid brownish grey silt, friable.			0.39
39	3901	Geology		Mid orange-grey compact silt-sand with abundant sub-angular shattered limestone bedrock.			
39	3902	Geology		Mid-reddish brown compact silt veins crossing trench			
40	4000	Topsoil		Mid brownish grey silt, friable, occasional medium sub-angular stones.			0.40
40	4001	Geology		Light orange-grey compact sandy silt with abundant small to medium sub-angular shattered limestone bedrock.			
40	4002	Geology		Mid reddish-orange brown compact silt vein/pocket within 4001			
41	4100	Topsoil		Mid brownish grey clay-silt, firm			0.48
41	4101	Geology		Mid grey-brown compact silt with abundant sub-angular shattered limestone bedrock.			
41	4102	Geology		Light orangey-grey compact silt vein within 4101			
41	4103	Subsoil		Mid greyish brown silt, firm, with moderate small sub-angular stones			0.07
42	4200	Topsoil		Mid brownish grey silt, friable			0.23
42	4201	Subsoil		Mid-greyish brown firm silt.			0.07

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
42	4202	Geology		Mid-orange grey compact silt with abundant small sub-angular shattered limestone bedrock.			
42	4203	Geology		Mid orangey brown compact silt vein within 4202			
43	4300	Topsoil		Mid brownish grey silt, friable			0.40
43	4301	Subsoil		Mid grey-brown clay-silt, firm			0.11
43	4302	Geology		Mid reddish brown compact sandy silt with abundant small-medium sub-angular shattered limestone bedrock.			
44	4400	Topsoil		Mid-brownish grey silt, friable.			0.31
44	4401	Subsoil		Mid greyish brown clay-silt, firm.			0.09
44	4402	Geology		Mid orange-grey compact silt-sand, with abundant small-medium sub-angular shattered limestone bedrock.			
44	4403	Geology		Mid-reddish brown compact silt vein within 4402			
45	4500	Topsoil		Mid brownish grey silt, with moderate small sub-angular stones, firm			0.34
45	4501	Geology		Mid-orange grey compact silt-sand with abundant medium sub-angular shattered limestone bedrock.			
45	4502	Geology		Mid-reddish brown compact sand variation within 4501			
46	4600	Topsoil		Mid brownish grey silt, firm			0.34
46	4601	Geology		Mid-orange brown compact sand with abundant medium sub-angular shattered limestone bedrock.			
46	4602	Geology		Mid-reddish brown compact sand variation within 4601			
46	4603	Nat. Feature		Cut of linear natural feature, oriented north-south, with irregular u-shaped profile.	>1.90	0.38	0.10
46	4604	Fill	4603	Mid-reddish brown sand, compact, with no inclusions.			0.10
46	4605	Nat. Feature		Cut of linear natural feature, oriented north-south, bifurcating from 4603. Irregular u-shaped profile.	>1.90	0.70	0.15
46	4606	Fill	4605	Mid-orange-grey sand, compact, no inclusions. Pottery recovered.			0.15
46	4607	Nat. Feature		Cut of linear natural feature oriented roughly SSE to NNE, weathered v-shaped profile.	>1.90	0.38	0.10
46	4608	Fill	4607	Mid-orange brown compact sand, no inclusions.			0.10
47	4700	Topsoil		Mid-brown grey silt, firm			0.32
47	4701	Geology		Mid-orange brown compact silt-sand with abundant medium sub-angular shattered limestone bedrock.			
47	4702	Geology		Reddish brown compact silt variation within 4701			
47	4703	Nat. Feature		Cut of linear natural feature oriented north-west to south-east., weather v-shaped profile.	>1.90	1.49	0.31
47	4704	Fill	4703	Mid-orange brown compact sand, no inclusions			0.31
48	4800	Topsoil		Mid brownish grey silt, firm			0.41
48	4801	Geology		Mid-orange-brown, compact silt-sand, with abundant small-medium sub-angular shattered limestone bedrock.			
48	4802	Geology		Mid-reddish brown compact silt-sand variation within 4801			
48	4803	Nat. Feature		Cut of linear natural feature, oriented SSW-NNE, steep sides to flat base.	>1.90	1.31	0.27
48	4804	Fill	4803	Mid orange brown compact sand, no inclusions.			0.27
49	4900	Topsoil		Mid-brownish grey silt, firm			0.38
49	4901	Geology		Mid-orange brown compact silt, with abundant sub-angular shattered limestone bedrock.			
49	4902	Geology		Mid-reddish brown compact silty sand variation within 4901			
49	4903	Nat. Feature		Cut of natural feature oriented north-east to south-west, concave profile.	>1.90	1.19	0.20
49	4904	Fill	4903	Mid-reddish brown compact sand, occasional small-medium sub-angular stones.			0.20
50	5000	Topsoil		Mid-brownish grey silt, friable			0.37
50	5001	Geology		Mid-greyish brown compact silt with abundant sub-angular shattered limestone bedrock			
50	5002	Geology		Mid reddish orange-brown compact sandy silt vein within 5001. Contaminated by ploughing.			
50	5003	Geology		Mid orange-brown compact silt with abundant limestone bedrock. Variant of 5001.			

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
51	5100	Topsoil		Mid-brownish grey silt with occasional small sub-angular stones			0.45
51	5101	Geology		Mid orange-brown compact silt with abundant sub-angular shattered limestone bedrock.			
51	5102	Geology		Mid-reddish brown silt-sand, firm, variation of 5101			
51	5103	Nat. Feature		Cut of linear natural feature, broad v-shaped profile.	>1.90	1.38	0.20
51	5104	Fill	5103	Mid-reddish brown silt-sand, compact, with no inclusions			0.20
52	5200	Topsoil		Mid-brownish grey silt, friable			0.44
52	5201	Geology		Mid-orange-grey compact silt, with abundant sub-angular shattered limestone bedrock			
52	5202	Geology		Reddish brown compact silt variant within 5201			
53	5300	Topsoil		Mid-brownish grey silt, friable			0.46
53	5301	Geology		Mid-orange brown compact silt with abundant sub-angular shattered limestone bedrock			
53	5302	Geology		Mid-reddish brown compact sandy silt variation within 5301			
53	5303	Nat. Feature		Cut of linear natural feature oriented north-west to south-east, irregular profile.	>1.90	1.80	0.43
53	5304	Fill	5303	Mid reddish brown compact sand, occasional small-medium sub-angular stones.			0.43
54	5400	Topsoil		Mid-brown grey clay-silt, friable			0.36
54	5401	Geology		Mid-orange grey compact silt, with abundant medium sub-angular shattered limestone bedrock.			
54	5402	Geology		Reddish brown compact silt variation within 5401			
54	5403	Pit		Cut of pit of unknown size and shape (extends out of trench to north, west and south). Gradual slope to possible flat base. Cuts and seals ditch 5406.	>1.90	>2.20	0.27
54	5404	Fill	5403	Mid-orange-brown silt-sand, compact, with occasional smears of charcoal, occasional small-medium sub-angular stones.			0.27
54	5405	Fill	5403	Mid-orange brown compact silt-sand with occasional smears of charcoal and small-medium sub-angular stones. Same as 5404.			0.07
54	5406	Ditch		Cut of north-east to south-west oriented ditch, largely cut away by pit 5403. Steep sides with flat base.	>1.90	>0.32	0.12
54	5407	Fill	5406	Mid-orange-brown compact sand, no inclusions.			0.12
54	5408	Plough Scar		Cut of plough scar oriented north-east to south-west and cutting across top of pit 5403. Shallow concave profile.	>1.90	0.40	0.11
54	5409	Fill	5409	Mid brownish grey compact sandy silt, with occasional charcoal flecks.			0.11
55	5500	Topsoil		Mid-brownish grey clay-silt, friable			0.50
55	5501	Geology		Mid-light-orange grey compact sandy silt, with abundant sub-angular shattered limestone bedrock.			
55	5502	Geology		Reddish brown compact silt variation within 5501.			
55	5503	Nat. Feature		Cut of linear natural feature, oriented north-west to south-east. Shallow u-shaped profile.	>1.90	0.70	0.04
55	5504	Fill	5503	Mid-orange brown compact silt-sand, no inclusions.			0.04
55	5505	Nat. Feature		Cut of linear natural feature, oriented north-west to south-east, broad, irregular concave profile.	>1.90	2.16	0.36
55	5506	Fill	5505	Mid-reddish brown silt-sand, compact, no inclusions.			0.36

