Fosse Green Energy

EN010154

6.3 Environmental Statement Appendices

Appendix 7-G: Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report

Planning Act 2008 (as amended)

Regulation 5(2)(a)

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 (as amended)

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Planning Act 2008

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulation 2009 (as amended)

Fosse Green Energy

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6.3 Environmental Statement Appendices

Appendix 7-G: Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report

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Planning Inspectorate Scheme Reference	EN010154
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Summary

A detailed gradiometer survey was conducted over land at Fosse Green Energy Farm & Cable Corridor, Lincolnshire (between NGR 489132 365391 (SK 89132 65391) to 501222 358195 (TF 01222 58195). The project was commissioned by AECOM with the aim of establishing the presence, or otherwise, and nature of detectable archaeological features in support of a planning application for the development of the site as a solar farm and cable corridor.

The site comprises arable and pasture fields located between Thorpe on the Hill and Navenby, Lincolnshire covering an area of 1,431 ha. The geophysical survey was undertaken between 24/04/2023 to 17/04/2025.

A rich agricultural and settlement landscape from the prehistoric to the post-medieval period has been detected across the site. The geophysical survey has identified new archaeological sites, as well as adding further detail to already known archaeological sites.

In the east of the site an agricultural landscape possibly from the Bronze Age to post-medieval period has been identified. Consisting of a complex multi-phase field system of ditches and pit alignments and various enclosures, it also contains a ring ditch which may point to settlement or burial activity, and areas of extraction and burning. Its position close to known Romano-British roads and settlements indicates its main development may have been during the Late Iron-Age to Romano-British period.

Less archaeology has been identified in the area between the Rivers Brant and Witham, likely due to the lower elevation and wetter conditions. However, close to the River Brant a previously recorded possible ‘ladder’ or ‘ribbon’ settlement from the Late Iron Age – early medieval period has been identified.

On the western bank of the River Witham a possible settlement and associated fields have been detected. Much of this is within an area of subsequent medieval ridge and furrow. There is a rich medieval landscape in this area and the site may be from the early medieval – medieval period. It is possibly related to the nearby scheduled monument of Hall Close (NHLE: 1021080).

South along the banks of the River Witham a likely Romano-British settlement has been detected. Roman and Romano-British finds have already been recorded in this location by the Lincolnshire HER. To the north of this a series of partial Romano-British enclosures on the same orientation have been found. Further Romano-British activity is seen to the north of the Fosse Way (A46) in the form of a likely ‘ladder’ or ‘ribbon’ settlement oriented around a former right of way. Close to the Fosse Way is a collection of ring ditches and associated enclosures. It is not clear if these form an area of settlement, burial, or agricultural enclosures however they likely date from the Bronze Age to Late Iron Age / Romano-British period.

Close to the medieval village of Morton, and Morton Manor, an area of former settlement or industrial activity has been detected, along with a field system. They are likely medieval in origin.

Evidence of the agricultural use of the site into the medieval to post-medieval period is seen in the extensive remains of former ploughing, field boundaries, ponds, and extraction across the whole site.

Variations in the underlying natural deposits are seen throughout the site. The strongest anomalies seen are of alluvium, River Terrace deposits, Ironstone, periglacial cracking in Limestone, and several former palaeochannels.

Acknowledgements

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The fieldwork was undertaken by Jo Instone-Brewer, Amy Dunn, Phoebe Baker, Jack Trueman, Zhaxi Luobu, Alice Amabilino, Micheil Halliday, Matt Lester, Cameron Lane, Bethan Healey, Philip Winder, Charlotte Gibbons. Brett Howard processed the geophysical data for 2023 – 2024, and Lydia Jones processed the geophysical data for 2024 – 2025. Lydia Jones and Brett Howard interpreted the geophysical data with assistance from various members of the Terrestrial Geophysics Team. Lydia Jones wrote the report with the assistance of Matthew Lester and prepared the illustrations. The geophysical work was quality controlled by Tom Richardson. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Tom Richardson.

Fosse Green Energy Farm & Cable Corridor, Lincolnshire

Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by AECOM to carry out a geophysical survey between Thorpe on the Hill and Navenby, Lincolnshire (between NGR 489132 365391 (SK 89132 65391) to 501222 358195 (TF 01222 58195)) (**Figure 1**). The survey forms part of an ongoing programme of archaeological works being undertaken in support of a planning application for the development of the site as a solar farm and connecting cable.

1.2 Scope of document

1.2.1 This report presents a brief description of the methodology followed by the detailed survey results and the archaeological interpretation of the geophysical data.

1.3 The site

1.3.1 The site is located between Thorpe on the Hill in the north-west and Navenby in the south-east, 8 km south-west of Lincoln, in the county of Lincolnshire.

1.3.2 The survey comprises 1431 ha of agricultural land, currently utilised for a variety of crops and some pasture.

1.3.3 Due to the size of the site the survey area has been divided into four subsections (**Figure 1**) which are as follows:

Subsection Name	Land Parcels	National Grid Reference (centre point)
North-west	DJH_019 – 026; HG_001 – 007; HOU_008 – 016; Int_001; MMF_001 – MMF_018; RB_014 - 020	489552 364384
South-west	APV_001 – 002; CJN_008 – 010; DJH_001 – 009, 027, 028; Field 89 – 91 & 93; Int. 3 – 5i, RB_001 – 013; THT_001 - 006	490451 361910
Central	APV_003 – 005; CJN_001 - 005 & 007; CRC_001 – 006; DJH_010 - 018	492751 360823
East	CRC_001 – 050; Win_001 – 002, 008 - 009	499846 359296

Subsection North-west

1.3.4 Subsection North-west is bounded to the south by the A46 and a caravan park, to the east by further agricultural fields, to the north by woodland and fields and to the west by the village of Morton and the road leading to and from the village. The village of Thorpe on the Hill is nearby to the east.

1.3.5 The site is on an incline sloping from 30 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the western edge to approximately 12 m aOD at the north-eastern edge.

1.3.6 The solid geology comprises Mudstone and Limestone of the Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation, with overlying superficial geological deposits of Sand and Gravel of the Balderton Sand and Gravel member in the west. Much of the rest of the subsection has no recorded overlaying deposits, except for a small area of Eagle Moor Sand and Gravel Member (BGS 2025).

1.3.7 The soils underlying the majority of the subsection are likely to consist of slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils. In the very west and north-west of the subsection there may be some naturally wet very acid sandy and loamy soils (LandIS 2025). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

Subsection South-west

1.3.8 Subsection South-west is bounded by the A46 to the north, Haddington Lane to the north-east, the River Witham and the village of Thurlby to the east, the village of Bassingham to the south-east, further agricultural fields to the south, fishing ponds to the south-west and the village of Witham Saint Hughes to the west. Moor Lane and Stone Lane cross the subsection.

1.3.9 The subsection is on an incline sloping from 26 m aOD in the north close to the A46, down to 9 m aOD near Thurlby, and back up to 14 m aOD further south near the fishing ponds.

1.3.10 The solid geology comprises Mudstone and Limestone of the Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation. There are no recorded superficial deposits across much of the site. However, along the route of the River Witham and associated tributaries in the east of the subsection, deposits of Alluvium consisting of Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel are recorded. A small area of Sand and Grave of the Balderton Sand and Gravel member is recorded in the north close to Stone Lane. River Terrace deposits comprising sand and gravel are recorded surrounding Thurlby in the east of the subsection (BGS 2025).

1.3.11 The soils underlying the majority of the subsection are likely to consist of slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils. Loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater are recorded along the route of the River Witham and associated tributaries in the east of the subsection (LandIS 2025). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

Subsection Central

1.3.12 Subsection Central is bounded by the River Witham to the west and the River Brant to the east. Fen Land runs along the southern boundary and further agricultural fields and small areas of woodland are located along the northern boundary.

1.3.13 The subsection slopes up from 8 m aOD in the west near the River Witham to 13 m aOD in the centre close to Bassingham Road. It then slopes steadily down to 8 m at the River Brant in the east.

1.3.14 The solid geology comprises Mudstone and Limestone of the Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation in the west of the subsection close to the River Witham. Across the rest of the subsection it consists of Mudstone of the Charmouth Mudstone Formation. Superficial deposits of Alluvium consisting of Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel are recorded along the River Witham and Brant. These deposits form a particularly broad band of Alluvium close to the River Brant. A large band of Sand and Grave of the Balderton Sand and Gravel member is

recorded in the centre. Smaller areas of River Terrace deposits comprising sand and gravel near in the centre close to Marlborough Farm and Grocock's Farm, and Sand and Gravel of the Fulbeck Sand and Gravel Member in the south-east (BGS 2025).

1.3.15 The soils underlying the west of the subsection are recorded as loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater close to the River Witham, and slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils. The centre of the subsection is naturally wet very acid sandy and loamy soils along with a large area of slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils. The east of the subsection is likely loamy and sandy soils with naturally high groundwater and a peaty surface, as well as loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater closer to the River Brant. Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey

Subsection East

1.3.16 Subsection East is bounded to the west by the River Brant. Further agricultural fields surround the rest of the site, with the villages of Hensons Lawn, Boothby Graffoe and Navenby located nearby to the south. Various roads and tracks such as Broughton Lane, Grantham Road, High Dyke, Heath Lane and Green Man Road cross the subsection at various points.

1.3.17 The subsection climbs from 7 m aOD in the west next to the River Brant up to 84 m close to Boothby Graffoe and then slopes down to 56 m at the very eastern end.

1.3.18 The solid geology comprises Mudstone of the Charmouth Mudstone Formation in the west. Just to the west of Boothby Graffoe this changes to a thin band of Mudstone of the Whitby Mudstone Formation, and then a narrow band of Sandstone and Ironstone of the Grantham Formation and Northampton Sand Formation. Eastwards from Boothby Graffoe Limestone of the Lower Lincolnshire Limestone Member and Lincolnshire Limestone Formation are recorded.

1.3.19 The soils underlying the subsection are likely to consist of loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater close to the River Brant in the east, slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils in the centre, and shallow lime-rich soils over chalk or limestone.

1.3.20 Soils derived from the majority of the discussed geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey. Whilst archaeological remains may be visible in the narrow band of sandstone and ironstone, the deposits higher iron content and so stronger magnetic field may mask or reduce the 'detectability' of archaeological deposits.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 This archaeological and historical background considers the recorded historic environment resources within a 1 km study area of the proposed development. Non-designated assets are mainly considered when in the immediate vicinity of the site; however, those further afield will also be discussed where relevant. The following archaeological background is not exhaustive but discusses known heritage assets relevant to the interpretation of the geophysical survey data. It has used publicly available online heritage resources such as

the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (LHER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE). Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Summary of the archaeological resource

Scheduled monuments

2.2.1 The scheduled monument of Hall Close (NHLE: 1021080) is situated immediately east of Int.4b. It comprises the remains of a medieval and post-medieval hall complex, including a dovecote, gardens, fishponds, a churchyard, and cultivation features.

2.2.2 Somerton Castle (NHLE: 1005015), another scheduled monument, is located 720 m south of the centre of the site (CRC_010). This site comprises the remains of a medieval castle, later adapted into a farmhouse with associated outbuildings and surrounding features.

2.2.3 A further scheduled monument, the Churchyard Cross at St Germain's Churchyard (NHLE: 1013082), lies 405 m south-east of Int.5e and is believed to date from the medieval period.

Listed buildings

2.2.4 Numerous listed buildings lie within 1 km of the site. Five are Grade I listed, including three associated with Somerton Castle, situated 720 m south of CRC_010. These consist of the castle itself and three outbuildings (NHLE: 1061974, 10161975, and 1360511). The remaining Grade I buildings are churches (NHLE: 1360555 and 1164829).

2.2.5 Three buildings are listed at Grade II*. These include the Church of St Germain (NHLE: 1061972), a medieval parish church 430 m west of Int.5f, and Coleby Hall (NHLE: 1061979), a post-medieval country house constructed on the site of an earlier hall, 960 m north of CRC_21. The gardens of Coleby Hall are a registered park and garden. The third Grade II* building is the Church of St Michael and All Angels (NHLE: 1061923), located 195 m south-east of Field 89.

2.2.6 The remaining Grade II listed buildings are distributed among the settlements of Morton, Haddington, Thurlby, Bassingham, Aubourn, Coleby, and Boothby Graffoe.

Conservation areas

2.2.7 Conservation areas are designated in the historic cores of Bassingham, Coleby, and Boothby Graffoe, aiming to preserve the historic character and appearance of these villages.

Archaeological Monuments/Sites

Prehistoric

2.2.8 Evidence of prehistoric activity within the study area is limited, with a small number of findspots. Early prehistoric pottery fragments and a patinated flint blade were recovered from the western part of Int.5b at Swinderby Sewage Treatment Works, likely dating to the Neolithic or Bronze Age. A Neolithic flint tool, possibly a chisel, was found in the north-west corner of APV_003.

2.2.9 Additional finds include a Neolithic stone adze 490 m east of CRC_050 and another possible Neolithic chisel south of CJN_007.

2.2.10 A barbed and tanged Bronze Age arrowhead was discovered near Morton within MMF_009. Cropmarks indicating two prehistoric enclosures are situated 820 m north-east of CRC_034.

2.2.11 A possible late Iron Age bronze coin depicting a horse was found east of Bassingham.

Romano-British

2.2.12 The Fosse Way, following the route of the A46, bisects the site. Another Roman road, Ermine Street (now known as High Dike), runs north – south along the eastern edge of the site, just outside CRC_028 – 031, and Mareham Lane (A15) is 700 m to the east of CRC_050.

2.2.13 A thin scatter of Romano-British pottery was recorded north of the Fosse Way near DJH_026. Within Field 89, metal detecting has recovered Roman coins and brooches, alongside an Iron Age coin and Roman pottery. A bronze pin was also found 240 m north-east of Field 91.

2.2.14 A Roman coin of uncertain date was found through metal detecting east of LP_CRC_040.

2.2.15 A 4th century coin of Constantine II was discovered behind the Halfway House pub, 60 m west of Hou_014, and another 4th century coin was found 100 m west of Win_001.

2.2.16 A zoomorphic brooch, possibly late Roman in date, was recovered 240 m north of Field 93. Further Romano-British evidence was found within Bassingham, 370 m east of DJH_006, including pits, postholes, and agricultural features such as defined field systems, ditches, and gullies.

2.2.17 A fortified Roman villa (NHLE: 1005018), located 1 km west of Norton Disney, was occupied between AD 70 and 360. The site evolved from a wooden structure into a substantial stone building surrounded by a defensive ditch.

2.2.18 Navenby, 800 m to the west of Win_009, was a small Roman town, although evidence for settlement dating back to the Neolithic period has been recorded. Various surveys and evaluations have been conducted at the town revealing amongst other things stone buildings, a metalled trackway, pits, demolition deposits, and pottery.

2.2.19 Immediately north of CRC_027, a post-medieval quarry yielded substantial Romano-British remains, including pits containing ash and pottery (2nd – 4th century), pottery sherds, a rotary quern, a lead spindle whorl, and a hoard of Roman coins, indicating the presence of a settlement.

Medieval

2.2.20 During the medieval period, the landscape was divided into landholdings administered by manor complexes and ecclesiastical parishes, laying the groundwork for the post-medieval agricultural landscape still evident today.

2.2.21 Numerous villages around the site have medieval or earlier origins. Morton, north of Hou_013, was first documented in the 13th century and retains ridge and furrow earthworks to its north-east. An earlier settlement likely existed around Morton Manor, close to MMF_010.

2.2.22 Haddington, immediately east of Int.4a – 4c, was recorded in the Domesday Book, with ridge and furrow and possible settlement remains visible in nearby fields. Thurlby (280 m

east of Int.5f) and Boothby Graffoe (south of LP_CRC_025) also have medieval origins, with aerial imagery showing ridge and furrow and associated field systems. Coleby, 700 m north of CRC_025, has Anglo-Saxon origins; aerial photographs show ridge and furrow in fields south and west of the village.

2.2.23 The medieval chapel of St Nicholas may have stood near Aubourn, possibly adjacent to Dovecote Lane. Aubourn also hosted a watermill within CJN_001, in use from at least 1076 until its demolition in the 1960s.

2.2.24 Evidence of medieval agriculture, such as ridge and furrow, field boundaries, and hollow ways, has been identified across the site and surrounding area, particularly within RB_013, Int 3, Field 93, Int 4, and RB_015. Further areas of ridge and furrow have been documented in fields such as DJH_027, THT_001, THT_002, and other locations surrounding DJH_006 to DJH_008.

2.2.25 Two medieval pottery fragments were found at separate locations in CRC_011, with another recovered just outside the site in the same field to the south.

2.2.26 A potential medieval settlement may have existed at Marlborough Farm, 165 m north of CRC_004.

2.2.27 Metal detecting within Field 89 uncovered a silver long cross penny, while another coin was found west of APV_003. Two medieval buckles were found east of CRC_040.

2.2.28 Significant finds within MMF_001 include an Anglo-Saxon brooch, 24 pottery sherds (including green-glazed wares and shell-gritted ware potentially dating to the 9th century), and 3 jug handles. Additionally, coins, a brooch, and a possible horse harness fitting were found on a ploughed-out mound south of DJH_006.

Post-medieval

2.2.29 Development during the post-medieval period appears limited. Most areas continued in agricultural use, as evidenced by surviving and demolished agricultural buildings, field boundaries, ditches, and drainage systems. Demolished farmsteads are recorded within CRC_009 and 160 m north of CRC_013 and various post-medieval farm buildings are present near the site. Housham Grange Farm, situated between Int.001 and Hou_007 – 011, was one of two farms forming the hamlet of Housham.

2.2.30 A 2017 – 2018 geophysical survey 980 m west of Hou_013 identified post-enclosure quarry pits, post-medieval field boundaries, drainage features, and undated linear anomalies.

2.2.31 A park is depicted immediately west of APV_004 on 1880 OS maps.

2.2.32 An Elizabethan coin was discovered in the field west of APV_003.

2.2.33 Post-medieval extraction pits are noted at Norton Bottoms Quarry. A disused quarry, marked on 1905 OS mapping, lies immediately north of CRC_027 and was abandoned by the 1970s.

Modern

2.2.34 To the west of the site lies the former RAF Swinderby, operational from 1940 until its closure and sale in 1993. Near Thurlby, a World War II aircraft crash site is located; debris thought to be from an Avro Manchester was collected here. This location may fall within the eastern

extent of LP_Int.5e and 5f. RAF Coleby Grange, 200 m north-east of LP_Win_002, was a fighter and satellite airfield for RAF Digby, active from 1940 until 1963.

Undated

2.2.35 Undated cropmarks interpreted as possible enclosures and field boundaries have been identified in the eastern part of CRC_008. An undated linear bank and ditch are recorded immediately south of Int. 001.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The geophysical survey was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's in-house geophysics team between the 24/04/2023 to 17/04/2025. Field conditions at the time of the survey were varied with extreme wet and waterlogged periods in the autumn and winter of 2023 and into the start and end of 2024. An overall coverage of 1,011.3 ha was achieved with reductions due to areas of bird cover, high crop and vegetation, rough plough, rutted and uneven ground, and waterlogging.

3.1.2 The methods and standards employed throughout the geophysical survey conform to that set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Wessex Archaeology 2023 and 2024), as well as to current best practice, and guidance outlined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA 2020) and European Archaeologiae Consilium (Schmidt *et al.* 2015).

3.2 Aims and objectives

3.2.1 The aims of the survey comprise the following:

- To determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the nature of the detectable archaeological resource within a specified area using appropriate methods and practices; and
- To inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.2.2 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the geophysical survey are:

- To conduct a geophysical survey covering as much of the specified area as possible, allowing for on-site obstructions;
- To clarify the presence/absence of anomalies of archaeological potential; and
- Where possible, to determine the general nature of any anomalies of archaeological potential.

3.3 Fieldwork methodology

3.3.1 The cart-based gradiometer system used a Leica Captivate RTK GNSS instrument and Carlson BRX-7, which receive corrections from a network of reference stations operated by the Ordnance Survey (OS) and for the former Leica Geosystems. Such instruments allow positions to be determined with a precision of 0.02 m in real-time and therefore exceeds European Archaeologiae Consilium recommendations (Schmidt *et al.* 2015).

3.3.2 The survey was conducted using four or eight Sensys FGM650/3 magnetic gradiometers spaced at 1 m or 0.5 m intervals and mounted on a non-magnetic cart either hand-pushed

or ATV-towed. Data were collected with an effective sensitivity of ±8 µT over ±1000 nT range at a rate of 100 Hz, producing intervals of 0.02 m along transects spaced 4 m apart.

3.4 Data processing

3.4.1 Data from the survey were subjected to minimal correction processes. These comprise a 'Destripe' function (±5 nT thresholds), applied to correct for any variation between the sensors, and an interpolation used to grid the data and discard overlaps where transects have been collected too close together.

3.4.2 Further details of the geophysical and survey equipment, methods and processing are described in **Appendix 1**.

4 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The detailed gradiometer survey has identified magnetic anomalies across the site. Results are presented as a series of greyscale plots, and archaeological interpretations at a scale of 1:15,000 (**Fig. 2** – **9**) and 1:2,000 (**Fig. 10** – **151**). The data are displayed at -2 nT (white) to +3 nT (black) for the greyscale image.

4.1.2 Due to the size of the site it has been split into subsections based on geographical location within the overall Fosse Green site: *North, South-west, Central and East* and *West*.

4.1.3 The interpretation of the datasets highlights the presence of potential archaeological anomalies, ferrous responses, burnt or fired objects, and magnetic trends (**Fig. 11**, **13**, **15**…**151**). Full definitions of the interpretation terms used in this report are provided in **Appendix 2**.

4.1.4 Numerous ferrous anomalies are visible throughout the dataset. These are presumed to be modern in provenance and are not referred to, unless considered relevant to the archaeological interpretation.

4.1.5 It should be noted that small, weakly magnetised features may produce responses that are below the detection threshold of magnetometers. It may therefore be the case that more archaeological features may be present than have been identified through geophysical survey.

4.1.6 Gradiometer survey may not detect all services present on site. This report and accompanying illustrations should not be used as the sole source for service locations and appropriate equipment (e.g., CAT and Genny) should be used to confirm the location of buried services before any trenches are opened on site.

4.2 Gradiometer survey results and interpretation

Subsection North-west

Archaeology and possible archaeology

4.2.1 In the centre of subsection North-west, straddling HG_006 – 007 a series of strong and weak interlinking positive linear, curvilinear, and discrete anomalies have been detected at **HG_007.01** (**Figure 35**). They cover an area of 220 m north – south and 154 m east – west. The linear anomalies are up to 3 m wide. They are typical of ditched features and appear to form a series of interlinking rectilinear enclosures, some with internal sub-divisions. The series of anomalies look to be oriented along a former footpath and field boundary visible

on the 1886 (Lincolnshire LXXVII.NE) – 1953 (SK96) OS mapping, running north – south through the fields.

4.2.2 The internal enclosures are between 17 x 4 m (**a**) and 19 x 23 m (**b**), and some have further sub-divisions formed by ditch-like features (**c**). Within and surrounding these internal enclosures are many positive discrete anomalies, a clear example being at **d**. They are typical of pit features. These are 1 – 2 m in diameter and were likely pits used for storage, waste disposal, or post-holes. Various very strong anomalies are seen across **HG_007.01**, these may be small areas of burning such as hearths, ovens, or kilns. A set of parallel linear anomalies have been detected at **e**. They are 87 m long, 1 – 2 m wide, and spaced 4 m apart. They are likely to be a trackway running alongside / entering **HG_007.01**. At **f** two linear ditched features have been detected on a different orientation to the majority of the anomalies which indicates successive phases of use.

4.2.3 It is considered likely that **HG_007.01** is a series of enclosures used for settlement activity. Some of the enclosures with less internal anomalies may have been used for resource or animal storage. Given the rectilinear nature of the enclosures, following a former right of way recorded on OS mapping, and with a trackway detected along one edge of the settlement, it is considered likely that this is a former 'ladder' or 'ribbon' settlement. These settlements are commonly dated to the Late Iron Age to early medieval period and are normally oriented around a trackway. Given the morphology of the settlement and proximity to the Fosse Way (A46) to the south, it is considered more likely to be from the Late Iron Age to Romano-British periods.

4.2.4 In the east of subsection North-west, 115 m north of the Fosse Way, a collection of weak positive curvilinear, linear and annular anomalies have been detected at **DJH_023.01** (**Figure 37**). They cover an area of 100 x 71 m and are typical of ditches. Their magnetic field is particularly weak making accurate interpretation difficult. At the centre is an annular anomaly at **a**, it is 16 m in diameter and has a ditch 1 m wide. Immediately to the east are two further fragmentary annular anomalies at **b** and **c**, these are 17 m and 15 m diameter respectively. These are likely ring-ditches, forming enclosures, drip gullies for round houses, or barrows. To the immediate east of **a** are two further enclosures at **d** and **e** covering areas of 23 x 25 m and 23 x 22 m respectively. Given the weak nature of these anomalies it is impossible to determine their function, however they may have been used as animal enclosures, for settlement with associated animal enclosures, or barrows. Given their morphology it is likely they date from the Bronze Age to Late Iron Age / Romano-British periods.

4.2.5 In DJH_021 a series of weak positive linear and curvilinear anomalies has been detected at **DJH_021.01** (**Figure 39**). They are between 1 – 3 m wide and cover an area of 115 x 78 m. They are oriented north-east to south-west, and approximately east – west, and are typical of ditched features. At **a** the anomalies look to form an enclosure of unknown date covering 55 x 28 m. Weaker, more fragmented anomalies are located to the immediate east of this at **b**. They do not form any recognisable morphology. **DJH_021.001** may be the remains of an enclosure possibly used for agricultural purposes. Further investigation would be needed to determine its origin and use.

4.2.6 To the east of Morton a complex series of strong and weak positive linear, curvilinear and discrete anomalies have been detected at **MMF_013.01** (**Figure 17**). The main area located within MMF_013 covers an area of 130 x 117 m. It appears to be delimited by three ditch features at **a**, **b**, and **c** to the north-west, south-west, and south-east respectively. These are between 1 – 3 m wide. It is unclear whether **c** is contemporary to **MMF_013.01** or later, due to its very straight morphology and as it may link up with a more modern drainage

regime to the south in MMF_015. The ditch feature at **a** is curvilinear in nature and at points consists of two parallel ditched features spaced 3 – 4 m apart. This appears to continue to the west into MMF_009 (**MMF_009.01**), oriented east – west towards the farmstead of Morton Manor. Given its morphology it is likely a double-ditched trackway used to access **MMF_013.01**.

4.2.7 The anomalies within **MMF_013.01** are fragmentary and overlapping making it difficult to accurately interpret. However, they appear to consist of various linear and curvilinear anomalies up to 27 m long and 3 m wide, oriented north-east to south-west. At points these form rectilinear enclosures covering between 5 x 5 m and 10 x 25 m with clear examples at **d** and **e**. Strong positive discrete and amorphous anomalies have been detected across **MMF_013.01**. They are between 1 – 10 m in diameter with clear examples at **f** – **h**. It is likely these are pit features, possibly used for storage, waste disposal, or small-scale extraction either contemporary with the use of **MMF_013.01** or later to access and reuse materials, such as stone. The smaller discrete anomalies may be former post-holes. Several stronger discrete anomalies detected across the site, a clear example being at **i**, may be evidence of burning in the form of hearths, ovens, or kilns. Given the enclosures and number of other anomalies present it is likely that this area was a former settlement, or area used for industrial activity. Former, likely medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow is recorded to the north and possibly south of **MMF_013.01**. The ridge and furrow to the north (**MMF_013.02**) is on a different orientation to **MMF_013.01** which indicates that it is from a different phase of activity. Given **MMF_013.01** has a trackway leading from Morton Manor, and its proximity to Morton which was first recorded in the Book of Fees (1242 – 43), it is considered likely to be medieval in origin. However, an earlier date could be possible.

4.2.8 In MMF_009 a series of weak positive linear anomalies have been detected at **MMF_009.02** (**Figure 15**). They are oriented north-north-west to south-south-east and east-south-east to west-north-west. They are up to 2 m wide, cover an area of 200 x 70 m and are typical of ditches. It is likely that these are former field boundaries, some possibly forming enclosures. Whilst some look to be on a similar orientation to both the current road through Morton, and the post-medieval field boundaries recorded on historical OS mapping, others appear to cross the post-medieval boundaries. The surrounding ridge and furrow is on a different orientation to these field boundaries indicating they are of different phases of use. They have therefore been interpreted as likely medieval to post-medieval field boundaries related to the settlement of Morton. An earlier date is possible, however further investigation is needed to confirm their origin.

Possible archaeology

4.2.9 In MMF_006 and MMF_003 weak positive linear anomalies have been detected at **MMF_006.01** (**Figure 11**). They are typical of ditches and are 1 – 2 m wide. At the north-eastern end they form a square enclosure at **a** covering 18 x 17 m. Leading away from the south-west corner of this enclosure a linear anomaly extends to the south-west for 75 m, and then to the south for 22 m. This crosses the field boundary between MMF_006 and MMF_003. The origin and use of this enclosure and ditch is unclear, but it may have formed an animal management enclosure and associated field boundary.

4.2.10 To the east of **MMF_006.01** in MMF_017 a weak negative sub-rectilinear anomaly has been detected at **MMF_017.01** (**Figure 13**). It is between 2.6 m – 5 m wide, encloses an area of 53 m x 24 m and is on a south-west to north-east orientation. It has three visible sides, on the south, east, and north. A western edge is not apparent; however this may be hidden by the large number of ferrous anomalies in this area. Post-medieval field boundaries look to extend from it in the east and west on the same orientation. Based on the magnetic properties and location it is likely an old sheep or animal pen or building built out of stone and related to the post-medieval boundaries.

4.2.11 In the north-east of subsection North-west a series of weak positive interlinking linear, and strong positive discrete anomalies have been detected at **RB_016.01** (**Fig. 29** and **31**). They are 10 – 100 m long, 1 – 2 m wide and typical of ditched anomalies. They are oriented north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east. This is different to the surrounding post-medieval field boundaries and cultivation trends. They are on the same orientation as the Late Iron Age to Romano-British ladder settlement (**HG_007.01**) 600 m to the south. Several discrete anomalies, 1 – 3 m in diameter, have been detected with a clear example at **a**. These are consistent with pit features; however it is not known if they are anthropogenic, and used for waste, storage, or post-holes, or natural pitting in the underlying deposits. It is likely that **RB_016.01** are a series of ditches that once formed field boundaries and possible enclosures. It is possible that more once existed of these features, however preservation is either poor or the contrast between the fill of the ditches and the surrounding soil is low causing them to be weak or undetectable by magnetometry. They likely date from the prehistoric – medieval periods. Further investigation would be needed to fully understand their origin.

Historic landscape features

4.2.12 Across subsection North-west strong amorphous anomalies have been detected of various sizes at **DJH_021.02**, **025.01**, **RB_019.01**, **HG_005.01**, and **MMF_009.03** (**Fig. 17**, **25**, **33**, **35**, **39**). They are all former ponds as recorded on historical OS mapping.

4.2.13 In HOU_014 the remains of a former well recorded on historical OS mapping, and by the field team at the time of survey, have been detected at **Hou_014.01** (**Figure 21**).

Former field boundaries

4.2.14 Strong and weak positive linear anomalies have been detected across subsection North-west. They are between 1 – 3 m wide, up to 330 m long and on various orientations. They are former field boundaries recorded between the 1886 (Lincolnshire LXXVII.NE) – 1953 (SK96) OS mapping.

Historic cultivation

4.2.15 Weak positive linear anomalies have been detected across subsection North-west. They are of varying lengths, widths, and orientation. They are likely remnants of former cultivation from the medieval to post-medieval period. They have been detected at **MMF_017.02**, **MMF_013.02**, **MMF_009.04**, **HG_006.01**, **DJH_024.01**, **DJH_025.02**, and **DJH_023.02** (**Fig. 13**, **17**, **35**, **37**).

Agricultural trends and drains

4.2.16 Weak and strong positive and dipolar linear anomalies have been detected across the subsection. These are likely post-medieval to modern cultivation and drainage regimes. Some may be the remnants of earlier medieval cultivation; however, cannot be confidently interpreted as such due to weak nature or limited context.

Magnetic disturbance

4.2.17 Across HOU_007 – 008, 010 – 014, 016, HG_001 – 002, 004 – 005, Int_001, and MMF_017 – 018 strong magnetic responses have been detected. They are the result of the modern spreading of highly magnetic fertiliser or green waste. Due to the strong magnetic responses, any weaker archaeological anomalies present will be masked and difficult or impossible to detect.

4.2.18 Areas of strong magnetic disturbance have been detected in MMF_009 at **MMF_009.05** – **06** (**Figure 15**). There is no evidence from aerial imagery (Google Earth 2025) as to what

these are, however given the strong magnetic response it is considered likely to be post-medieval to modern magnetic waste potentially dumped to level out fields or create temporary trackways.

Geology

4.2.19 Across the north-east of the subsection positive sinuous and amorphous bands of enhanced response have been detected. These are typical of variations in the underlying superficial deposits.

4.2.20 In MMF_002 (**Figure 15**), close to a watercourse, positive and negative mottled and sinuous responses have been detected. These are considered likely to have been caused by either previous flooding events or the previous course of the stream, depositing enhanced material in this location. Areas of strong magnetic disturbance are recorded close by. These may also be the result of flooding and deposition of highly magnetic material, or the result of the dumping of agricultural waste or rubble intentionally in this field.

Modern service

4.2.21 A strong dipolar linear anomaly (**HG_002.01**) has been detected crossing the subsection east – west from MMF_009 to HG_002 where it then splits into two and crosses HG_004 and HOU_010 (**Figure 23**). This is a modern service. Further modern services have also been detected at **HOU_016.01**, **MMF_009.07**, **RB_019.02**, and **RB_020.01** (**Fig. 15, 21**, **27**, **33**).

Subsection South-west

Archaeology and possible archaeology

4.2.22 Close to the River Witham a complex series of strong positive interlinking linear, curvilinear, and discrete anomalies have been detected at **Int.4c.01** (**Figure 91**) and **THT_006.01** (**Figure 93**). Those in Int.4c cover an area of 200 m north-east to south-west by 170 m north-west to south-east. They are typical of ditched features and are up to 3 m wide. They form various interlinking rectilinear enclosures. Medieval ridge and furrow has also been detected at this location, and at points looks to have dragged the material from **Int.4c.01** in the direction of ploughing, an example of this is seen at **a**. Due to this, it is at points difficult to determine between the extents of **Int.4c.01**, and the spread of its material in the ridge and furrow. The clearest enclosure of **Int.4c.01** can be seen at **b**. It is 84 x 76 m with at least one internal enclosure at **c** of 47 x 56 m. Two parallel linear anomalies extend from within **b** towards the south at **d**, they are 56 m long and spaced 6 m apart. They are a double-ditched trackway. There may be further internal subdivisions within both **b** and **c** however it is not clear if these are real or caused by the ridge and furrow. Further enclosures with areas between 7 x 2 m to 49 x 55 m have been detected surrounding the enclosure at **b**, many containing subdivisions. Strong discrete anomalies have been detected throughout, a clear example being at **e**. It is not known if these are caused by pit-like features, or if they are the remnants of ploughed out ditches and associated material. The complexity and density of anomalies at **Int.4c.01** indicates possible settlement activity. However, the proximity to the River Witham and risk of flooding throws some doubt on this interpretation and it should be noted that the more complex anomalies coincide with the medieval ridge and furrow which may be causing this effect. The area of activity's southern extent at **THT_006.02** consists of less complex linear anomalies which may represent surrounding agricultural enclosures or field ditches.

4.2.23 In the south of THT_006, 135 m south of **Int.4c.01** a further set of interlinking anomalies has been detected at **THT_006.01**. The anomalies are much weaker in magnetic field than **Int.4c.01** and have likely been at least partially masked by the presence of alluvium

detected as an enhanced magnetic response in this area. To the immediate south and east is a tributary of the River Witham. They cover an area of 76 x 83 m and are up to 4 m wide. They are on the same orientation as the series of enclosures at **Int.4c.01** so it is possible they are contemporary. It is possible that **Int.4c.01** and **THT_006.01** were once connected set of enclosures, with the alluvial deposits at **THT_006.02** masking this.

4.2.24 There is rich evidence of medieval activity in the surrounding area. Immediately to the north-west of Int.4c is the scheduled monument of Hall Close: a medieval and post-medieval hall complex south of Dovecote Lane, with dovecote, gardens, fishponds, churchyard and cultivation remains (NHLE: 1021080). The site of a medieval watermill (MLI82089) is also recorded on the opposite side of the River Witham. The settlement of Haddington (MLI83395), with its origins in the Anglo-Saxon period, is recorded 350 m north-east of Int.4c; and the settlement of Thurlby (MLI85878), first recorded in the Domesday book, is 250 m to the south of THT_006. It may be that **Int.4c.01** and **THT_006.01** – **02** are agricultural enclosures and possible settlement activity from the early medieval – medieval period, an earlier phase to the ridge and furrow also recorded in the fields. These could be related to the moated site and the settlement at Haddington. However, given the proximity to the Fosse Way to the west they may also be older, from the late prehistoric to Romano-British periods, and represent the continued use of this area due to the valuable resource of the River Witham and nearby routeway. Further investigation is necessary to understand these anomalies.