APPENDIX B: FINDS AND FAUNAL REMAINS TABLES

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
Us.	Lead objects: shot, weight	5	126	-
	Iron objects: nail	3	10	
	Copper alloy objects: buckle, button, ring, twisted bar, fragments	10	30	
301	Roman pottery: LOC OX (sandy oxidised)	1	14	RB
307	Roman ceramic building material	3	71	RB
308	Roman ceramic building material	2	35	RB
406	Roman ceramic building material	1	7	RB
603	Roman pottery: EM BU (East Midlands burnished grey)	2	110	C6-C7
	Roman pottery: LNV WH (Lower Nene Valley whiteware)	1	13	
	Anglo-Saxon pottery (tables 2-3)	10	190	
	Ceramic object: figurine fragment?	1	14	
	Roman ceramic building material	1	3	
	Iron object: nail	1	6	
604	Roman pottery: LNVCC (Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware)	1	1	C6-C7
	Roman pottery: LOC WH (fine whiteware)	1	6	
	Anglo-Saxon pottery (tables 2-3)	3	40	
606	Roman pottery: LOC GW2 (coarse greyware, pale margin)	7	85	RB
613	Worked flint: blade	1	1	-
705	Worked flint: blade	1	1	-
707	Roman pottery: LOC GW2 (coarse greyware, pale margin)	1	131	RB
	Roman pottery: LOC GW3 (coarse, dark grey/black-firing)	1	7	
	Roman ceramic building material	2	31	
708	Roman pottery: LOC GW3; (coarse, dark grey/black-firing)	2	7	RB
	Roman pottery: LOC OX (sandy oxidised)	1	1	
	Roman ceramic building material	9	181	
709	Roman pottery: LOC CC (local colour-coated)	1	36	RB
	Roman pottery: LOC BSf (fine black-firing)	1	9	
	Roman ceramic building material	8	293	
716	Roman ceramic building material	1	73	RB
724	Roman ceramic building material: tegula, tile	2	655	RB
1800	Medieval/post-medieval pottery (tables 2-3)	1	46	LC15-C17
3401	Roman pottery: LOC GW4 (coarse grey with sparse grog)	1	588	RB
	Roman pottery: LOC GW5 (grey with shell/limestone)	3	6	
	Roman pottery: LOC GW1 (sandy greyware)	6	58	
	Roman pottery: LOC GW2 (coarse greyware, pale margin)	6	15	
4606	Prehistoric pottery: BK FI (Beaker fineware grog-tempered)	1	2	C1
4900	Roman pottery: BAT AM (Baetican amphora)	1	26	C13-C14
	Roman pottery: LNVCC (Lower Nene Colour-coated ware);	1	2	
	Roman pottery: LOC GW1 (sandy greyware)	9	87	
	Roman pottery: LOC GW2 (coarse greyware, pale margin)	4	22	
	Roman pottery: DAL SH (Dales ware shell-tempered)	1	12	
	Medieval pottery: (tables 2-3)	1	9	
5002	Roman pottery: LOC GW1 (sandy greyware)	2	5	C13-C14
	Medieval pottery: (tables 2-3)	1	4	
	Roman ceramic building material	6	59	
5300	Roman ceramic building material: imbrex	5	241	RB
	Iron object: nail	1	3	
5302	Roman pottery: LOC GW1 (sandy greyware)	1	3	RB
	Roman pottery: LOC OX (sandy oxidised)	1	<1	
	Roman pottery: DAL SH (Dales ware shell-tempered)?	1	1	
5304	Roman pottery: LOC GW1 (sandy greyware)	1	4	Medieval
	Medieval pottery: (tables 2-3)	1	3	
	Roman ceramic building material	3	4	
5404	Roman pottery: LOC GW1 (sandy greyware)	1	5	RB
	Roman ceramic building material	1	18	
	Slag	1	92	
5506	Roman pottery: LOC GW1 (sandy greyware)	1	2	RB
	Roman ceramic building material	1	<1	

Table 2: Post Roman pottery types with total quantities by sherd and vessel count

Codename	Full name	Total sherds	Total vessels
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1	1
ERRA	Erratic-tempered Anglo-Saxon	1	1
ESAXLOC	Early Anglo-Saxon Local wares	3	3
ESGS	Early to mid Anglo-Saxon Greensand quartz -tempered	1	1
LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1	1
LSW3	14th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1	1
SST	Early to mid Saxon sandstone-tempered	8	6

Table 3 Post Roman pottery by ceramic period with total quantities by vessel count

Ceramic Period	Trench 06	Trench 18	Trench 49	Trench 50	Totals
Anglo-Saxon (5^{th} to 7^{th})	11	0	0	0	11
Medieval (13^{th} to mid 15^{th})	0	0	1	1	2
Post-medieval (16^{th} to mid 17^{th})	0	1	0	0	1
Totals	11	1	1	1	14

Table 4: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Context	BOS	O/C	SUS	EQ	LM	MM	Total	Weight (g)
Roman								
704	2					3	5	23
722				1			1	177
Subtotal	**2**			**1**		**3**	**6**	**200**
Early Medieval								
602			1		9		10	37
Undated								
608	1				1	4	6	47
717		1					1	15
5303				1	7		8	32
5503						1	1	7
Subtotal	**1**	**1**		**1**	**8**	**5**	**16**	**101**
Total	**3**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**17**	**8**	**32**	
Weight	**51**	**15**	**5**	**183**	**65**	**19**	**338**	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat, SUS = pig; EQ= horse; LM= large sized mammal; MM = medium sized mammal

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land at Leverton Farm Burton-by-Lincoln Lincolnshire	
Short description (250 words maximum)	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in July 2014 at the site of a proposed solar farm in Burton-by-Lincoln, Lincolnshire. Fifty-five trenches were excavated in a total of three fields lying to the west and east of Middle Street, which bisects the site. Pits and ditches were recorded in the field to the west of Middle Street, some of which remained undated and some which produced animal bone, ceramic building material and pottery dating to the Roman-British and Anglo-Saxon periods. These features are possibly associated with the known Romano-British kiln site immediately to the north of the site as well as Anglo-Saxon activity possibly in the form of a Grubenhaus. The two fields to the east of Middle Street contained no archaeological features, and may have been subjected to truncation by quarrying. An extensive number of geophysical anomalies, which were targeted and thought to be of archaeological potential were found to be mainly geological in origin or possibly associated with quarrying.	
Project dates	14 July – 1 August 2014	
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Field evaluation	
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	Heritage desk-based assessment (Cotswold Archaeology 2014) Geophysical Survey (WYAS 2014)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Burton-by-Lincoln, Lincolnshire	
Study area (M^2/ha)	67.8ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SK 9616 7503	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator		
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Damian De Rosa	
Project Supervisor	Jeremy Mordue	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.) The Collection: Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire: Accession No: LCNCC: 2014.124	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc.)
Physical	The Collection: Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire	pottery, animal bone, cbm, metal
Paper	The Collection: Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire	Trench sheets, context sheets, registers, etc.
Digital	The Collection: Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire	Database, digital photos etc.
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Cotswold Archaeology 2014 *Land at Leverton Farm, Burton-by-Lincoln, Lincolnshire: Archaeological Evaluation* CA Report No. **14399**	

APPENDIX D: REVISED PROPOSED SITE BOUNDARY PLAN

N

South Carlton

ROMAN POTTERY KILNS

Burton Park

Burton Bridge

RISEHO

Riseholme

Riseholme Grange

ROMAN ROAD

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

PV GENERATOR ELECTRICAL DATA

Module type: Canadian Solar CS6P-260P
Module dimensions (mm): 1,650L x 992W x 40D
Module output STC: 260 Wp
Module number: 96,792
Total module capacity: 25.17 MWp

Number of strings: 4033
Modules per strings: 24

Inverter type: SMA STP 20000TLEE
Inverter output: 20 kW
Inverter number: 1009
Strings per inverters: 4
Total inverter capacity: 20.18 MW

TRANSFORMER DATA:

Number of tranformer stations: 19
Transformer rating : 500 / 1,000 / 1,250 kVA
Transformer ratio: 0.4/33 kV

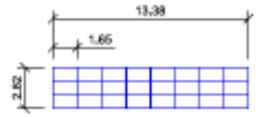
SITE DATA:

Site area: 49 ha (red line)
Coordinates:53.26°N, 5.49°W
Altitude: 10-68 m above sea level

PV TABLE DESIGN (DIMENSIONS IN METER):

Total Number of tables: 4033
Modules per tables: 24
Mounting configuration: 3x8 landscape

Table tilt: 20°
Table azimuth: 0°
Shadow angle: 20°



LEGEND

- site boundary
- site access
- gravel road
- fence
- module table
- CCTV static camera on 2,1 high wooden posts
- new gates
- hedge
- tree/large shrub
- Geophys - Archaeology
- Geophys - Geology
- Geophys - Agricultural
- Geophys - Possible Archaeology
- Geophys - Ferrous Material
- electricity overhead 33kv line
- electricity underground 33kv line
- proposed new electricity overhead 33kv line
- proposed new electricity underground 33kv line
- electricity overhead 11kv line
- public footpath
- swale
- scrape
- swale/bund

NOTES:

All dimensions given in metres.

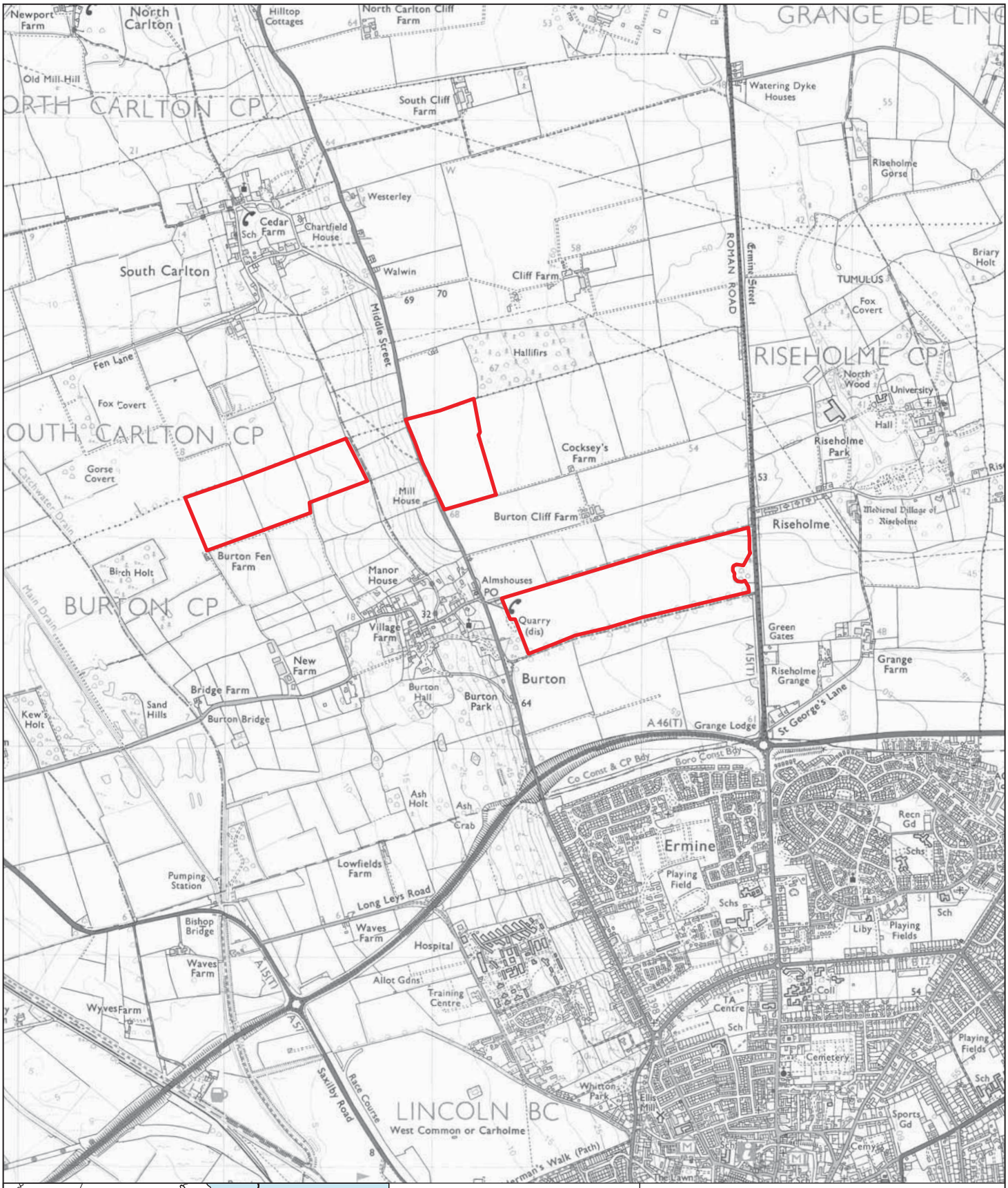
revision	date	drawer	modification description
R08	14-08-2014	CCh	geophys information removed from western area
R09	21-08-2014	CCh	redline removed from western area
R10	21-08-2014	CCh	access redline amended