4.2.25 Further south in subsection South-west a collection of weak and strong positive linear anomalies have been detected in Field 89 (**Field89.01**), 100 m to the west of the River Witham (**Figure 77**). They cover an area of 176 x 96 m oriented north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east. Their eastern extent is formed by the edge of the survey area, and it is likely they continue beyond this. They are up to 3 m wide and are typical of ditched features. In the southern section of **Field89.01** the anomalies appear to form a rectilinear enclosure covering an area of 91 x 63 m at **a**. There is a gap in its south-eastern boundary of 30 m. Within this enclosure are various other linear anomalies forming further subdivisions. The largest subdivision at **b** forms a rectilinear enclosure covering 53 x 37 m within which are various linear, curvilinear, and discrete anomalies possibly forming further subdivisions and features. The eastern boundary and internal linear anomalies appear regularly fragmented which may be indicative of damage caused by ploughing. Several strong positive discrete anomalies have been detected within and around **a**, a clear example is seen at **c.** They are between 1 – 2 m in diameter. They are typical of pit features possibly used for storage, waste disposal, or post-holes. Several very strong positive anomalies have also been detected, a clear example being at **d**. These may be small areas of burning such as hearths, ovens, or kilns. Given the intensity of anomalies within **a** this may be evidence of settlement activity. Further linear and curvilinear anomalies have been detected at **e**. These likely form further enclosures however they are fragmentary and there is not enough context to confidently interpret. In this field a Roman coin and brooches were discovered by metal detector survey, and field walking identified Romano-British pottery (MLI86270). Given the morphology of the anomalies and finds from this area it is considered likely that these anomalies are settlement and associated enclosures from the Romano-British period.

4.2.26 Weak positive linear anomalies on the same orientation as **Field89.01** have been detected 630 m to the north-west in Field 93 (**Field 93.01**) (**Figure 75**). These are up to 2 m wide by 102 m long and likely ditched features. One linear anomaly, 102 m long, is oriented north-east to south-west with four connecting anomalies branching of its southern end towards the north-west. These extend to between 20 – 27 m. At the southern end the anomalies look to form an enclosure at **a** which covers an area of 16 x 9 m. At the north of **Field93.01**

a T-shaped linear anomaly has been detected. This, however, is very weak in magnetic field and it is difficult to determine if it is part of **Field93.01** or the result of cultivation activity. The anomalies at **Field93.01** may be the remains of ditched enclosures however no recognisable morphology is evident which would allow a confident interpretation. Given the regular morphology and orientation similar to **Field89.01** they may be Romano-British in origin.

4.2.27 Several weakly positive linear anomalies have been detected at **CJN_010.01** – **02** (**Figure 49**) and **THT_002.01** (**Figure 55**). They are between 29 – 247 m, up to 1 m wide, and oriented east – west. They are typical of ditched features and on a similar orientation to other former field boundaries. They may be former field boundaries dating from before the available historical mapping.

4.2.28 Two parallel, weak positive anomalies have been detected at **CJN_008.01** (**Figure 57**). They up to 114 m long, 1 m wide, spaced 8 m apart and oriented south-east to north-west. They are similar in morphology and magnetic properties to two former field boundaries in THT_001 and are likely to be an unmapped continuation of these boundaries.

4.2.29 In DJH_002 close to a farm building are two positive diffuse anomalies at **DJH_002.01** (**Figure 71**). They are 15 x 15 m and 14 x 14 m and approximately square in shape. Their magnetic signal is typical of extraction activity. The anomalies are 60 m north-west of Church Farm, a partially extant farmhouse that is recorded on historical OS mapping (Lincolnshire LXXXV.NE) and dates from the 19th century. It is therefore likely these anomalies are extraction activity related to this farmhouse from the post-medieval to modern period.

Historic landscape features

4.2.30 A spread of highly magnetic material has been detected in the north of DJH_002 close to **DJH_002.01** at **DJH_002.02** (**Figure 71**). It is immediately to the west of Church Farm, a partially extant farmhouse that is recorded on historical OS mapping (Lincolnshire LXXXV.NE) and dates from the 19th century. It is also in close proximity to various former field boundaries from the post-medieval period. It is likely that this magnetic spread is the result of field boundary removal and building demolition at Church Farm.

4.2.31 In Int.4d an area of strong dipolar response has been detected at **Int.4d.01** (**Figure 91**). It is the same position as a weir and ford connected with Aubourn Mill (ML82089) which is on the opposite side of the river. There has been a mill on this site since at least 1076 and it was demolished in 1968. The strength of the response indicates a modern cause, such as a buried service, however in case this is related to Aubourn Mill such as an associated drain, it has been categorised as a historic landscape feature.

4.2.32 Various strong positive amorphous anomalies have been detected across the subsection at **CJN_009.01**, **Int.4a.01** – **02, Int.5b.01**, **Int.5h.01**, **DJH_007.01**, **DJH_009.01** – **02**, **Field93.02**, **RB_002.01**, **RB_005.01**, **RB_013.01**, and **THT_003.01** (**Fig. 47**, **59**, **61**, **65**, **67**, **69**, **73**, **75**, **81**, **85**). They all correspond with the location of former ponds recorded between the 1886 (Lincolnshire LXXVII.NE) – 1953 (SK96) OS mapping.

Former field boundaries

4.2.33 Strong and weak positive linear anomalies have been detected across subsection South-west. They are between 1 – 3 m wide, up to 874 m long and on various orientations. They are former field boundaries recorded between the 1886 (Lincolnshire LXXVII.NE) – 1953 (SK96) OS mapping.

Historic cultivation

4.2.34 Weak positive linear anomalies have been detected across subsection South-west at **DJH_027.01**, **DJH_028.01**, **Int.3.01**, **Int.4c.02**, **CJN_010.03**, **CJN_009.02**, **CJN_008.01**, **THT_002.02**, **THT_003.01**, **Int.5d.01**, **RB_013.02 – 03**, **Field93.03 – 05**, **RB_007.01**, **DJH_002.03 – 04**, **DJH_003.01**, **DJH_004.01**, **DJH_007.02 – 03**, **DJH_008.01 – 02**, and **DJH_005.01** (**Fig. 37**, **47**, **49**, **51**, **57**, **59**, **65**, **71**, **73**, **75**, **79**, **83**, **85**, **87**, **91**). They are of varying lengths, widths, and orientation. They are likely remnants of former cultivation from the medieval to post-medieval period and associated with the surrounding villages.

4.2.35 The former cultivation seen in Int.4c at **Int.4c.02** (**Figure 91**)has been detected on various orientations and looks to form several different areas or regimes of medieval ridge and furrow. This ridge and furrow is already recorded in the Lincolnshire HER (MLI83438) and is likely related to the scheduled Hall Close, a medieval and post-medieval hall complex (NHLE 1021080) immediately to the north-east.

Agricultural trends and drains

4.2.36 Weak and strong positive and dipolar linear anomalies have been detected across the site. These are likely post-medieval to modern cultivation and drainage regimes. Some may be the remnants of earlier medieval cultivation, however, cannot be confidently interpreted as such due to weak nature or limited context.

Magnetic disturbance

4.2.37 A strong magnetic linear anomaly has been detected crossing THT_005 (**THT_005.01**) east – west (**Figure 63**). It is 409 m long and up to 17 m wide. Given its magnetic signal this is likely a former trackway or infilled drainage ditch.

Geology

4.2.38 In the east of the subsection at **Int.4d.02 – 03** and **THT_006.03** (**Fig. 91** and **93**) strong positive and negative mottled and sinuous anomalies have been detected covering an area of 495 x 200 m. At **Int.4d.02 – 03** these anomalies cover the surveyed area, whilst those at **THT_006.03** intrude into just the east of THT_006. The River Witham runs immediately to the east. They are considered to be variations in the underlying riverine clay and floodplain sands and gravel caused by flooding events and possible changes in the route of the River Witham.

4.2.39 An area of slightly enhanced mottled magnetic response covering an area of 210 x 90 m at **Field93.06** (**Figure 71**). This is likely an area of natural variation in the superficial deposits.

Modern service

4.2.40 A strong dipolar linear anomaly (**DJH_008.03**) (**Fig. 83** and **85**) has been detected crossing DJH_008 and DJH_007 for 1.2 km. At its far western end it appears to be fragmentary. A similar anomaly has been detected crossing DJH_004 – 006 for 850 m (**DJH_005.02**) (**Figure 81**). These are typical of modern services.

4.2.41 Smaller modern services have been detected at **DJH_009.03**, **THT_001.01**, and **Int.5b.02** (**Fig. 55**, **65**, **81**).

Subsection Central

Archaeology and Possible archaeology

4.2.42 In CJN_004 a weak linear and curvilinear fragmented positive anomaly has been detected at **CJN_004.01**, 1 km from the River Witham on the surrounding River Terrace deposits (**Figure 99**). It consists of a linear anomaly at **a** which extends for 67 m north-east to south-

west. It is up to 2 m wide and consistent with a ditch-like feature. This anomaly curves at its north-eastern end forming a semi-annular anomaly at **b** which encloses a space of 15 x 17 m. At its south-western end it turns to the north-east for 20 m and then curves forming a C-shaped anomaly at **c**, which is 11 m in diameter. These anomalies may form the remains of a ditch and associated ditched enclosures at **b** and **c**, however given its fragmentary nature and lack of recognisable morphology no definitive interpretation of its use or origin can be provided. Further investigation would be needed to understand this anomaly.

4.2.43 Further weak positive linear anomalies have been detected on the River Terrace deposits 260 m to the east of **CJN_004.01** at **CJN_007.01** (**Figure 99**). They are up to 3 m wide and cover an area of 106 x 55 m. They are located on the eastern boundary of the field and may continue beyond it. These anomalies are typical of ditched features. They may represent former ditched enclosures or field boundaries. While similar to the anomalies at **CJN_004.01** the lack of definitive morphology means no further interpretation can be determined.

4.2.44 In the far east of subsection Central a strong positive linear has been detected on the alluvium immediately west of the River Brent at **DJH_017.01** (**Figure 117**). It is typical of a ditched feature. It sits within an area of strong enhanced deposits likely deposited during flooding events. It is 205 m long, up to 4 m wide, and is L-shaped. The longer ditch is oriented north-west to south-east and leads towards the River Brent. Given its location it may be the remnants of a former drainage channel leading into the river. Natural palaeochannels have been detected to the north-west and west. The right-angled morphology at its northern end indicates it may be man-made, however there is the possibility it is a natural channel altered by human activity.

Historic Landscape Features

4.2.45 Spreads of highly magnetic material have been detected at **CJN_002.01** and **DJH_010.01** (**Fig. 95** and **103**). They are in the same location as former agricultural buildings recorded on the 1886 (Lincolnshire LXXVII.NE) OS map and are likely the remnants of rubble and foundations of these buildings.

4.2.46 At **CJN_002.02** an area of highly magnetic responses covering 55 x 29 m has been detected (**Figure 93**). This is the location of a former gravel pit recorded on the 1886 (Lincolnshire LXXVII.NE) OS map. The magnetic signal indicates the pit was filled with highly magnetic rubble after it was abandoned.

4.2.47 Amorphous anomalies have been detected across the subsection at **DJH_011.01** and **DJH_012.01** (**Figure 105**). They correspond with the location of former ponds recorded between the 1886 (Lincolnshire LXXVII.NE) – 1953 (SK96) OS mapping. Given its strong dipolar magnetic field the former pond at **DJH_012.01** has likely been infilled with highly magnetic material.

Former field boundaries

4.2.48 Strong and weak positive linear anomalies have been detected across subsection Central. They are between 1 – 3 m wide, up to 168 m long, and on various orientations. They are former field boundaries recorded between the 1886 (Lincolnshire LXXVII.NE) – 1953 (SK96) OS mapping.

Historic cultivation

4.2.49 Weak positive linear anomalies have been detected in the east of subsection Central at **CJN_002.03** – **04** and **CJN_007.02** (**Fig. 93**, **97**, **99**). They are of varying lengths, widths,

and orientation. They are likely remnants of former cultivation from the medieval to post-medieval period and associated with the surrounding villages.

Agricultural trends and Drains

4.2.50 Weak and strong positive and dipolar linear anomalies have been detected across the site. These are likely post-medieval to modern cultivation and drainage regimes. Some may be the remnants of earlier medieval cultivation, however, cannot be confidently interpreted as such due to weak nature or limited context.

Geology and Geomorphology

4.2.51 Various strength amorphous and sinuous anomalies have been detected across the section which represent changes in the underlying superficial deposits. In the west of the subsection at **CJN_001.01** these are likely related to the alluvial deposits close to the River Witham (**Figure 91**). At **CJN_003.01** and **CJN_007.03** – **04** sinuous anomalies have been detected which may be due to the movement of water across the sands and gravels of the River Terrace deposits (**Fig. 97**, **99**, **101**).

4.2.52 A broad band of strong mottled anomalies has been detected running roughly north-east to south-west across APV_003 – 005 and DJH_010 (**APV_003.01**, **APV_004.01**, and **DJH_010.02** – **03**) (**Fig. 101**, **103**). This band coincides with the interface between the recorded sands and gravels of the River Terrace deposits to the west and the claystone and mudstone to the east. Further to the east similar mottled anomalies on a smaller scale have been detected at **CRC_003.01** – **02** at another interface between Mudstone and Claystone and sands and gravels (**Figure 107**).

4.2.53 In the east of the subsection, close to the River Brent on its alluvial deposits, strong sinuous anomalies have been detected crossing DJH_016 – 018 at **DJH_018.01**, **DJH_016.01**, and **DJH_017.02** (**Fig. 115** and **117**). They are the former channels of the River Brent or associated tributaries. Surrounding the channels are strong discrete positive and dipolar anomalies which increase in density and strength close to the River Brent. This is likely pitting and deposited highly magnetic waste caused by past flooding events.

Modern service

4.2.54 Strong dipolar anomalies have been detected at **CJN_002.05** – **06, CJN_003.02**, **CJN_004.02** – **03**, and **CJN_007.05** (**Fig. 95**, **97**, **99**). These are typical of modern services.

Subsection East

Archaeology and Possible archaeology

4.2.55 Close to the River Brent and bounded to the east by Broughton Lane is a series of positive linear and curvilinear anomalies at **CRC_008.01** (**Figure 119**). They are up to 2 m wide, cover an area of 198 m north-east to south-west by 54 m west-north-west to east-south-east and are typical of ditched features. In aerial imagery (Google Earth 2024) from 2005 these anomalies are visible as cropmarks and continue to the south of the current survey extent. They are recorded in the Lincolnshire HER as a series of undated maculae and possible enclosures (MLI91080). The anomalies appear to form several enclosures, a clear example is seen at **a**, containing subdivisions and internal features. Several strong discrete anomalies have been detected, examples at **b** and **c**, which may represent pits and areas of burning. Immediately to the west however is an area of natural pitting and enhanced magnetic spread caused by the River Brent, and it is possible that these discrete anomalies represent naturally created and deposited features rather than anthropogenic ones. The anomalies at **CRC_008.01** may represent evidence of former settlement activity, however it is also possible they were for animal management purposes. Given their position along a

current road, and so possibly former routeway, they may represent a former 'ladder' or 'ribbon' settlement. These settlements are commonly dated to the Late Iron Age – early medieval period and are normally oriented around a trackway. The location on the edge of the River Terrace gravel and sands indicates the location was chosen to use the resource of the River Brent, but was located on slightly higher, better draining sands and gravels, less likely to flood than the lower ground immediately to its west.

4.2.56 On the relatively higher land at the eastern end of the subsection, to the south-west of Coleby, a series of interlinking linear and several annular anomalies have been detected at **CRC_022.01** (**Figure 129**). They are up to 2 m wide, cover an area of 61 x 70 m and are oriented north-north-west to south-south-east. They are typical of ditched features. The anomalies look to form one rectilinear anomaly at **a** which encloses an area of 38 x 34 m. The ditch that forms this enclosure continues to the north, possibly forming a further curvilinear enclosure with a diameter of 9 m at **b**. Three curvilinear anomalies are located at **c** – **e**. That at **c** forms a annular anomaly with a diameter of 5 m. Those at **d** and **e** have gaps in their north-eastern and northern boundaries and have diameters between 9 – 13 m. The gaps may be caused by poor preservation or may have originally been built like this. These annular anomalies are the remnants of ring-ditches. They may have been the drip gullies for round houses, the ditches forming circular enclosures, or be the surrounding ditch of barrows. Strongly positive discrete anomalies have been detected throughout **CRC_022.01**, with a clear example at **f**. They are typical of pit features and may have been used for storage, waste disposal, or post-holes. Given the morphology of the anomalies and proximity of a probable Roman settlement site (MLI82135) recorded in the Lincolnshire HER, it is likely the anomalies are the remains of Late Iron Age to Romano-British enclosures used for agricultural purposes. There is not enough evidence to suggest settlement.

4.2.57 To the immediate west of **CRC_022.01** are several weaker positive linear anomalies at **g**. They are up to 2 m wide and 36 – 61 m long. They are on the same orientation as the rest of the anomalies (north-west to south-east) and may be associated ditches. However, they are also on the same orientation as surrounding modern and post-medieval field boundaries and may therefore be of a later date.

4.2.58 In CRC_025 a weak diffuse linear anomaly has been detected at **CRC_025.01** (**Figure 129**). It is 190 m long, up to 5 m wide, and oriented north-north-west to south-south-east. It is more similar in magnetic response to a natural feature; however it is particularly straight indicating an anthropomorphic origin. It may be the remains of a former field boundary or drainage channel of uncertain date.

4.2.59 From CRC_027 eastwards the parent geology changes to Limestone and various archaeological features are seen across the better draining soils of this area. It is worth noting whilst discussing these anomalies that from this point eastwards, strong responses typical of periglacial cracking have been detected in the data. This has made some of the following archaeology difficult to accurately define.

4.2.60 Across CRC_027 – 029, 031, and Win_001 are various interlinking linear and discrete positive anomalies. They are up to 330 m long and mainly oriented south-west to north-east and north-west to south-east. Some are oriented east – west. They cover an area of 1.3 km x 470 m.

4.2.61 Linear alignments of strong positive discrete anomalies are seen within CRC_027 – 029 (**Fig. 131**, **133**, **135**). They consist of discrete anomalies 1 – 2.5 m in diameter and spaced 1 m apart. At **CRC_027.01** they stetch south-west to north-east for 170 m and then appear

to turn north-west and run for 30 m and then 74 m. At **CRC_028.01** they stretch east – west for 333 m and whilst it is impossible to say due to the presence of the A607, they may at one point have connected with **CRC_027.01** in the west. Other stretches of these discrete anomalies have been detected at **CRC_027.02** which runs north – south for 75 m, **CRC_028.02** which is oriented north-west to south-east and 40 m long, **CRC_029.01** which travels south-west to north-east for 37 m, and **CRC_029.02** which traverses the field south-east to north-west for 179 m. These anomalies are typical of pit alignments. Pit alignments are boundaries consisting of regularly spaced pit features. Pit alignments were generally constructed from the Bronze Age up until the Middle Iron Age, however earlier and later examples have been identified from the Neolithic and Roman periods. They are generally thought to have been a way of dividing up the landscape.