AEE RENEWABLES
34 Brook Street • London W1K 5DN (+44 207 4666063)
10 Bridge Street • Bath BA2 4AS (+44 1225 442984)
www.aee-renewables.com ‖ info@aee-renewables.com
Laverton / UK

Module Layout Plan

project	LEV2	drawer	LGr	date	21.08.2014
revision	r10	checked by	-	date	-
scale @ A1	1:5,000	authorised by	-	date	-
drawing number	20140821_lev2_aee_mplan01-r10_lgr				
DWG file name	20140821_lev2_aee_master-park-layout-r10_lgr				

FIGURES AND ILLUSTRATIONS



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Cotswold Archaeology

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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Leverton Farm, Burton-by-Lincoln, Lincolnshire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

PROJECT NO.	660302	DATE	19-08-2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	DJB	REVISION	00	1
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	

N

site outline

evaluation trench

non-intrusive gabions proposed to be used during development

TYPE OF ANOMALY	INTERPRETATION
DIPOLAR ISOLATED	FERROUS MATERIAL
MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE	FERROUS MATERIAL
MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE	QUARRYING
LINEAR TREND	FIELD DRAIN
LINEAR TREND	RIDGE AND FURROW
LINEAR TREND	AGRICULTURAL
LINEAR	FORMER FIELD BOUNDARY
LINEAR	FORMER FIELD BOUNDARY?
LINEAR TREND	GEOLOGICAL VARIATION
MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	GEOLOGY
MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	ARCHAEOLOGY?
LINEAR TREND	ARCHAEOLOGY?
MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	ARCHAEOLOGY
LINEAR TREND	ARCHAEOLOGY

0 500m

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PROJECT TITLE

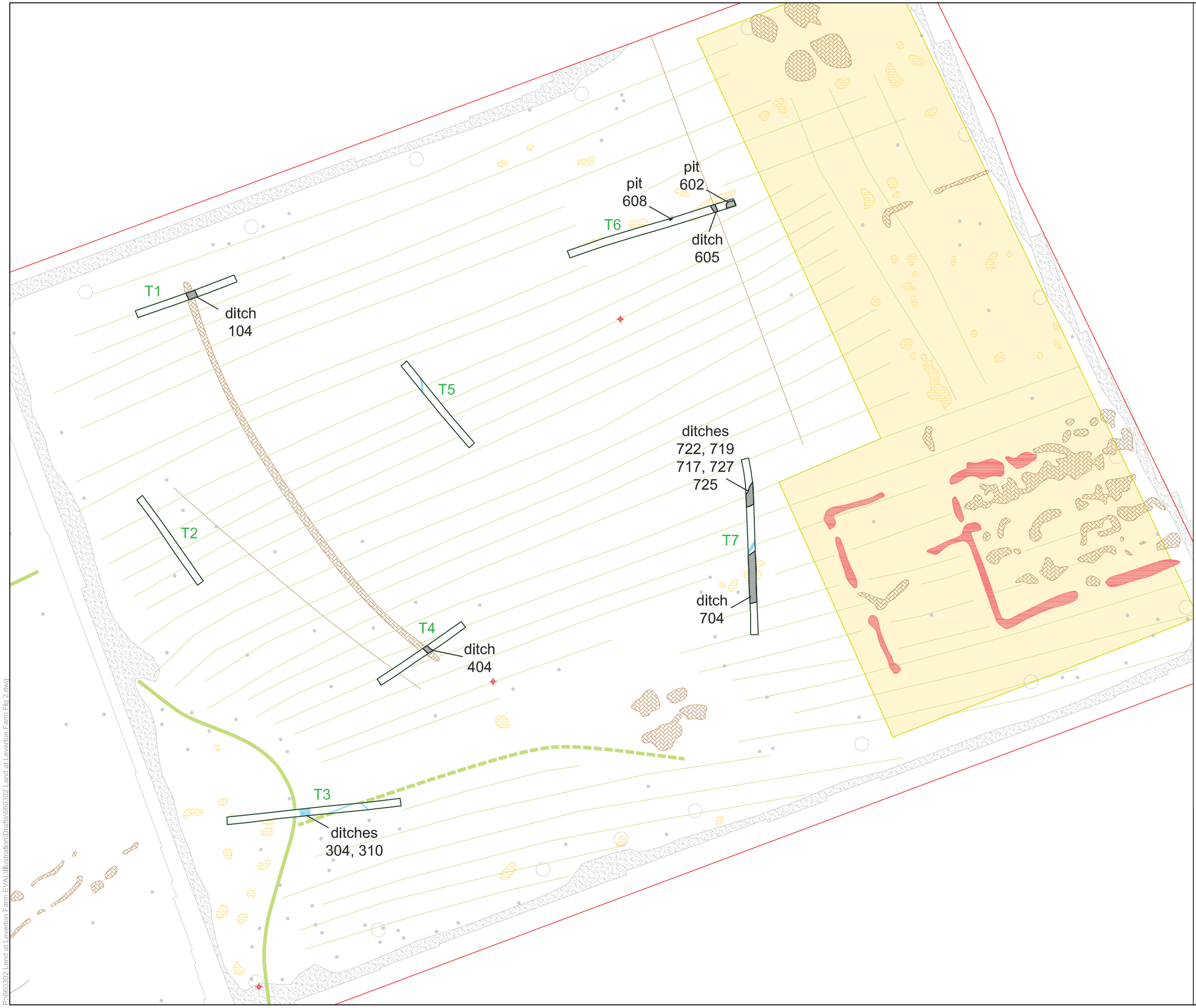
Land at Leverton Farm, Burton-by-Lincoln Lincolnshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench location plan showing geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO.	660302	DATE	18-08-2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	DJB	REVISION	00	2
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A3	1:10,000	

P:\660302 Land at Leverton Farm EVAL\Illustration\Drafts\660302 Land at Leverton Farm Fig 2.dwg



N

site outline

evaluation trench

archaeological feature

non-intrusive gabions proposed to be used during development

TYPE OF ANOMALY	INTERPRETATION
DIPOLAR ISOLATED	FERROUS MATERIAL
MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE	FERROUS MATERIAL
MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE	QUARRYING
LINEAR TREND	FIELD DRAIN
LINEAR TREND	RIDGE AND FURROW
LINEAR TREND	AGRICULTURAL
LINEAR	FORMER FIELD BOUNDARY
LINEAR	FORMER FIELD BOUNDARY?
LINEAR TREND	GEOLOGICAL VARIATION
MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	GEOLOGY
MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	ARCHAEOLOGY?
LINEAR TREND	ARCHAEOLOGY?
MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	ARCHAEOLOGY
LINEAR TREND	ARCHAEOLOGY

0 50m

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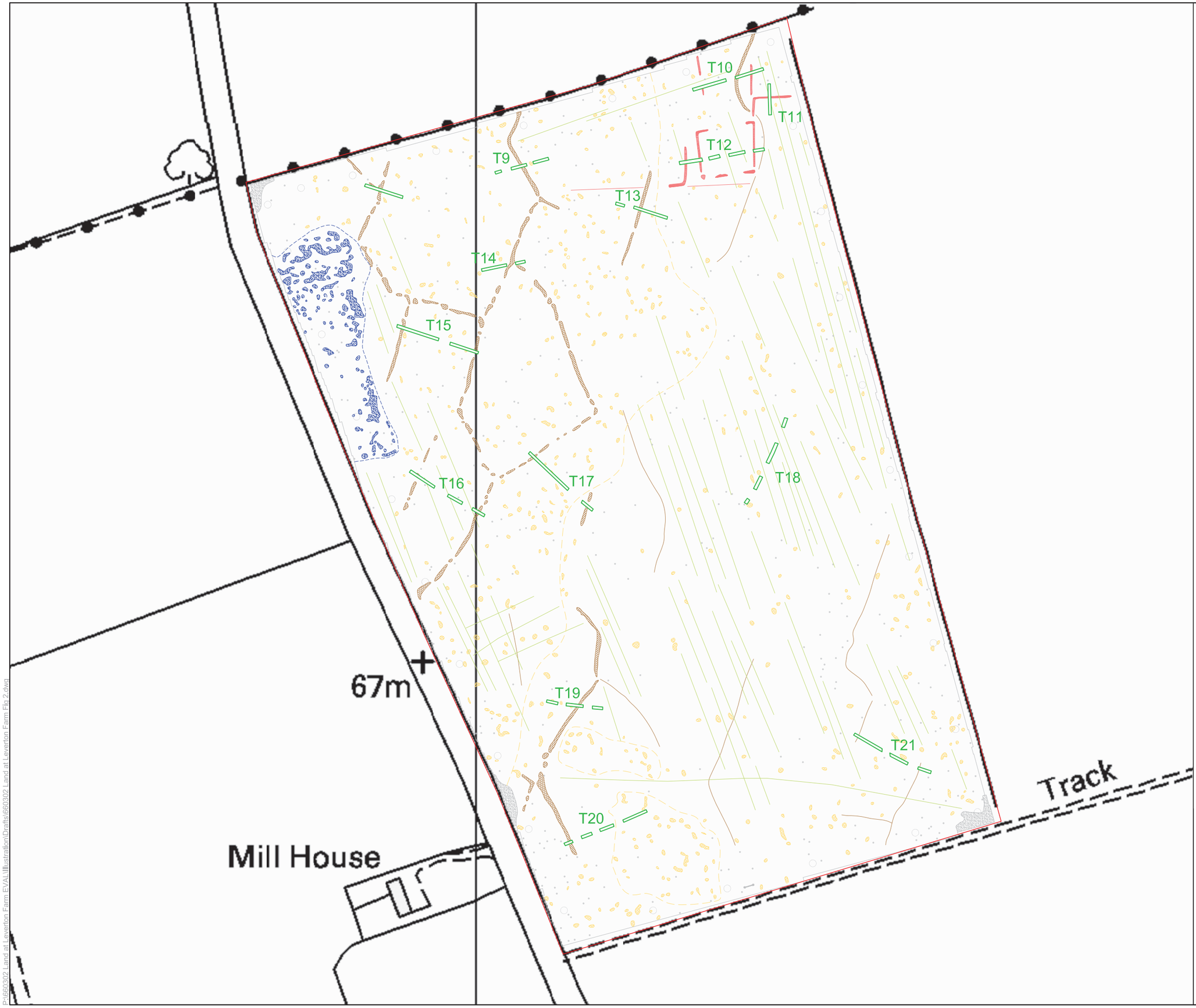
PROJECT TITLE
Land at Leverton Farm, Burton-by-Lincoln
Lincolnshire

FIGURE TITLE
Field 3: Trench location plan showing geophysical survey results and archaeological features

PROJECT NO.	660302	DATE	18-08-2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	DJB	REVISION	00	3
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A3	1:1000	

P:\660302 Land at Leverton Farm EVAL\Illustration\Drafts\660302 Land at Leverton Farm Fig 2.dwg



N

site outline

evaluation trench

TYPE OF ANOMALY	INTERPRETATION
DIPOLAR ISOLATED	FERROUS MATERIAL
MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE	FERROUS MATERIAL
MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE	QUARRYING
LINEAR TREND	FIELD DRAIN
LINEAR TREND	RIDGE AND FURROW
LINEAR TREND	AGRICULTURAL
LINEAR	FORMER FIELD BOUNDARY
LINEAR	FORMER FIELD BOUNDARY?
LINEAR TREND	GEOLOGICAL VARIATION
MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	GEOLOGY
MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	ARCHAEOLOGY?
LINEAR TREND	ARCHAEOLOGY?
MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	ARCHAEOLOGY
LINEAR TREND	ARCHAEOLOGY

0 100m

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PROJECT TITLE
Land at Leverton Farm, Burton-by-Lincoln
Lincolnshire

FIGURE TITLE
Field 4: Trench location plan showing geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO.	660302	DATE	18-08-2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	DJB	REVISION	00	4
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A3	1:2000	