4.2.62 Several positive interlinking linear anomalies have been detected across CRC_027 – 029, 031, and Win_001. They are up to 330 m long, 1 – 3 wide, and mainly oriented south-west to north-east and north-west to south-east. They are typical of ditched features. Clear examples are seen at **CRC_029.03** (**Figure 133**), **CRC_027.03** (**Figure 131**), **CRC_031.01** (**Figure 135**), and **Win_001.01** (**Figure 137**). They are likely to be ditched boundary features dividing up the landscape. It is worth noting that they mirror some of the surrounding current field boundaries that are recorded on OS mapping (LXXXVI.NW 1887 to the SK95 1960 OS mapping). Whilst at points the pit alignments appear to cross the linear ditches, in other instances they may join with them and so could possibly be contemporary i.e. **CRC_029.02** and **CRC_029.03**, however without excavation this is impossible to state definitively. In CRC_027 the linear anomalies divide the area into smaller areas forming a coaxial field system covering an area of 292 x 391 m. However, it is difficult to determine the size of the individual fields given the missing data along the line of the overhead line (OHL), the modern service, and the survey extents. A nearly complete rectilinear enclosure on the same orientation has been detected at **CRC_027.04** enclosing an area of 60 x 46 m (**Figure 131**). The linear anomalies on the same orientation in CRC_031 (**CRC_031.02**) are weaker than those in CRC_028 – 029 meaning their extent and function is less clear. It is considered likely that these ditched boundary features are late prehistoric to Romano-British, although medieval is also possible.

4.2.63 A large rectilinear enclosure has been detected at **CRC_029.04** which covers 131 x 128 m (**Figure 133**). It appears to contain internal ditched subdivisions, with clear examples at **a** and **b**. This enclosure is on a slightly different orientation, south-west to north-east by north-north-west to south-south-east. This differing orientation may represent a different phase of activity. The size of the enclosure and lack of distinctive internal features indicates it was not used for settlement but was likely for agricultural purposes. Further, smaller enclosures on a similar orientation have been detected at **CRC_028.03** and **CRC_029.05** (**Figure 135**). Here there are at least three enclosures, which are between 39 x 26 m and 27 x 51 m. These enclosures are grouped closely together and contain internal strong positive discrete anomalies 1 – 3 m in diameter. These may be pits for storage, waste-disposal, or post holes; however, given the variations in the underlying deposits, they may also be natural pitting. To the immediate west of **CRC_028.03** at **a** are further fragmentary linear and curvilinear anomalies which may be the remains of poorly preserved ditches forming further enclosures. Further weak linear anomalies have been detected in the immediate vicinity however it is unclear if these are naturally occurring or more ditches associated with these enclosures. It is unclear what purpose these enclosures had; however they may have been agricultural or possibly a settlement function. A series of strong discrete anomalies has been detected 45 m to the west of **CRC_028.03** at **b**. They are 2 – 4 m in diameter, form a semi-annular shape and are close to the eastern end of the pit alignment at **CRC_028.01**. These may represent pits, possibly for waste or storage, and possibly burning activity, related to the enclosures.

4.2.64 In CRC_028, 63 m north of the pit alignment at **CRC_028.01**, is a weak positive annular anomaly at **CRC_028.04** (**Figure 133**). It is 1 m wide and 17 m in diameter. It is typical of a ring ditch and, given its size, may be the remnants of a round house drip gully, barrow, or enclosure from the Bronze Age to Romano-British period. The ring ditch is within an area of periglacial cracking which appears as strong anomalies. It is therefore unclear whether the pit-like anomalies detected within it are archaeological or geological. Immediately to the south-west of **CRC_028.04** is a curved rectilinear anomaly at **a**. It is 1 m wide and encloses an area of 12 x 16 m. This may be a related enclosure, however given the strong background responses it has the potential to be geological in origin.

4.2.65 In the west of CRC_027, close to a pit alignment (**CRC_027.02**) and an enclosure (**CRC_027.04**) are several strong positive anomalies at **CRC_027.05** – **06** (**Figure 131**). They are mainly sub-rectangular or circular in morphology with diffuse edges. The sub-rectilinear are all oriented north-west to south-east. They are between 4 x 3 m and 10 x 5 m. They are typical of pit-like features, specifically extraction pits. It is not possible to date these pits as extraction is evident up until the modern period in this area. Given their size they are likely small scale extraction which could be from the prehistoric to post-medieval period.

4.2.66 Further possible extraction has been detected in the form of strong positive amorphous linear anomalies in between **CRC_027.05** – **06** at **CRC_027.07** (**Figure 131**). They cover an area of 35 x 50 m. The signal of these anomalies is also typical of extraction, similarly it is not possible to date these pits but may be from the prehistoric to post-medieval period.

4.2.67 To the south of the anomalies discussed above is the village of Navenby which was a small Roman town (MLI60537), although evidence for settlement dating back to the Neolithic period has been recorded. Evidence of earlier prehistoric activity has been found at Navenby including settlement activity from the Iron Age (MLI60557). Occupation evidence from Navenby after the Roman period is present further to the west of the Roman town and comes from the middle Saxon period (MLI60581) and a small manor is recorded in Navenby by the time of Domesday Book. The Roman roads of Ermine Street (High Dyke) and Mareham Lane (A15) are also nearby. To the north of the site, south of the village of Coleby, a probable Roman settlement site (MLI82135) is recorded, identified by large numbers of Romano-British finds. The village itself originates in the medieval period, as does the village of Boothby Graffoe immediately south of the site.

4.2.68 Given the nearby known sites it is considered likely that the archaeology detected across CRC_027 – 029, 031, and Win_001 represents a multi-phase field system consisting of both ditched and pit alignment boundaries and several rectilinear enclosures. It is likely most of this was agricultural in nature. The ring ditch may represent settlement or burial activity; however it may equally have been an animal enclosure. Evidence of burning and extraction has also been detected. It is most likely that these features date from the Iron Age to Romano-British periods, however the ring ditch and coaxial field system may possibly date from the Bronze Age, and some of the linear ditches and possible extraction may date as late as the post-medieval period. Further investigation would be needed to fully understand this landscape.

4.2.69 In the west of CRC_029 next to Grantham Road a series of strong positive circular anomalies have been detected at **CRC_029.06** (**Figure 133**). They are up to 11 m in diameter. In satellite imagery (Google Earth 2025) from 2012 a series of these features are seen in cropmarks running up both the west and eastern extent of this field boundary. It is not clear what these anomalies are, they may be previous extraction activity or a more modern practice.

4.2.70 A series of strong positive linear and partial rectilinear anomalies have been detected at **CRC_036.01** (**Figure 137**). They cover an area of 91 x 84 m. Given their position on the edge of the survey extent it is likely they continue to the west. Their morphology indicates partial ditched enclosures. There is not enough context to determine an origin, however given their location between two Roman roads and the nearby settlements with prehistoric, Romano-British, and early medieval origins, it is likely they are from the prehistoric – medieval periods.

4.2.71 In the east of the subsection in CRC_040 a weak positive rectilinear anomaly has been detected at **CRC_040.01** (**Figure 143**). Its south-eastern side is not visible due to a modern service which crosses this location. It is 30 x 30 m, and its enclosing ditch is 1 m wide. It is within an area of periglacial cracking which has caused a grid-like effect in the data. Whilst the enclosure is a similar size to these natural rectilinear features, it is on a different orientation and so it is most likely archaeological in origin. Again there is not enough context to determine a use or origin, however given its morphology and location between two Roman roads and the nearby settlements with prehistoric, Romano-British and early medieval origins, it is likely later prehistoric to Romano-British.

4.2.72 A linear series of strong positive discrete anomalies has been detected at **Win_009.01** (**Figure 145**). They are up to 2 m in diameter and continue north-west to south-east for 151 m. Given the strong peri-glacial natural variation in this area it is at points difficult to determine the extent of this activity. The anomalies also appear to cross the location of a former palaeochannel. These anomalies are typical of a pit alignment. As previously discussed pit alignments are boundaries consisting of regularly spaced pit features, generally thought to be a way of dividing up the landscape. They were generally constructed from the Bronze Age up until the Middle Iron Age, however earlier and later examples have been identified from the Neolithic and Roman periods.

4.2.73 Across the eastern end of the subsection weak and strong positive amorphous and rectilinear anomalies with diffuse edges have been detected at **CRC_035.02** – **03**, **CRC_040.02** – **06**, **CRC_044.01**, **CRC_047.01** – **02**, **CRC_049.03** – **04**, and **CRC_050.01** – **03** (**Fig. 139**, **143**, **147**, **149**, **151**). They cover areas between 8 x 8 m to 30 x 11 m. Due to their morphology and magnetic properties, it is likely that these are examples of extraction. Whilst these areas of extraction are previously unrecorded on mapping, other quarries are recorded in the wider landscape in the Lincolnshire LXXXVI.NW 1887 to the SK95 1960 OS mapping. Further investigation would be necessary to understand their origin but they are likely from the Romano-British to post-medieval periods.

4.2.74 A series of weak linear and curvilinear interlinking anomalies has been detected at **CRC_046.01**, 120 m to the south of the pit alignment at **Win_009.01** (**Figure 151**). They are 1 – 2 m wide and cover an area of 190 x 290 m. Similar anomalies are also seen at **CRC_049.02** (**Figure 149**). They are oriented north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west. They are on the same orientation as the peri-glacial cracking seen in surrounding fields. While it is likely these are associated with the peri-glacial cracking, they have more regular coaxial elements that mean an archaeological origin cannot be discounted.

4.2.75 Across this south-eastern section of subsection East are various weak and strong positive linear and curvilinear anomalies. They are generally 1 – 2 m wide, and up to 257 m long. Some, given their alignment with surrounding field boundaries, are likely former field boundaries (**CRC_034.01**, **035.01**, **036.01**) (**Figure 139** and **141**). The anomalies at **CRC_049.01** (**Figure 149**) are former ditches however their purpose and origin is unclear from the data alone. They may represent former boundary ditches from the prehistoric – medieval periods.

Historic Landscape Features

4.2.76 Strong magnetic disturbance surrounded by an enhanced magnetic spread has been detected at **CRC_009.01** (**Figure 121**). This is the remains of a now demolished farmstead recorded on the Lincolnshire LXXXVI.NW 1887 to the SK95 1960 OS mapping. The demolished remains of small agricultural building have been detected to the east at **CRC_010.01** (**Figure 123**).

4.2.77 Strong magnetic disturbance at the location of a former sand pit recorded in the Lincolnshire LXXXVI.NW 1887 to the SK95 1960 OS mapping has been detected at **CRC_010.02** (**Figure 121**). Further areas of strong magnetic disturbance have been detected at **CRC_024.01** and **25.02** (**Figure 129**) which are the remains of infilled former ponds, also recorded on the aforementioned OS mapping.

4.2.78 A weak positive linear anomaly, surrounded by an area of enhanced magnetic background, has been detected running east – west across CRC_046 – 047 at **CRC_046.02** (**Figure 151**). It is 237 m long and 1 – 3 m wide. It is the location of a former footpath as recorded in the OS Lincolnshire LXXXVI.NW 1887 mapping.

Former field boundaries

4.2.79 Strong and weak positive linear anomalies have been detected across subsection East. They are between 1 – 3 m wide, up to 217 m long, and on various orientations. They are former field boundaries recorded between the Lincolnshire LXXXVI.NW 1887 – the SK95 1960 OS mapping. Those at **CRC_025.03** are particularly strong in magnetic properties due to their location on a narrow band of Ironstone (**Figure 129**).

Historic cultivation

4.2.80 Weak positive linear anomalies have been detected at the western and eastern ends of subsection East at **CRC_014.01** (**Figure 125**) and **CRC_050.04** (**Figure 149**). They are of varying lengths, widths, and orientation. They are likely remnants of former cultivation from the medieval to post-medieval period and associated with the surrounding villages.

Agricultural trends and Drains

4.2.81 Weak and strong positive and dipolar linear anomalies have been detected across the subsection. These are likely post-medieval to modern cultivation and drainage regimes. Some may be the remnants of earlier medieval cultivation, however, cannot be confidently interpreted as such due to weak nature or limited context.

Geology and Geomorphology

4.2.82 In the west of subsection East at **CRC_008.02** (**Figure 119**) strong positive discrete anomalies likely represent natural pitting in the underlying bedrock of Mudstone and infilling with overlying alluvium sand and gravel. An area of weak mottling in **CRC_009.02** (**Figure 121**) is typical of natural variations in sand and gravel deposits.

4.2.83 Across CRC_018 – 020 and CRC_022 – 023 weak sinuous and amorphous anomalies reflect variations in the underlying superficial deposits by the movement of water. A clear example is seen at **CRC_022.02** (**Figure 127**).

4.2.84 A strong amorphous area of increased magnetic field has been detected at **CRC_025.04** (**Figure 129**). The strongest field surrounds two former field boundaries. This effect is considered likely to have been caused by a narrow band of Sandstone and Ironstone recorded close to this location.

4.2.85 From CRC_028 – 029 eastwards the underlying geology is Limestone. This is reflected in the data by various strong positive anomalies. These anomalies are seen across this subsection, with particularly clear examples seen at **CRC_028.05** (**Figure 133**) as an area of honeycomb-like lattice and at **CRC_040.07** (**Figure 147**) as a regular grid-like pattern. These anomalies represent peri-glacial cracks in the underlying Limestone formed by water ingress which then froze, thawed, and refroze repeatedly. The resulting cracks have since filled with soil which has higher magnetic properties than the bedrock. It should be noted that due to its well-draining properties and higher elevation (compared to the rest of the site) much of the archaeology is found on this geology. The strong geological responses however have made interpretation of the archaeology at points difficult. In areas such as **CRC_046.01** (**Figure 151**) it is not possible without further investigation to understand if anomalies are archaeological or geological in origin.

4.2.86 Strong broad sinuous bands have been detected running across CRC_034 – 035 at **CRC_035.04** (**Figure 139**), and Win_009 and CRC_044 at **Win_009.02** and **CRC_044.02** (**Fig. 145** and **147**). These are former palaeochannels caused by former watercourses. Further weaker sinuous anomalies are seen close to these palaeochannels which may also be previous watercourses or natural drainage. Clear examples are at **CRC_044.03** (**Figure 147**) and **CRC_047.03** (**Figure 151**).

Magnetic disturbance

4.2.87 Across CRC_036 and Win_002 areas of stronger magnetic responses have been detected. These may be the result of the modern spreading of highly magnetic fertiliser. Due to the strong magnetic responses, any weaker archaeological anomalies present may be masked and difficult to detect.

Modern service

4.2.88 Strong dipolar anomalies have been detected at **CRC_027.08**, **029.07, Win_002.01**, **CRC_034.02**, **CRC_040.08**, **Win_009.03** – **04**, and **CRC_046.03** (**Fig. 131**, **135**, **137**, **139**, **145**, **147**, **151**). These are typical of modern services.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1.1 A rich agricultural and settlement landscape from the prehistoric to post-medieval period has been identified across the site. The geophysical survey has confirmed the presence of already known heritage assets as well as identifying new archaeological sites.

5.1.2 In the east of the site, on higher land and better draining geology, is the densest area of archaeology. Here, a primarily agricultural landscape possibly from the Bronze Age to post-medieval period has been identified. It consists of a complex multi-phase field system comprising both ditched and pit alignment boundaries, and several rectilinear enclosures. Various areas of small-scale extraction and burning point to small scale industrial activity. One ring ditch has been found which, whilst in this landscape is likely an animal enclosure, has the possibility to have been either for a settlement or burial purpose. The nearby Roman roads of Ermine Street (High Dyke) and Mareham Lane (A15), and Romano-British town of Navenby, indicate that this landscape was likely heavily in use in the Romano-British period. It is worth noting that in this area of the site the underlying periglacial geology is seen strongly in the data and has at points made distinguishing the extent of the archaeology difficult.

5.1.3 Further west towards the River Brant and then onwards up to the River Witham, less archaeology has been detected. This is unsurprising given the lower elevation and wetter conditions. However, close to the River Brant on the edge of the River Terrace gravel and

sands a possible ‘ladder’ or ‘ribbon’ settlement from the Late Iron Age – early medieval period has been identified. This possible settlement was already recorded in the Lincolnshire HER; however the geophysical survey has likely added more internal detail.

5.1.4 On the western bank of the River Witham, close to Haddington, a possible settlement and associated fields have been detected. Much of this is within an area of subsequent medieval ridge and furrow which has dragged the material of the earlier ‘settlement’ and made defining this site difficult. There is a rich medieval landscape in this area and the site may be from the early medieval – medieval period, an earlier phase to the ridge and furrow also recorded in the fields. It is possibly related to the nearby scheduled monument of Hall Close (NHLE: 1021080).

5.1.5 Further south along the banks of the River Witham a likely Romano-British settlement has been detected consisting of enclosures, pits, and areas of burning. It is likely larger than that detected, possibly continuing further to the east of the survey area. Roman and Romano-British finds have already been recorded in this location by the Lincolnshire HER. To the north of this a series of partial Romano-British enclosures on the same orientation have been found.

5.1.6 Further Romano-British activity is seen to the north of the Fosse Way (A46). A likely former ‘ladder’ or ‘ribbon’ settlement oriented around a former right of way has been found in the north-west of the site which is likely from the Late Iron Age to Romano-British period. Close to the Fosse Way in this area is a collection of ring ditches and associated enclosures. It is not clear if these form an area of settlement, burial, or agricultural enclosures however they likely date from the Bronze Age to Late Iron Age / Romano-British period. Further undated agricultural enclosures are seen in this area close to the Fosse Way.

5.1.7 Close to the medieval village of Morton, and Morton Manor, an area of former settlement or industrial activity has been detected, along with a field system. They are likely medieval in origin.

5.1.8 Further evidence of the agricultural use of the site into the medieval to post-medieval period is seen in the extensive remains of former ploughing, field boundaries, ponds, and extraction across the whole site. More recent use of the land is seen in the numerous field drains, spreading of green waste, and various modern services.

5.1.9 Variations in the underlying natural deposits are seen throughout the site. Given the size of the site they are varied, but the strongest anomalies seen have been of alluvium, River Terrace deposits, Ironstone, periglacial cracking in Limestone, and several former palaeochannels. In several cases, such as the alluvium close to the River Witham near Haddington, and the periglacial deposits in the east of the site, the natural deposits appear to at least partially mask or make determining the extent of the archaeology difficult.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Survey equipment and data processing

Survey methods and equipment

The magnetic data for this project were acquired using a non-magnetic hand-pushed or ATV-towed cart fitted with four or eight SenSys FGM650/3 magnetic gradiometers. The instrument has four or eight sensor assemblies fixed horizontally at 1 m or 0.5 m apart allowing four or eight traverses to be recorded simultaneously. Each sensor contains two fluxgate magnetometers arranged vertically with a 0.6 m separation and measures the difference between the vertical components of the total magnetic field within each sensor array. This arrangement of magnetometers suppresses any diurnal or low frequency effects.

The gradiometers have an effective resolution of ±8 µT over ±1000 nT range. All of the data were then relayed to a CS35 tablet, running the MONMX program, which is used to record the survey data from the array of FMG650/3 probes at a rate of 20 Hz. The program also received measurements from a GPS system, which was fixed to the cart at a measured distance from the sensors, providing real time locational data for each data point.

The cart-based system relied upon accurate GPS location data which is collected using a Carlson BRX-7 RTK system. This received corrections from a network of reference stations operated by the Ordnance Survey (OS), allowing positions to be determined with a precision of 0.02 m in real-time and therefore exceed the level of accuracy recommended by European Archaeologiae Consilium (Schmidt *et al.* 2015).

Post-processing

The magnetic data collected during the detail survey were downloaded from the cart system for processing and analysis using both commercial and in-house software. This software allows for both the data and the images to be processed in order to enhance the results for analysis; however, it should be noted that minimal data processing is conducted so as not to distort the anomalies.

The cart-based system generally requires a lesser amount of post-processing than the handheld Bartington Grad 601-2 fluxgate gradiometer instrument. This is largely because mounting the gradiometers on the cart reduces the occurrence of operator error, caused by inconsistent walking speeds and deviation in traverse position due to varying ground cover and topography.

Typical data and image processing steps may include:

- Destripe – Applying a smooth function to remove differences caused by directional effects inherent in the magnetometer;
- Despike – Filtering isolated data points that exceed the mean by a specified amount to reduce the appearance of dominant anomalous readings (generally only used for earth resistance data).

Typical displays of the data used during processing and analysis:

- Greyscale – Presents the data in plan view using a greyscale to indicate the relative strength of the signal at each measurement point. These plots can be produced in colour to highlight certain features but generally greyscale plots are used during analysis of the data.

Appendix 2 Geophysical interpretation

The interpretation methodology used by Wessex Archaeology separates the anomalies into four main categories: archaeological, modern, agricultural, and uncertain origin/geological.

The archaeological category is used for features when the form, nature and pattern of the anomaly are indicative of archaeological material. Further sources of information such as aerial photographs may also have been incorporated in providing the final interpretation. This category is further sub-divided into three groups, implying a decreasing level of confidence:

- Archaeology – used when there is a clear geophysical response and anthropogenic pattern.
- Possible archaeology – used for features which give a response, but which form no discernible pattern or trend.

The modern category is used for anomalies that are presumed to be relatively modern in date:

- Ferrous – used for responses caused by ferrous material. These anomalies are likely to be of modern origin.
- Modern service – used for responses considered relating to cables and pipes; most are composed of ferrous/ceramic material although services made from non-magnetic material can sometimes be observed.

The agricultural category is used for the following:

- Former field boundaries – used for ditch sections that correspond to the position of boundaries marked on earlier mapping.
- Ridge and furrow – used for broad and diffuse linear anomalies that are considered to indicate areas of former ridge and furrow.
- Ploughing – used for well-defined narrow linear responses, usually aligned parallel to existing field boundaries.
- Drainage – used to define the course of ceramic field drains that are visible in the data as a series of repeating bipolar (black and white) responses.

The uncertain origin/geological category is used for features when the form, nature and pattern of the anomaly are not sufficient to warrant a classification as an archaeological feature. This category is further sub-divided into:

- Increased magnetic response – used for areas dominated by indistinct anomalies which may have some archaeological potential.
- Trend – used for low amplitude or indistinct linear anomalies.
- Superficial geology – used for diffuse edged spreads considered to relate to shallow geological deposits. They can be distinguished as areas of positive, negative, or broad bipolar (positive and negative) anomalies.

Appendix 3 OASIS form

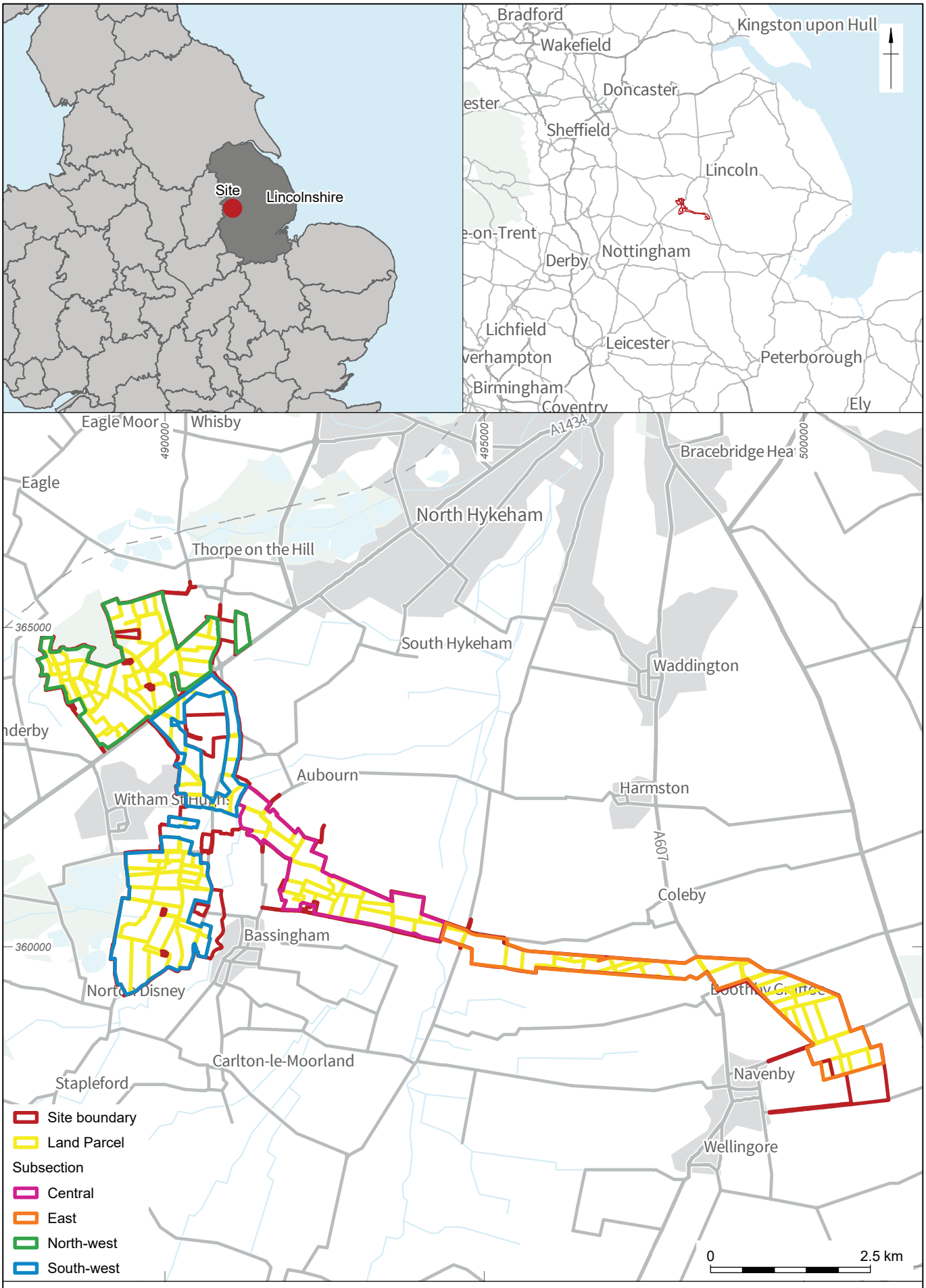
OASIS Summary for wessexar1-533252

OASIS ID (UID)	wessexar1-533252
Project Name	Geophysical Survey at Fosse Green Energy Farm and Cable Corridor
Sitename	Fosse Green Energy Farm and Cable Corridor
Sitecode	278810 278811
Project Identifier(s)	278810 , 278811
Activity type	Geophysical Survey, MAGNETOMETRY SURVEY
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Wessex Archaeology
Project Dates	24-Apr-2023 - 17-Apr-2025
Location	Fosse Green Energy Farm and Cable Corridor NGR : SK 94911 60033 LL : 53.12902226901687, -0.58297108750408 12 Fig : 494911,360033
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Lincolnshire Local Authority District : North Kesteven Parish : Coleby
Project Methodology	The cart-based gradiometer system used a Leica Captivate RTK GNSS instrument and Carlson BRX-7, which receive corrections from a network of reference stations operated by the Ordnance Survey (OS) and for the former Leica Geosystems. Such instruments allow positions to be determined with a precision of 0.02 m in real-time and therefore exceeds European Archaeologiae Consilium recommendations (Schmidt et al. 2015). The survey was conducted using four or eight Sensys FGM650/3 magnetic gradiometers spaced at 1 m or 0.5 m intervals and mounted on a non-magnetic cart either hand-pushed or ATV-towed. Data were collected with an effective sensitivity of ±8 µT over ±1000 nT range at a rate of 100 Hz, producing intervals of 0.02 m along transects spaced 4 m apart.

Project Results	A rich agricultural and settlement landscape from the prehistoric to post-medieval period has been identified across the site. The geophysical survey has confirmed the presence of already known heritage assets as well as identifying new archaeological sites. In the east of the site, on higher land and better draining geology, is the densest area of archaeology. Here, a primarily agricultural landscape possibly from the Bronze Age to post-medieval period has been identified. It consists of a complex multi-phase field system comprising both ditched and pit alignment boundaries, and several rectilinear enclosures. Various areas of small-scale extraction and burning point to small scale industrial activity. One ring ditch has been found which, whilst in this landscape is likely an animal enclosure, has the possibility to have been either for a settlement or burial purpose. The nearby Roman roads of Ermine Street (High Dyke) and Mareham Lane (A15), and Romano-British town of Navenby, indicate that this landscape was likely heavily in use in the Romano-British period. It is worth noting that in this area of the site the underlying periglacial geology is seen strongly in the data and has at points made distinguishing the extent of the archaeology difficult. Further west towards the River Brant and then onwards up to the River Witham, less archaeology has been detected. This is unsurprising given the lower elevation and wetter conditions. However, close to the River Brant on the edge of the River Terrace gravel and sands a possible 'ladder' or 'ribbon' settlement from the Late Iron Age – early medieval period has been identified. This possible settlement was already recorded in the Lincolnshire HER; however the geophysical survey has likely added more internal detail. On the western bank of the River Witham, close to Haddington, a possible settlement and associated fields have been detected. Much of this is within an area of subsequent medieval ridge and furrow which has dragged the material of the earlier 'settlement' and made defining this site difficult. There is a rich medieval landscape in this area and the site may be from the early medieval – medieval period, an earlier phase to the ridge and furrow also recorded in the fields. It is possibly related to the nearby scheduled monument of Hall Close (NHLE: 1021080). Further south along the banks of the River Witham a likely Romano-British settlement has been detected consisting of enclosures, pits, and areas of burning. It is likely larger than that detected, possibly continuing further to the east of the survey area. Roman and Romano-British finds have already been recorded in this location by the Lincolnshire HER. To the north of this a series of partial Romano-British enclosures on the same orientation have been found. Further Romano-British activity is seen to the north of the Fosse Way (A46). A likely former 'ladder' or 'ribbon' settlement oriented around a former right of way has been found in the north-west of the site which is likely from the Late Iron Age to Romano-British period. Close to the Fosse Way in this area is a collection of ring ditches and associated enclosures. It is not clear if these form an area of settlement, burial, or agricultural enclosures however they likely date from the Bronze Age to Late Iron Age / Romano-British period. Further undated agricultural enclosures are seen in this area close to the Fosse Way. Close to the medieval village of Morton, and Morton Manor, an area of former settlement or industrial activity has been detected, along with a field system. They are likely medieval in origin. Further evidence of the agricultural use of the site into the medieval to post-medieval period is seen in the extensive remains of former ploughing, field boundaries, ponds, and extraction across the whole site. More recent use of the land is seen in the numerous field drains, spreading of green waste, and various modern services. Variations in the underlying natural deposits are seen throughout the

	site. Given the size of the site they are varied, but the strongest anomalies seen have been of alluvium, River Terrace deposits, Ironstone, periglacial cracking in Limestone, and several former palaeochannels. In several cases, such as the alluvium close to the River Witham near Haddington, and the periglacial deposits in the east of the site, the natural deposits appear to at least partially mask or make determining the extent of the archaeology difficult.
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	Lincolnshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	
HER Identifiers	
Archives	

Report generated on: 29 Apr 2025, 10:49



Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

Date: 30/04/2025	Created by: LJ	Revision: 0	Scale: 1:80,000 at A4

Figure 1: Site location and boundary

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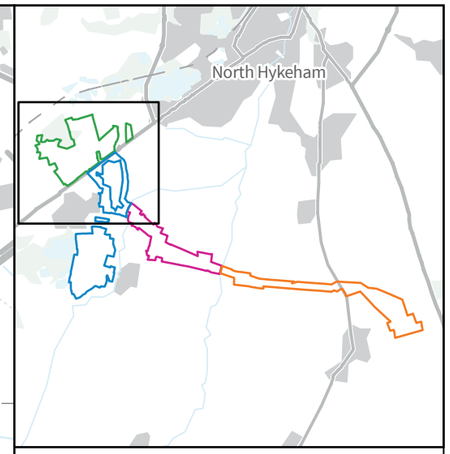
488000 489000 490000 491000 492000

365000 364000 363000 362000

Beehive La
Scotland Farm
Eagle Barnsdale
Southern La
Lincoln La
Main St
Middle La
Tosse La
A46
Thorpe Grange Farm
Morton Hall
Farm House
Sky-Barn Farm
Beacon Hill Cottage
Hillside Farm
Morton House
Park Farm
Anson's Farm
High Walks Farm
Butts La
Haddington
Dovecote La
Bridge Rd
Aubourn
Halfway Lane Farm
Halfway Farm Cottage
Green Lane Farm
Birch Lea House
Witham St Hughs
The Chalet
Hedge La

RB_014 RB_015 RB_016 RB_017 RB_018 RB_019 RB_020
DJH_019 DJH_020 DJH_021 DJH_022 DJH_023 DJH_024 DJH_025 DJH_026 DJH_027 DJH_028
HG_001 HG_002 HG_004 HG_005 HG_006 HG_007
MMF_001 MMF_002 MMF_003 MMF_004 MMF_005 MMF_006 MMF_007 MMF_008 MMF_009 MMF_010 MMF_011 MMF_012 MMF_013 MMF_014 MMF_015 MMF_016 MMF_017 MMF_018
Hou_007 Hou_008 Hou_009 Hou_010 Hou_011 Hou_012 Hou_013 Hou_014 Hou_016
Int_001 Int. 3 Int. 4a Int. 4b Int. 4c Int. 4d Int. 5b Int. 5e
CJN_001 CJN_002 CJN_003 CJN_004 CJN_005 CJN_008 CJN_009 CJN_010
THT_001 THT_002 THT_003 THT_004 THT_005 THT_006



Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
Central
North-west
South-west

-2 nT 3 nT

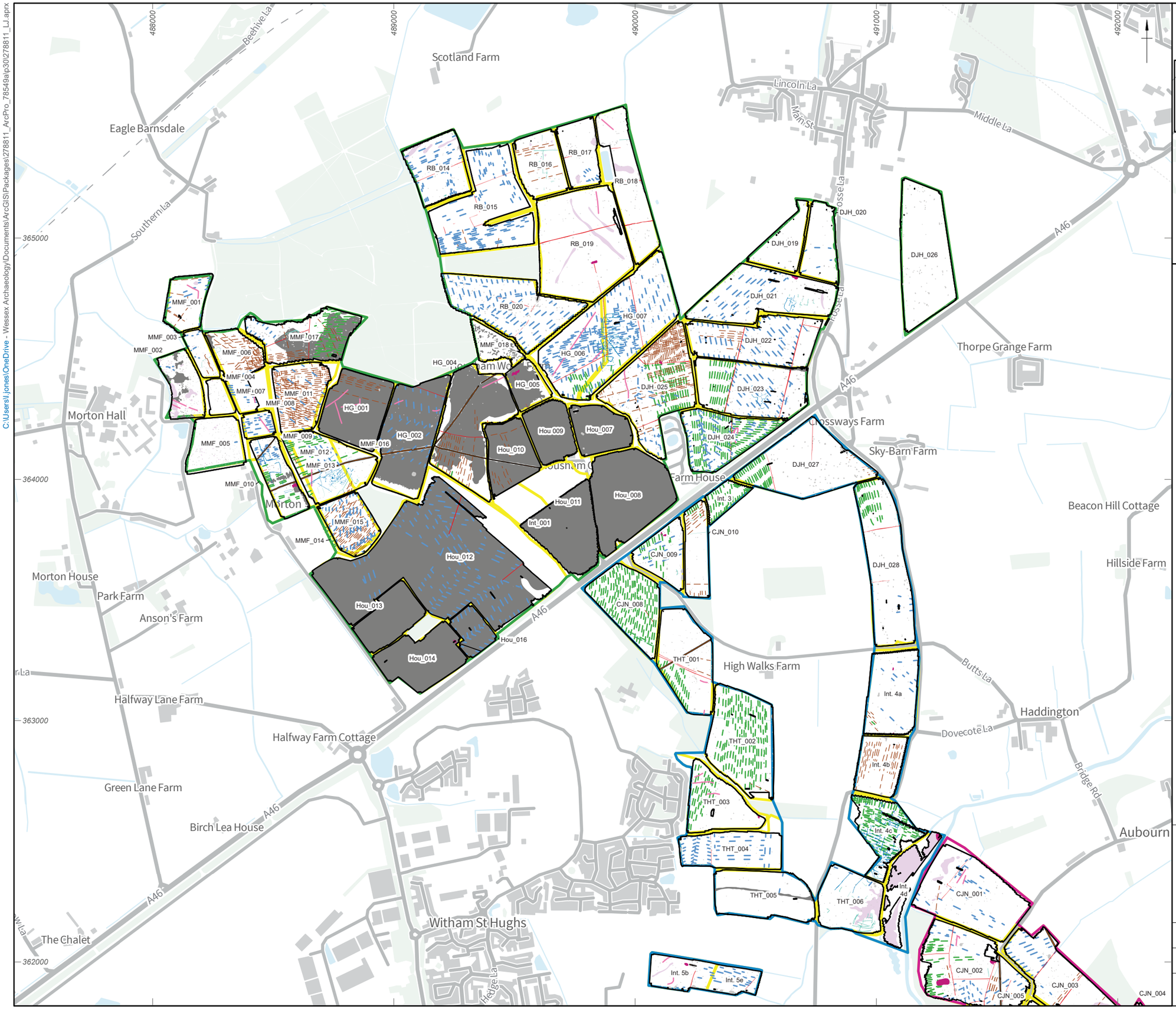
0 500 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

Date: 29/04/2025	Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:15,000	Revision: 0

Figure 2: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots overview - North-west and South-west