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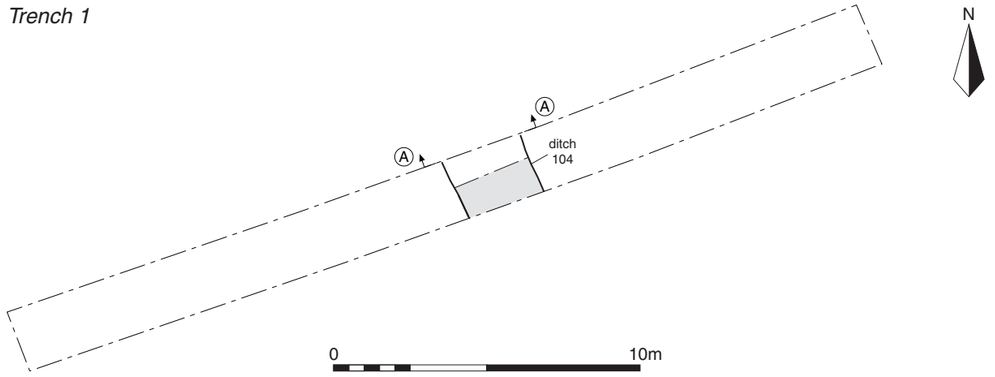
PROJECT TITLE
Land at Leverton Farm, Burton-by-Lincoln Lincolnshire

FIGURE TITLE
Field 5: Trench location plan showing geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO.	660302	DATE	18-08-2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	DJB	REVISION	00	
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A3	1:3500	5

Trench 1



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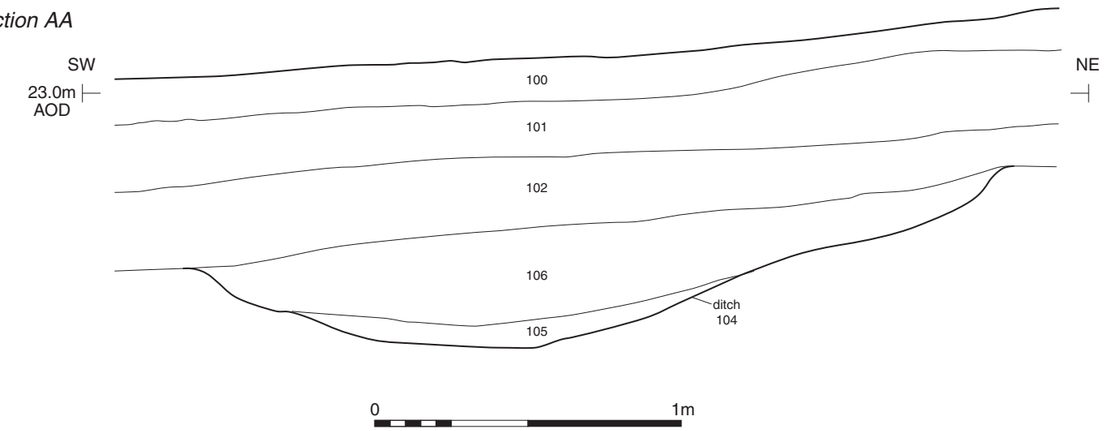

Ditch 104 looking north-west (scale 2m)

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PROJECT TITLE

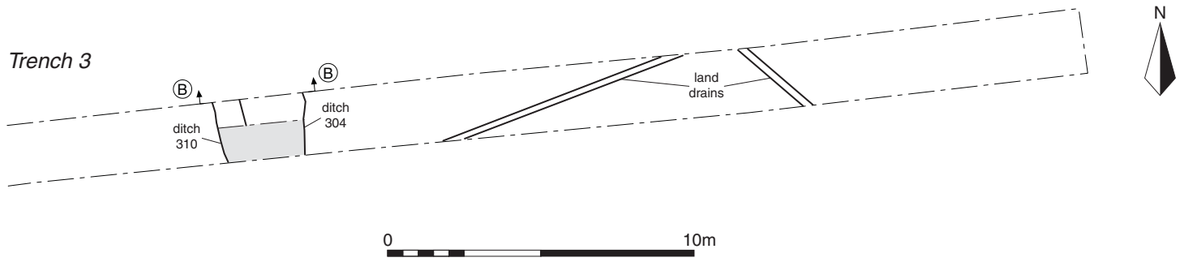
Land at Leverton Farm, Burton-by-Lincoln
Lincolnshire

FIGURE TITLE

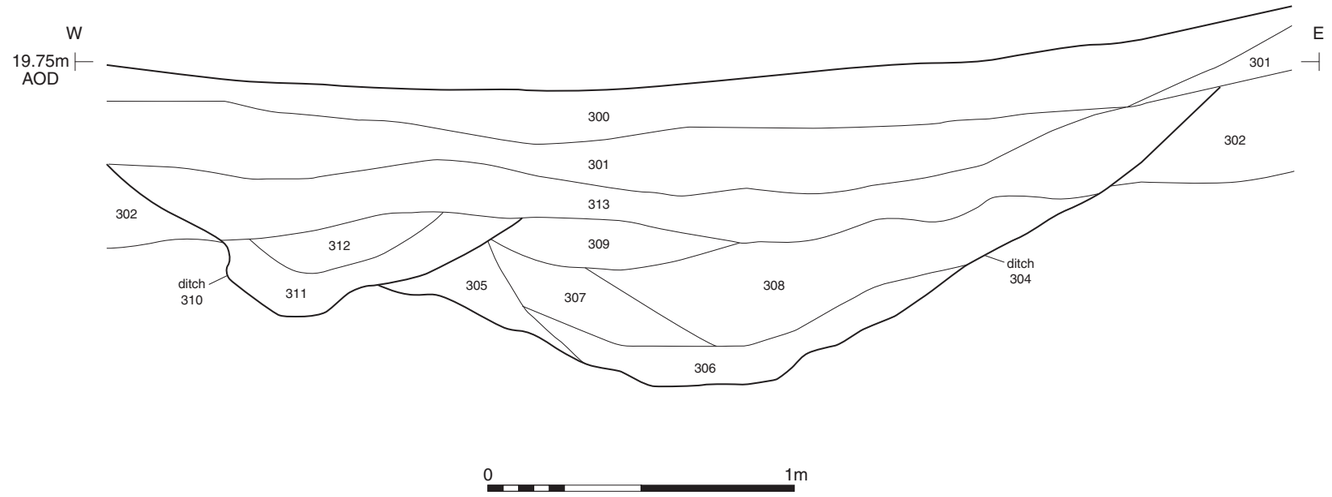
Trench 1: plan, section and photograph

PROJECT NO.	**660302**	*DATE*	**18-08-2014**	*FIGURE NO.*
DRAWN BY	**DJB**	*REVISION*	**00**	**6**
APPROVED BY	**LM**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:200 1:20**	

Trench 3



Section BB



Ditches 304 and 310 looking north (scale 2m)