C:\Users\j.jones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

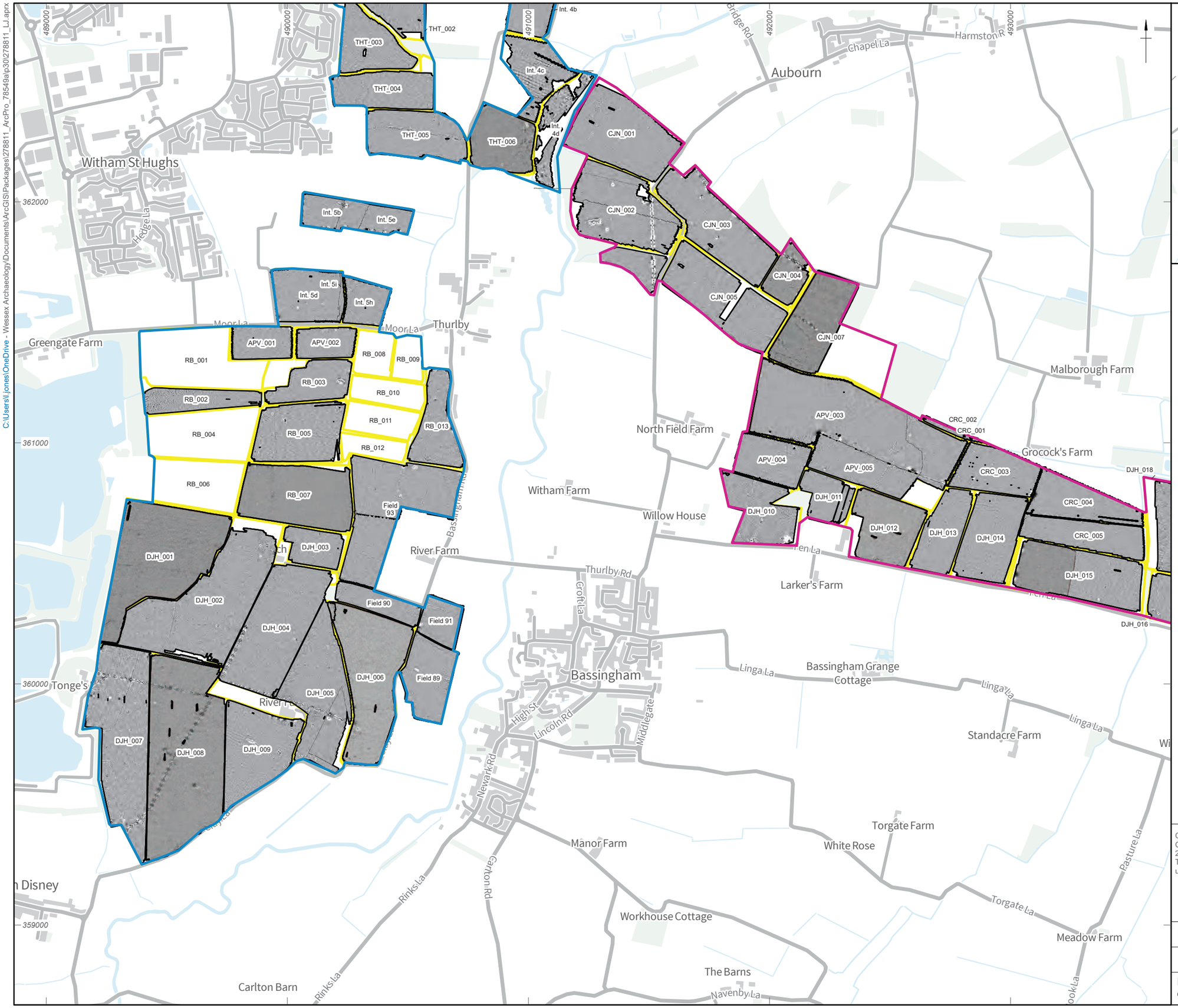


Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:15,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 3: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation overview - North-west and South-west

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx



Date: 29/04/2025	Created by: LJ	
Scale: 1:15,000	Revision: 0	

Figure 4: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots overview - South-west and Central

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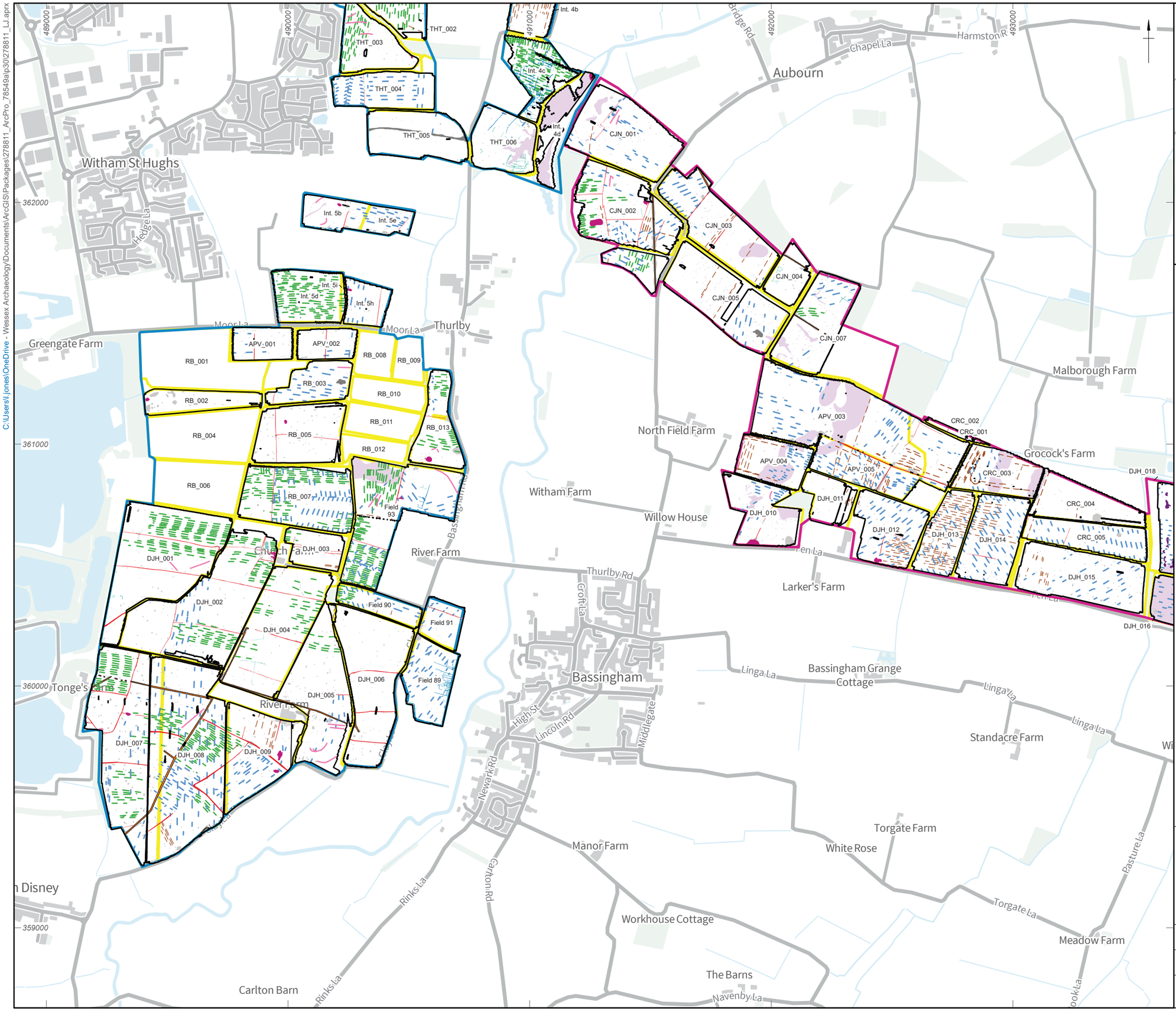
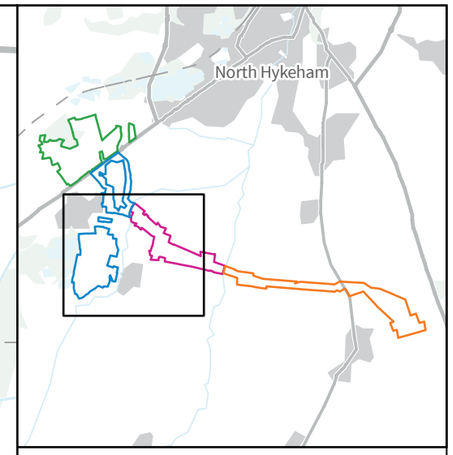




Land Parcel

Subsection

- Central
- South-west
- Detailed_survey_extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic landscape feature
- Former field boundary
- Historic cultivation
- Agricultural trend
- Trend
- Drain
- Ferrous
- Increased response
- Modern service
- Geomorphology
- Geology

0 500 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:15,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 5: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation overview - South-west and Central

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

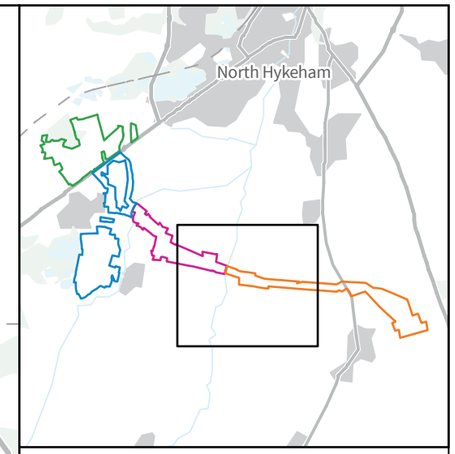
493000 494000 495000 496000 497000

361000 360000 359000 358000

Broughton Lane Farm
Malborough Farm
Grocock's Farm
Broughton La
Low Fields Farm
The Old Cowshed
Linga La
Standacre Farm
Wirelock
Pasture La
Torgate La
Meadow Farm
Chapel Nook La
Broughton La
Lowfields Farm House
Navenby La
Barn Farm
Hopyard La
Parson La
Cliff View
Stone Croft Stables

CRC_001 CRC_002 CRC_003 CRC_004 CRC_005 CRC_006 CRC_007 CRC_008 CRC_009 CRC_010 CRC_011 CRC_012 CRC_013 CRC_014 CRC_015 CRC_016 CRC_017 CRC_018 CRC_019 CRC_020 CRC_021 CRC_022 CRC_023 CRC_024 CRC_025

DJH_013 DJH_014 DJH_015 DJH_016 DJH_017 DJH_018



Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
Central
East

-2 nT 3 nT

0 500 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

Date: 29/04/2025	Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:15,000	Revision: 0

Figure 6: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots overview - Central and East

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

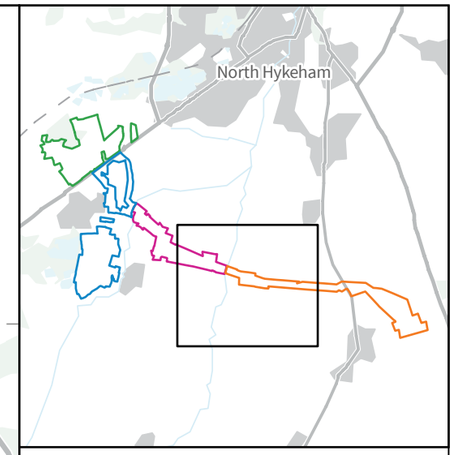
493000 494000 495000 496000 497000

361000 360000 359000 358000

Broughton Lane Farm
Malborough Farm
Grocock's Farm
Broughton La
Low Fields Farm
The Old Cowshed
Linga La
Standacre Farm
Wirelock
Pasture La
Torgate La
Meadow Farm
Chapel Nook La
Broughton La
Lowfields Farm House
Navenby La
Barn Farm
Hopyard La
Parson La
Cliff View
Stone Croft Stables

CRC_001 CRC_002 CRC_003 CRC_004 CRC_005 CRC_006 CRC_007 CRC_008 CRC_009 CRC_010 CRC_011 CRC_012 CRC_013 CRC_014 CRC_015 CRC_016 CRC_017 CRC_018 CRC_019 CRC_020 CRC_021 CRC_022 CRC_023 CRC_024 CRC_025

DJH_013 DJH_014 DJH_015 DJH_016 DJH_017 DJH_018



Land Parcel

Subsection
- Central
- East

- Detailed_survey_extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic landscape feature
- Former field boundary
- Historic cultivation
- Agricultural trend
- Trend
- Drain
- Ferrous
- Increased response
- Modern service
- Geomorphology
- Geology

0 500 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:15,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 7: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation overview - Central and East

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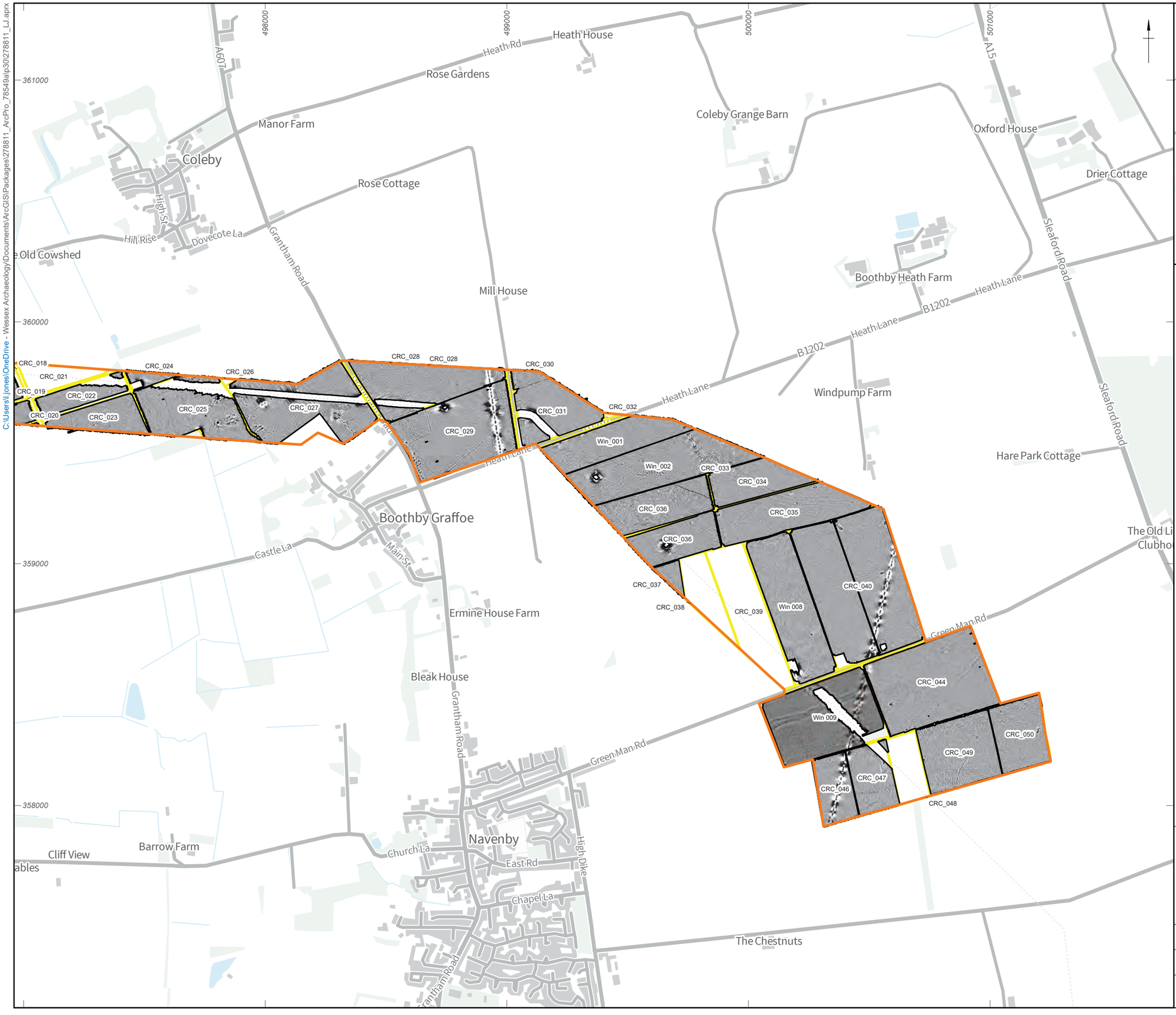

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Scale: 1:15,000	Revision: 0	

Figure 8: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots overview - East

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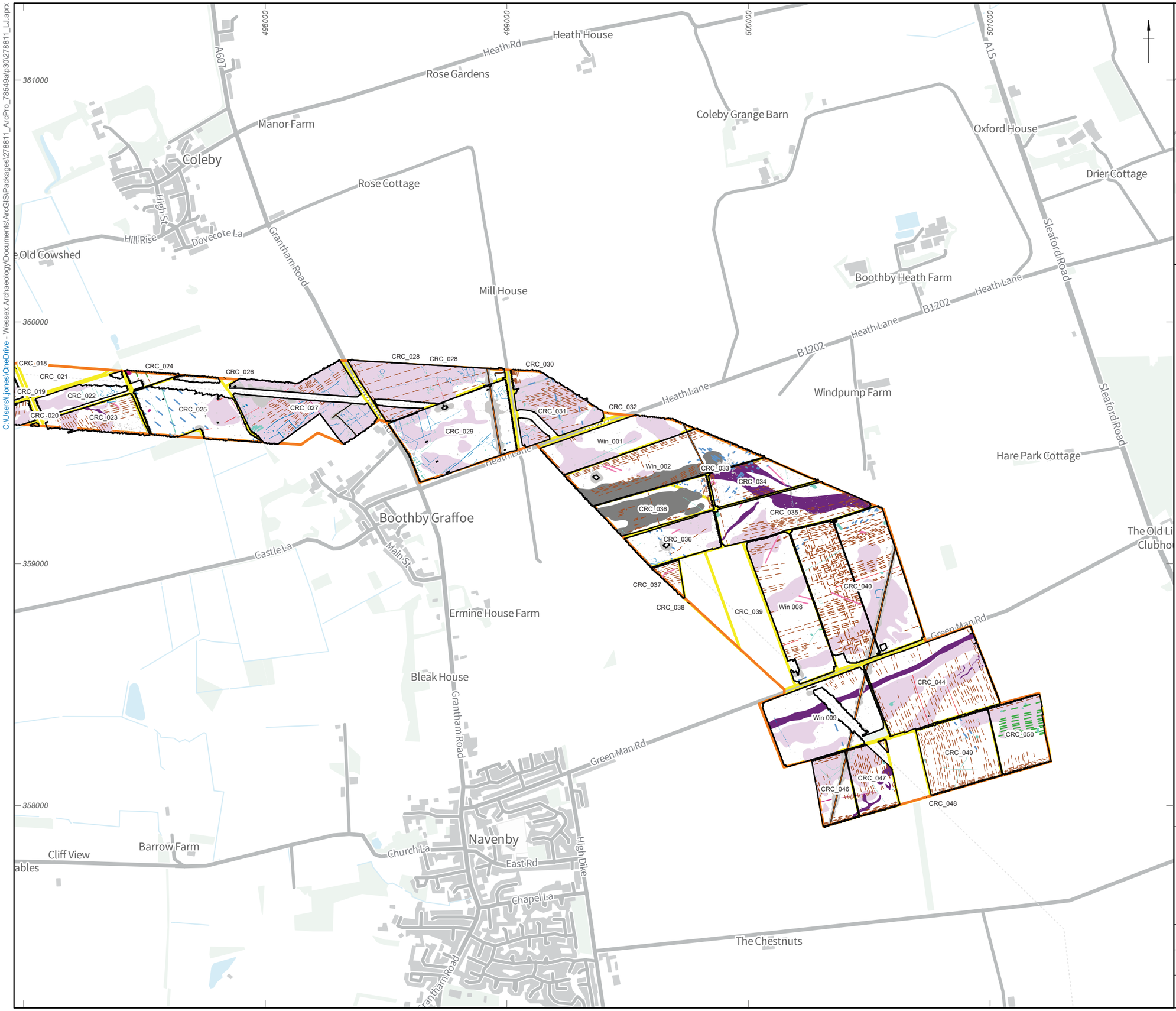