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PROJECT TITLE

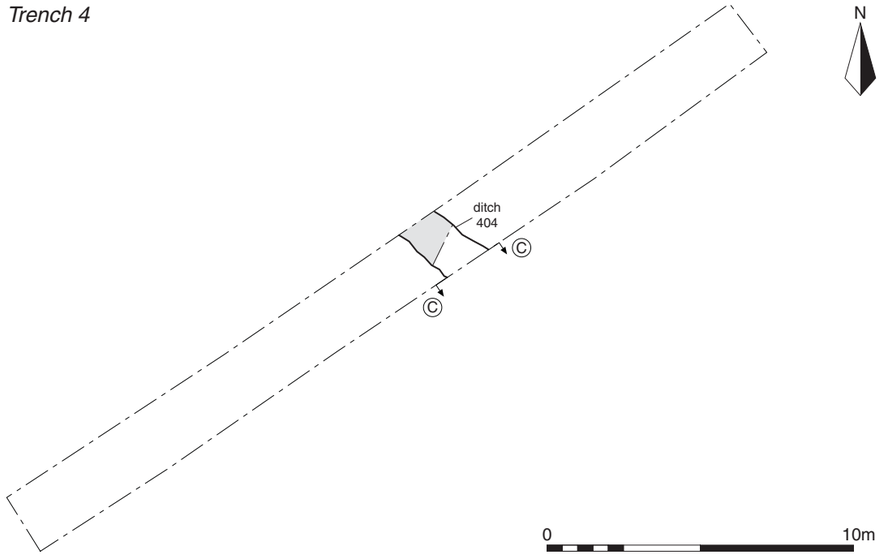
Land at Leverton Farm, Burton-by-Lincoln
Lincolnshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 3: plan, section and photograph

PROJECT NO.	**660302**	*DATE*	**18-08-2014**	*FIGURE NO.*
DRAWN BY	**DJB**	*REVISION*	**00**	**7**
APPROVED BY	**LM**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:200 1:20**	

Trench 4



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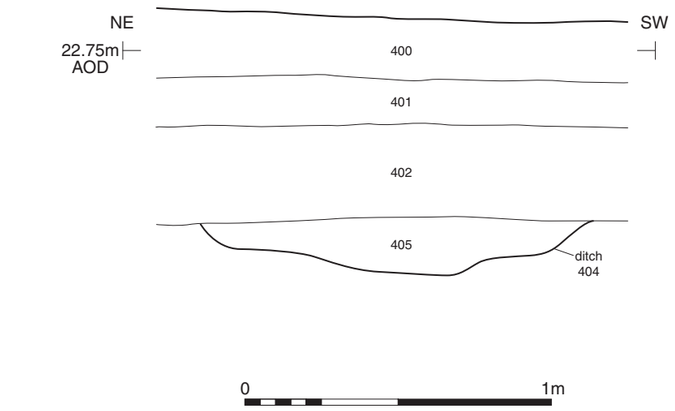

Ditch 404 looking south-east (scale 1m)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Leverton Farm, Burton-by-Lincoln
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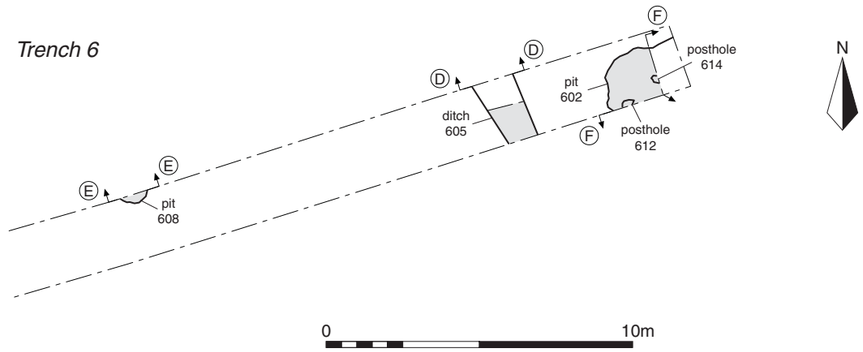
FIGURE TITLE

Trench 4: plan, section and photograph

PROJECT NO.	**660302**	*DATE*	**18-08-2014**	*FIGURE NO.*
DRAWN BY	**DJB**	*REVISION*	**00**	**8**
APPROVED BY	**LM**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:200 1:20**	

Trench 6



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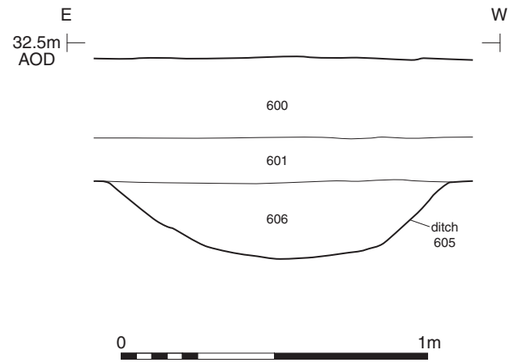

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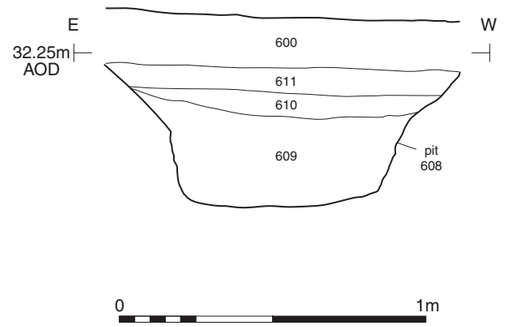

Section FF

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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Leverton Farm, Burton-by-Lincoln
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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 6: plan and sections

PROJECT NO.	660302	DATE	18-08-2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	DJB	REVISION	00	9
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A4	1:200 1:20	

10

11

10 **Pit 602 and post-holes 612 and 614 looking east (scale 1m)**

11 **Ditch 605 looking north (scale 1m)**

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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Leverton Farm, Burton-by-Lincoln Lincolnshire

FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

PROJECT NO.	**660302**	*DATE*	**18-08-2014**	*FIGURE NO.*
DRAWN BY	**DJB**	*REVISION*	**00**	**10 & 11**
APPROVED BY	**LM**	*SCALE@A4*	**N/A**	