Land Parcel

Subsection

- East
- Detailed_survey_extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic landscape feature
- Former field boundary
- Historic cultivation
- Agricultural trend
- Trend
- Drain
- Ferrous
- Increased response
- Modern service
- Geomorphology
- Geology

0 500 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:15,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 9: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation overview - East

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

488000

488250

364750

364500

MMF_001

MMF_002

MMF_003

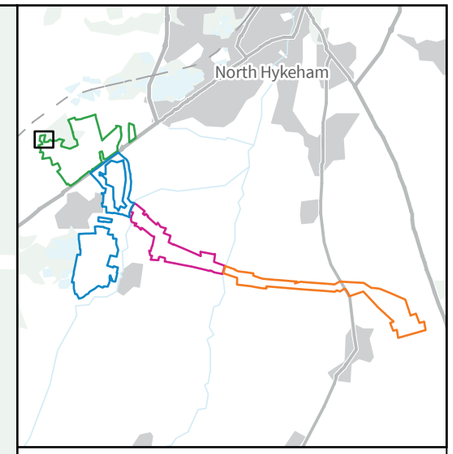
MMF_004

MMF_006

MMF_007

MMF_011

MMF_017



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

North-west

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Date: 29/04/2025	Created by: LJ	
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0	

Figure 10: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - North-west

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

488000

488250

70

364750

364500

MMF_001

MMF_002

MMF_002.02

MMF_003

MMF_004

MMF_006

MMF_006.01

a

MMF_007

MMF_011

MMF_017

North Hykeham

Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

North-west

Possible archaeology

Former field boundary

Agricultural trend

Trend

Drain

Ferrous

Increased response

Geology

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 11: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - North-west

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

488500

488750

364500

364250

MMF_017

MMF_006

MMF_011

MMF_007

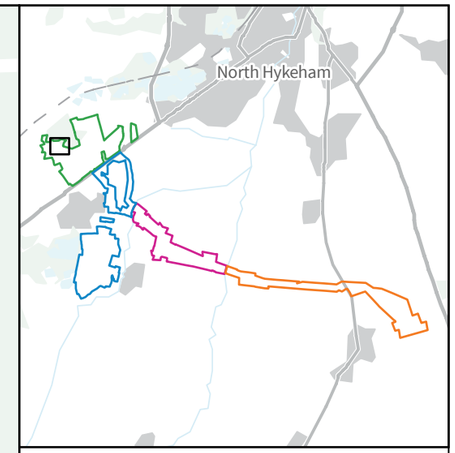
HG_001

HG_002

MMF_008

MMF_005

MMF_013



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

North-west

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Date: 29/04/2025	Created by: LJ	
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0	

Figure 12: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - North-west

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

488500

488750

364500

364250

MMF_017

MMF_017.01

MMF_017.02

MMF_006

MMF_011

MMF_007

HG_001

HG_002

MMF_008

MMF_005

MMF_013

North Hykeham

Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

North-west

Possible archaeology

Former field boundary

Historic cultivation

Agricultural trend

Trend

Drain

Ferrous

Increased response

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

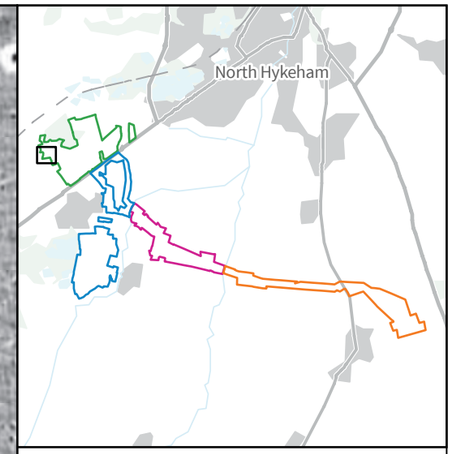
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 13: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - North-west

488000
488250
488500
364250
364000

MMF_002
MMF_003
MMF_004
MMF_005
MMF_006
MMF_007
MMF_008
MMF_009
MMF_010
MMF_011
MMF_012
MMF_013

Park Cres
Park Cres
Mortonlea



Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
North-west

-2 nT
3 nT

0
50 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

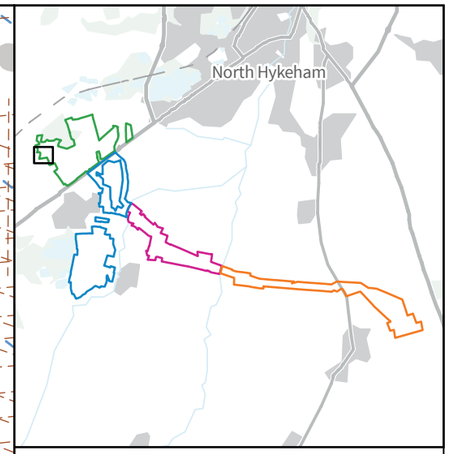
Figure 14: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - North-west

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

488000
488250
488500
364250
364000

MMF_002
MMF_002.01
MMF_002.02
MMF_003
MMF_004
MMF_005
MMF_006
MMF_007
MMF_008
MMF_009
MMF_009.01
MMF_009.02
MMF_009.03
MMF_009.04
MMF_009.05
MMF_009.07
MMF_010
MMF_011
MMF_012
MMF_013

Park Cres
Park Cres
Mortonlia



Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
North-west
Archaeology
Historic landscape feature
Former field boundary
Historic cultivation
Agricultural trend
Trend
Drain
Ferrous
Increased response
Modern service
Geology

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 15: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - North-west

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549alp30\278811_LJ.aprx

MMF_008
MMF_011
MMF_012
MMF_016
MMF_013
HG_001
HG_002
MMF_015
MMF_009
MMF_010
MMF_014
Hou_012
Hou_013
Morton
Mortonla
488500
488750
489000
364000
363750

North Hykeham

Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
North-west

-2 nT
3 nT
0
50 m

Date: 29/04/2025	Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0

Figure 16: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - North-west

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549alp30\278811_LJ.aprx

488500
488750
489000
364000
363750

MMF_008
MMF_011
MMF_009.07
MMF_009.02
MMF_009.04
MMF_009.05
MMF_009.03
MMF_009.01
MMF_009.06
MMF_013.02
MMF_012
MMF_013.01
MMF_016
MMF_013
MMF_015
MMF_009
MMF_010
MMF_014
HG_001
HG_002
Hou_012
Hou_013
a
b
c
d
e
f
g
h
i
Morton
Mortonlla
Mortonlla
Mortonlla

North Hykeham

Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
North-west
Archaeology
Possible archaeology
Historic landscape feature
Former field boundary
Historic cultivation
Agricultural trend
Trend
Drain
Ferrous
Increased response
Modern service
Geology

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 17: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - North-west

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

488750

489000

489250

363500

363250

The Ave

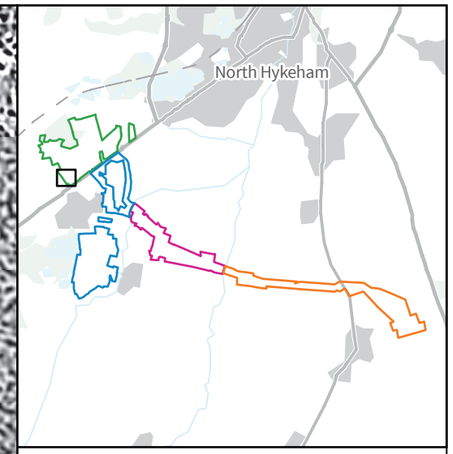
Hou_016

Hou_012

Hou_013

Hou_014

A46



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

North-west

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

Date: 29/04/2025	Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0

Figure 18: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - North-west

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

488750

489000

489250

363500

363250

The Ave

The Ave

The Ave

A46

Hou_016

Hou_012

Hou_013

Hou_014

HOU_014.01

Hou_016

North Hykeham

Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

North-west

Historic landscape feature

Drain

Increased response

Modern service

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 19: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - North-west

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549alp30\278811_LJ.aprx

363750

363500

363250

489250

489500

Int_001

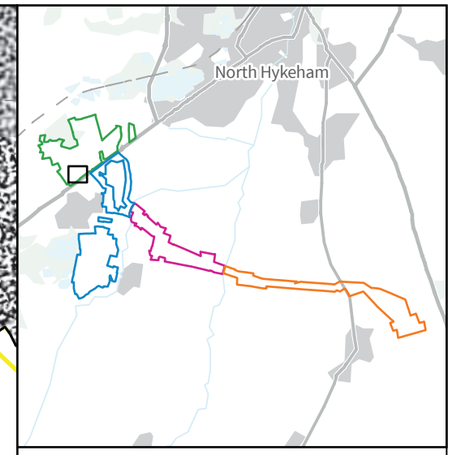
Hou_012

Hou_013

Hou_014

Hou_016

A46



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

North-west

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Date: 29/04/2025	Created by: LJ	
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0	

Figure 20: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - North-west

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

489250

489500

363750

363500

363250

Int_001

Hou_012

Hou_013

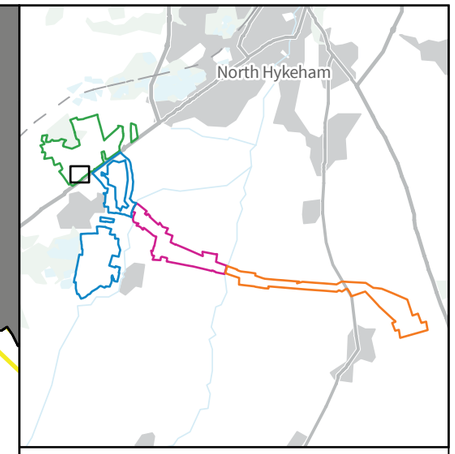
Hou_014

Hou_016

HOU_014.01

HOU_016.01

A46



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

North-west

Historic landscape feature

Former field boundary

Drain

Increased response

Modern service

0 50 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

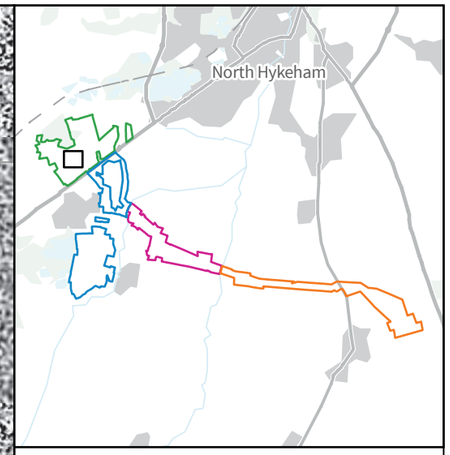
Date: 30/04/2025	Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0

Figure 21: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - North-west

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549alp30\278811_LJ.aprx

489000
489250
489500
364250
364000
363750

HG_005
Hou 009
HG_004
Hou_010
Int_001
Hou_011
HG_002
Hou_012



Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
North-west

-2 nT
3 nT

0
50 m

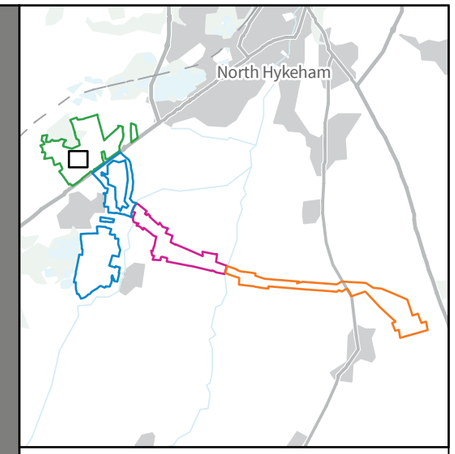
Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 22: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - North-west

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

489000
489250
489500
364250
364000
363750

HG_005
Hou_009
HG_004
Hou_010
HG_002.01
Int_001
Hou_011
HG_002
Hou_012



Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
North-west
Former field boundary
Historic cultivation
Agricultural trend
Trend
Drain
Ferrous
Increased response
Modern service

0 50 m

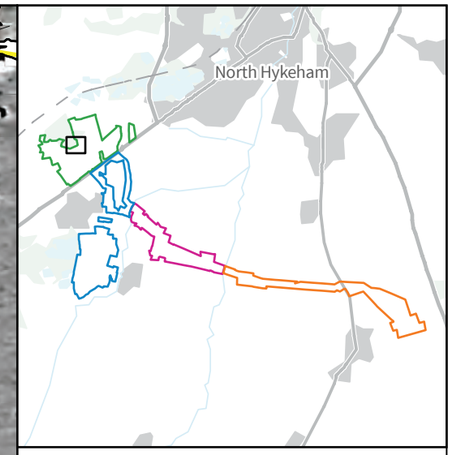
Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 23: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - North-west

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

489000
489250
489500
364750
364500
364250

RB_019
RB_020
MMF_018
HG_006
HG_005
HG_004
HG_002
HG_001
Housham Wood Farm
Hou_009
Hou_010



Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
North-west

-2 nT
3 nT

0
50 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 24: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - North-west

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

489000
489250
489500
364750
364500
364250

RB_019
RB_020
MMF_018
HG_006
HG_005
HG_005.01
HG_004
HG_002
HG_001
Housham Wood Farm
Hou 009
Hou_010

North Hykeham

Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
North-west
Historic landscape feature
Former field boundary
Agricultural trend
Trend
Drain
Ferrous
Increased response
Modern service

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 25: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - North-west

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549alp30\278811_LJ.aprx

489250

489500

365250

365000

364750

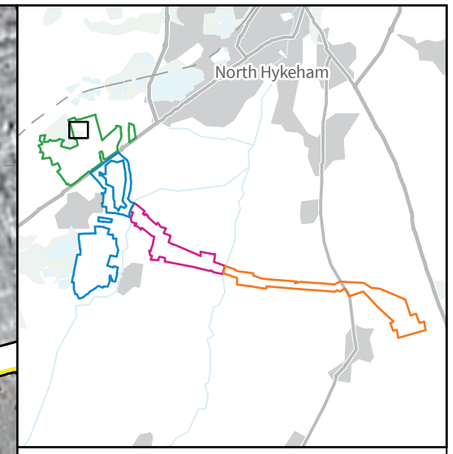
RB_014

RB_10

RB_015

RB_019

RB_020



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

North-west

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Date: 29/04/2025	Created by: LJ	
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0	

Figure 26: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - North-west

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

489250

489500

365250

365000

364750

RB_014

RB_10

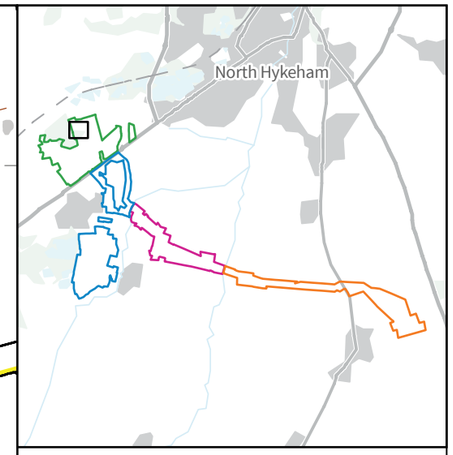
RB_019.02

RB_015

RB_019

RB_020

RB_020:01



Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
North-west
Possible archaeology
Former field boundary
Agricultural trend
Drain
Ferrous
Modern service
Geology

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 27: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - North-west

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

489250

489500

365500

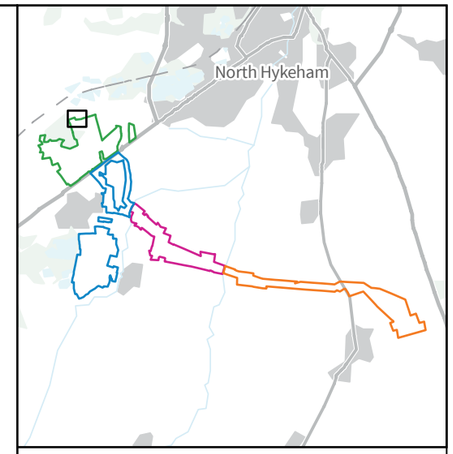
365250

RB_014

RB_015

RB_016

RB_019



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

North-west

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 28: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - North-west

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

489250

489500

365500

365250

RB_014

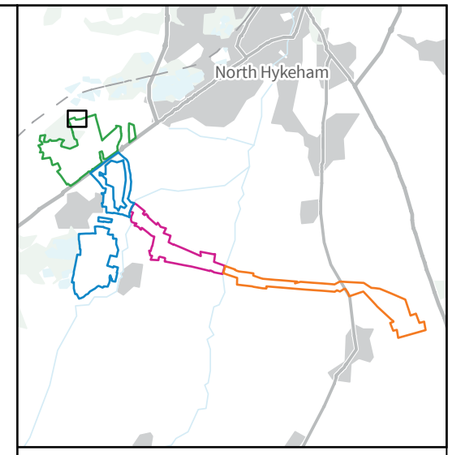
RB_015

RB_016

RB_016.01

RB_019

a



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

North-west

Possible archaeology

Former field boundary

Agricultural trend

Drain

Ferrous

Geology

0 50 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 29: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - North-west

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

489750

490000

365500

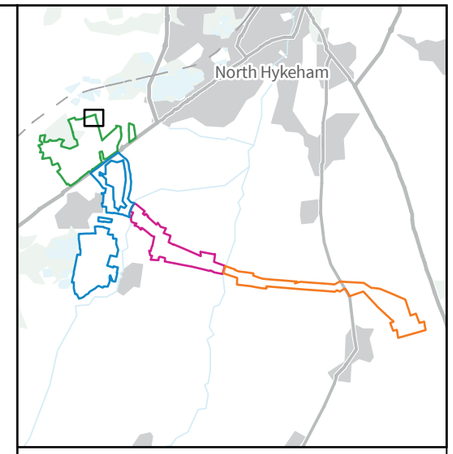
365250

RB_016

RB_017

RB_018

RB_019



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

North-west

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 30: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - North-west