12

12 Pit 608 looking north (scale 1m)

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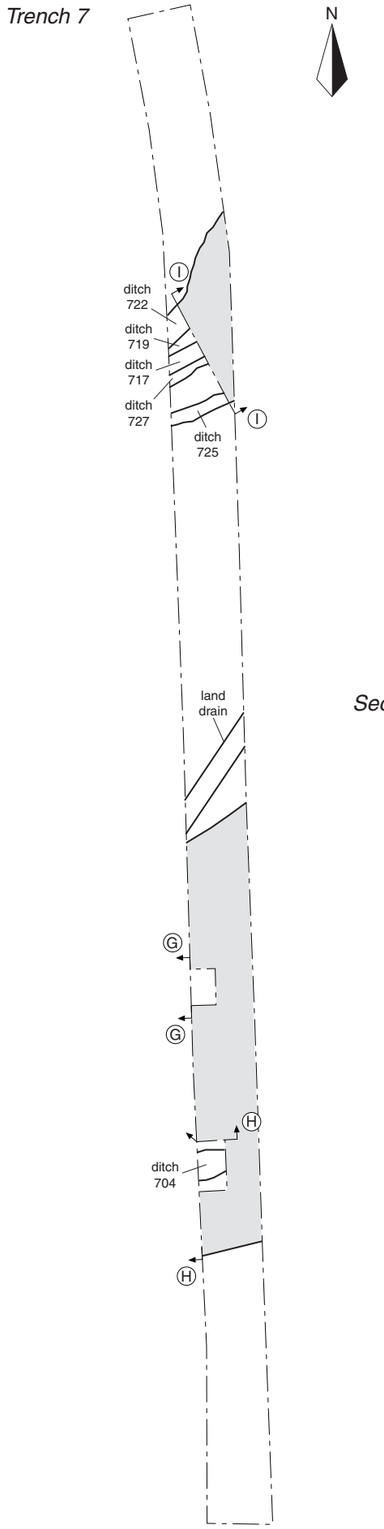
PROJECT TITLE
Land at Leverton Farm, Burton-by-Lincoln
Lincolnshire

FIGURE TITLE
Photograph

PROJECT NO.	660302	DATE	18-08-2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	DJB	REVISION	00	12
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A4	N/A	

Trench 7



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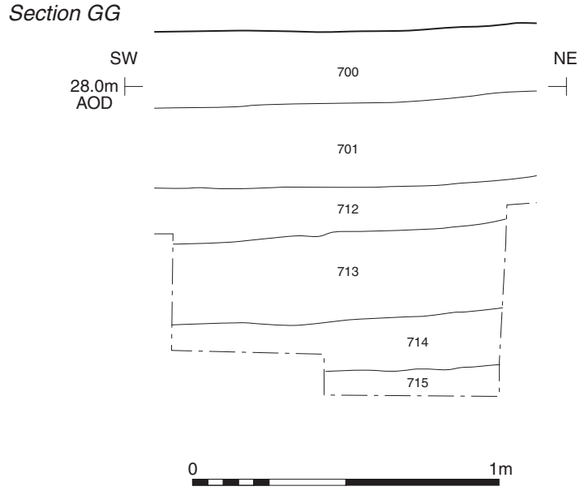

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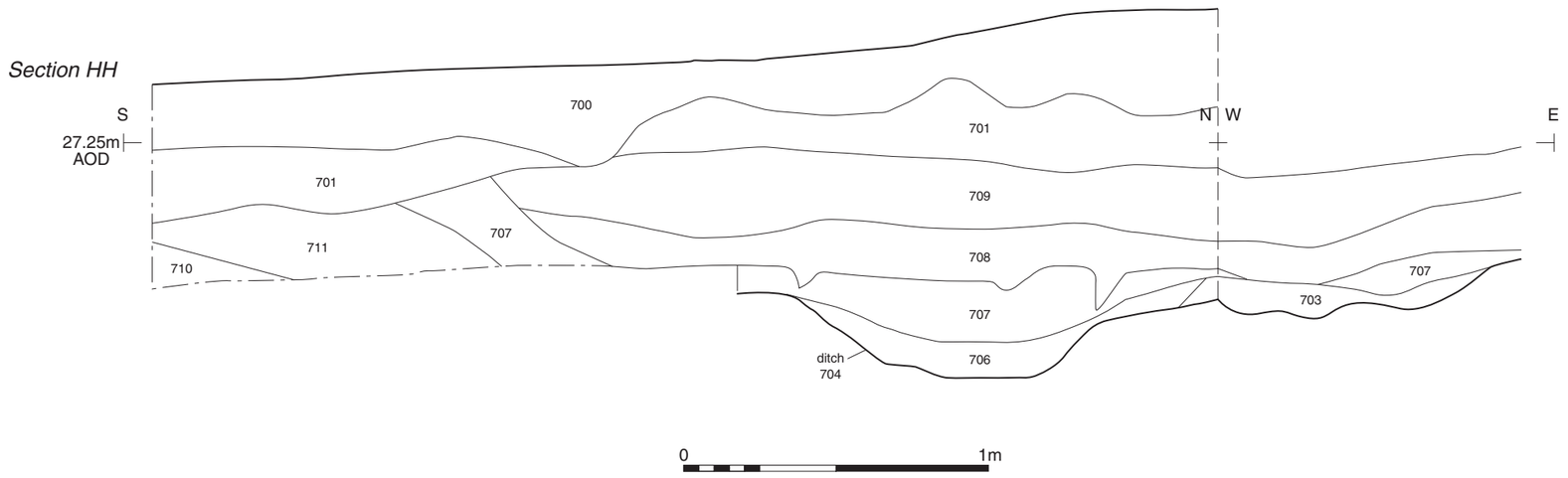

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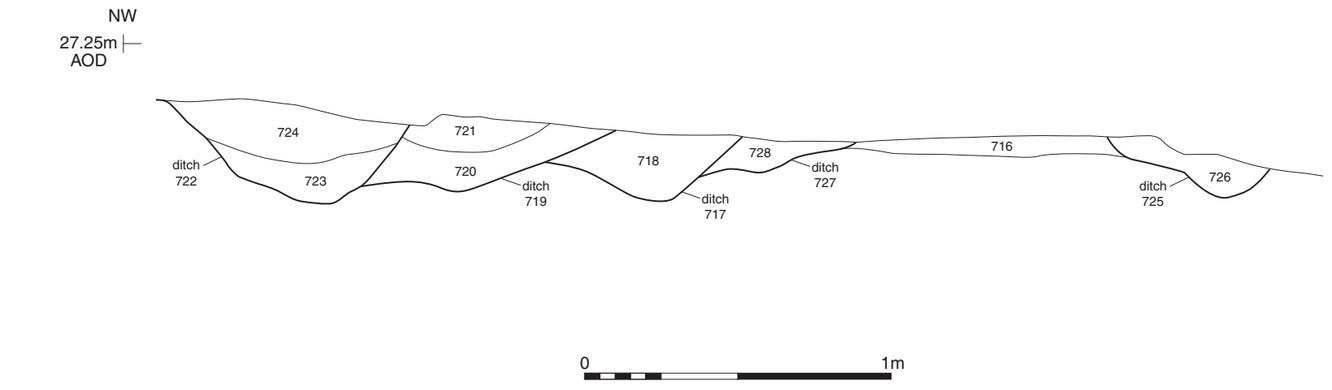

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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Leverton Farm, Burton-by-Lincoln Lincolnshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 7: plan and sections

PROJECT NO.	660302	DATE	18-08-2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	DJB	REVISION	00	13
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A4	1:200 1:20	