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

489750

490000

365500

365250

RB_016

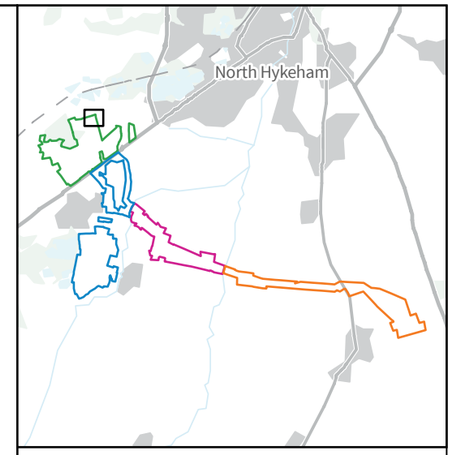
RB_017

RB_018

RB_019

RB_016.01

a



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

North-west

Possible archaeology

Former field boundary

Agricultural trend

Trend

Drain

Ferrous

Geology

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 31: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - North-west

C:\Users\j.jones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549alp30\278811_LJ.aprx

RB_017
RB_0
469750
490000
RB_015
RB_015
365000
RB_018
RB_019
HG_007
RB_020
364750
HG_006
DJH_021
DJH_025
DJH_022

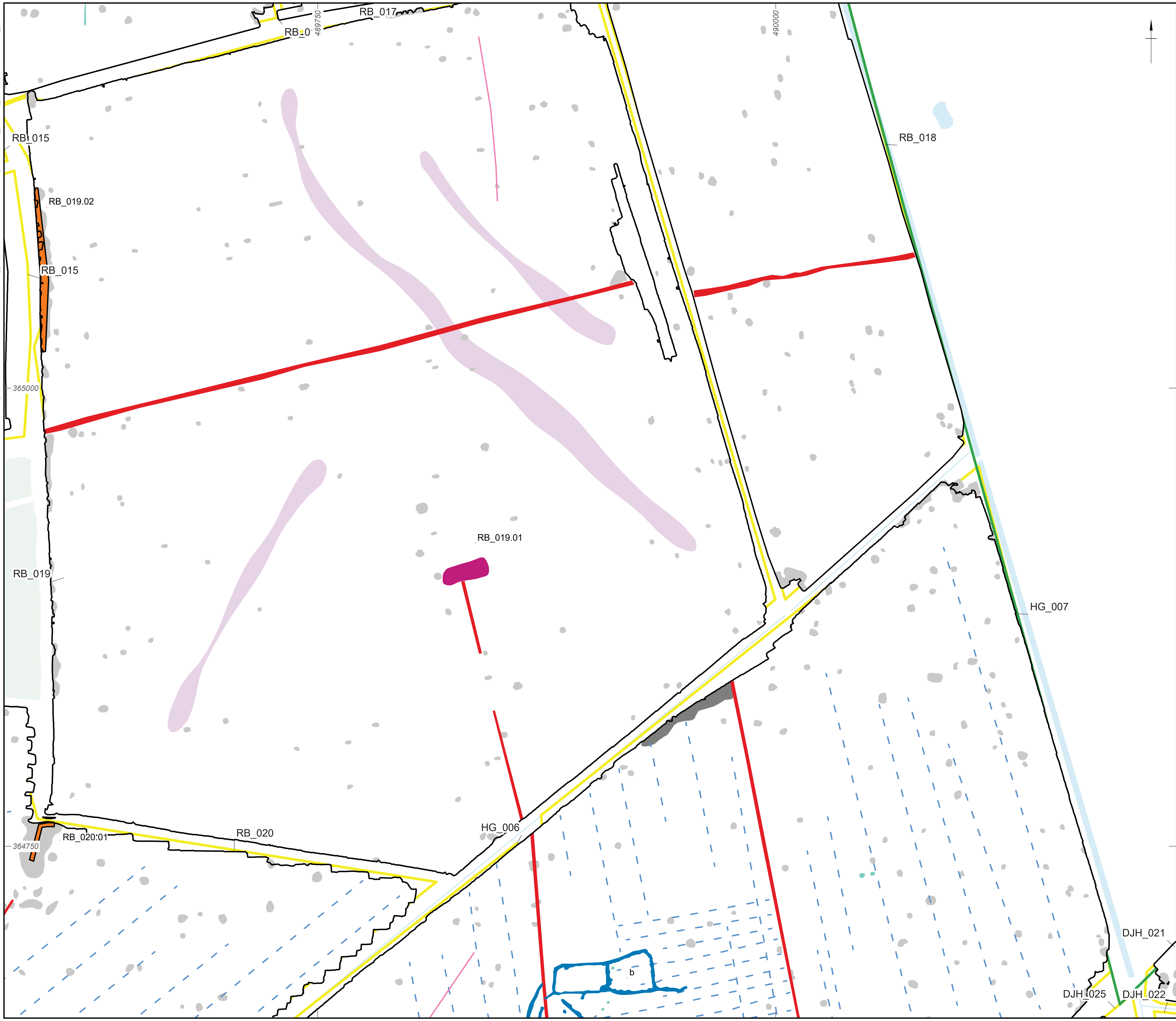
North Hykeham

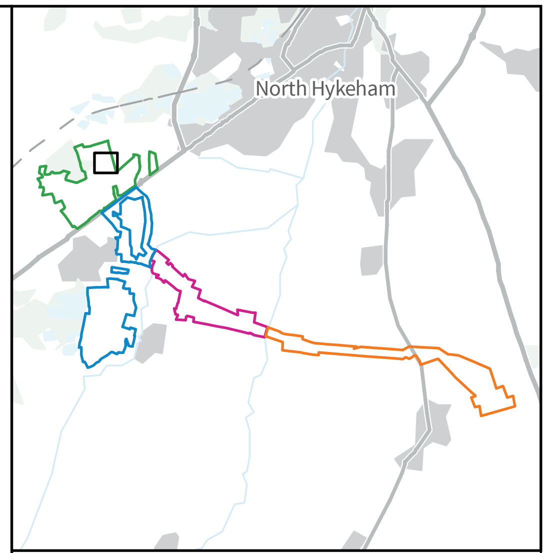
Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
North-west

-2 nT
3 nT
0
50 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 32: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - North-west



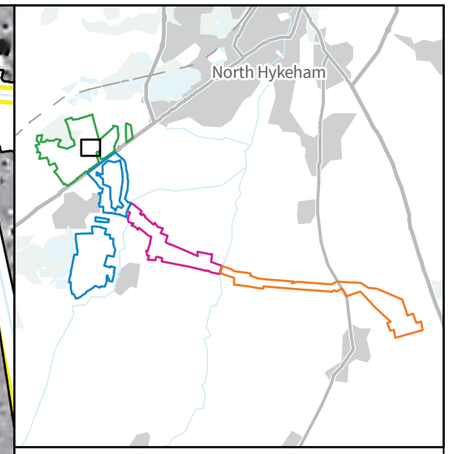


Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
North-west
Archaeology
Possible archaeology
Historic landscape feature
Former field boundary
Trend
Drain
Ferrous
Increased response
Modern service
Geology

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025	Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0

Figure 33: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - North-west



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

North-west

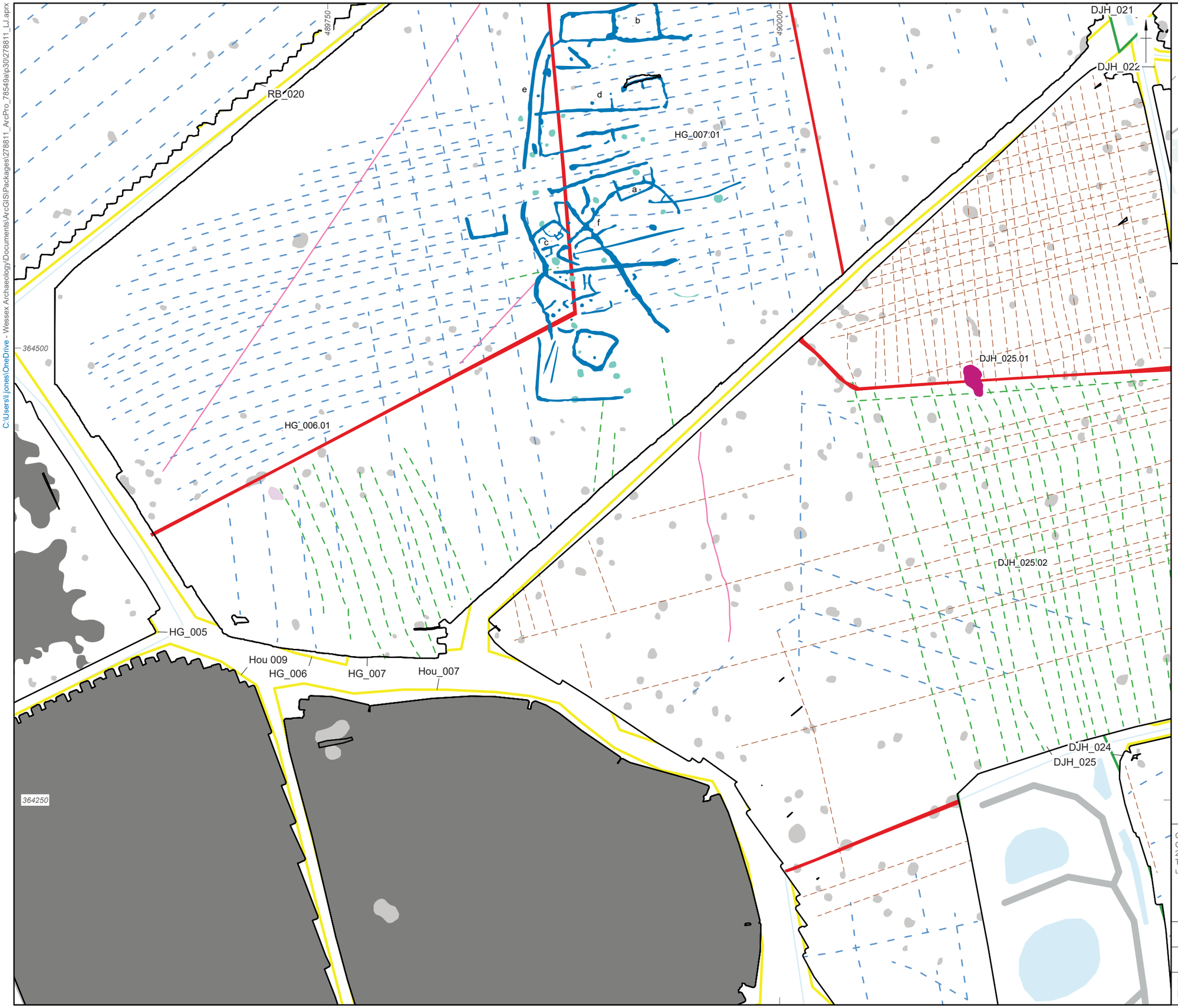
-2 nT 3 nT

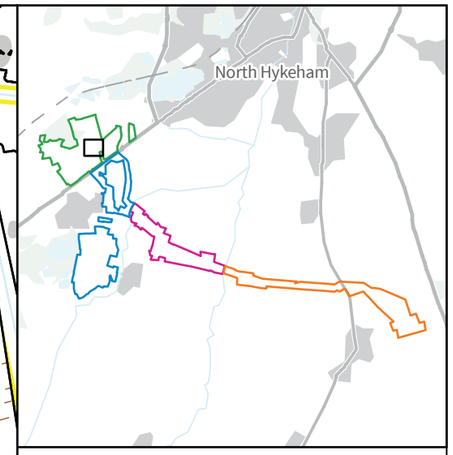
0 50 m

Date: 29/04/2025	Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0

Figure 34: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - North-west

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx





- Detailed survey extent
- Land Parcel

Subsection

- North-west
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic landscape feature
- Former field boundary
- Historic cultivation
- Agricultural trend
- Trend
- Drain
- Ferrous
- Increased response
- Geology

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025	Created by: LJ	
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0	

Figure 35: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - North-west

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

364500
490250
490500
490750
364250
364000
DJH_022
DJH_025
DJH_023
DJH_027
DJH_024
Int. 3
A46
Field Farm House
North Hykeham

Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
North-west
South-west

-2 nT
3 nT
0
50 m

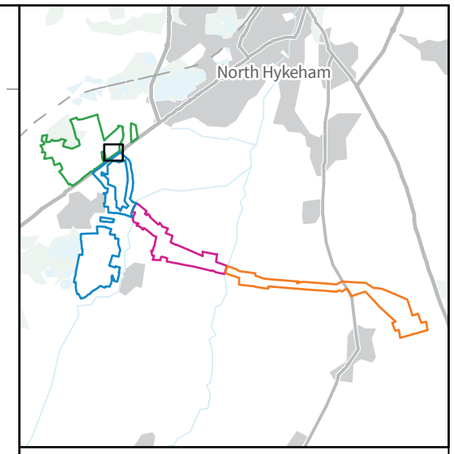
Date: 29/04/2025	Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0

Figure 36: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - North-west and South-west

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

364500
364250
364000
490250
490500
490750

DJH_025
DJH_023.02
DJH_023.01
DJH_022
DJH_023
DJH_024.01
DJH_024
DJH_027
DJH_027.01
Int. 3
a
b
c
d
e
A46
Field Farm House



Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
North-west
South-west
Archaeology
Possible archaeology
Former field boundary
Historic cultivation
Agricultural trend
Trend
Drain
Ferrous
Increased response

0 50 m

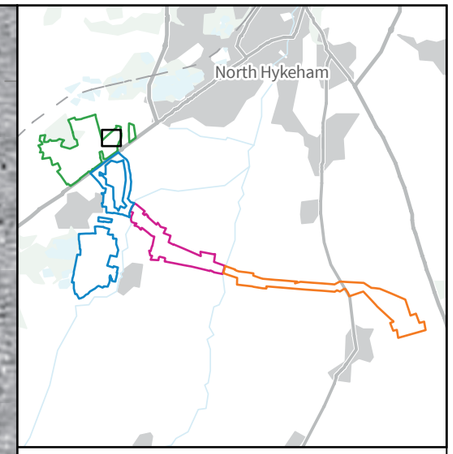
Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 37: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - North-west and South-west

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

490250
490500
490750
365000
364750
364500

DJH_019
DJH_020
DJH_021
DJH_022
DJH_023
DJH_025



Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
North-west

-2 nT
3 nT

0
50 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 38: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - North-west

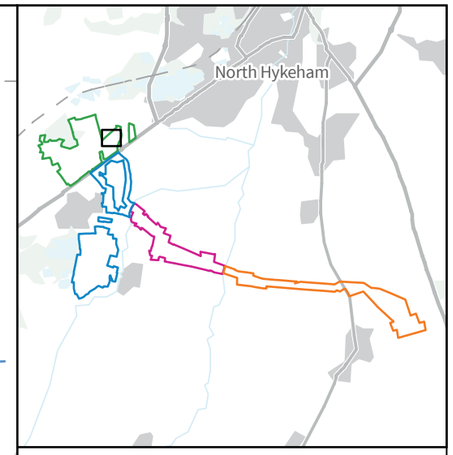
C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

490250 490500 490750

365000 364750 364500

DJH_019 DJH_020 DJH_021 DJH_021.02 DJH_021.01 DJH_022 DJH_023 DJH_025

a b



Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
North-west
Archaeology
Possible archaeology
Historic landscape feature
Former field boundary
Historic cultivation
Agricultural trend
Drain
Ferrous
Increased response
Geology

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 39: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - North-west

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

490750

Brindleja

491000

Fossé La

365250

365000

DJH_019

DJH_020

DJH_021

DJH_026

North Hykeham

Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

North-west

-2 nT

3 nT

0

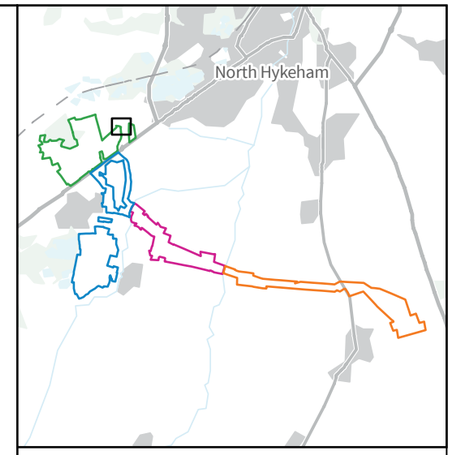
50 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 40: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - North-west

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx



Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
North-west
Drain
Ferrous

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 41: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - North-west

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

491000

491250

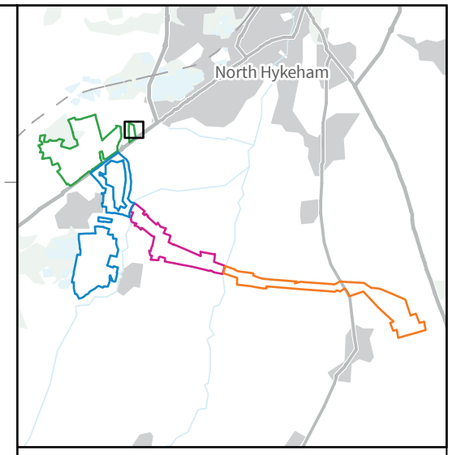
491500

365250

365000

DJH_026

A46



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

North-west

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 42: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - North-west

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

491000

491250

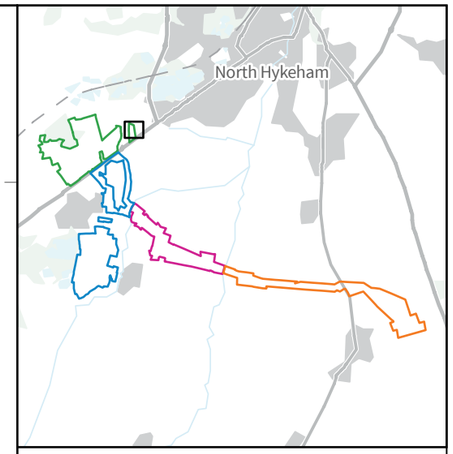
491500

365250

365000

DJH_026

A46



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

North-west

Ferrous

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 43: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - North-west

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

DJH_020

DJH_021

DJH_022

DJH_026

Fosse Ita

Fosse Ita

A46

A46

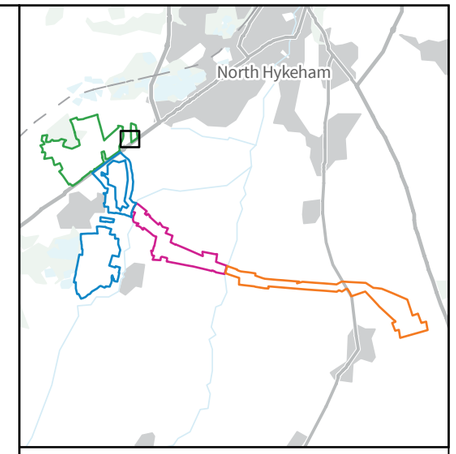
A46

491000

491250

364750

364500



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

North-west

-2 nT

3 nT

0

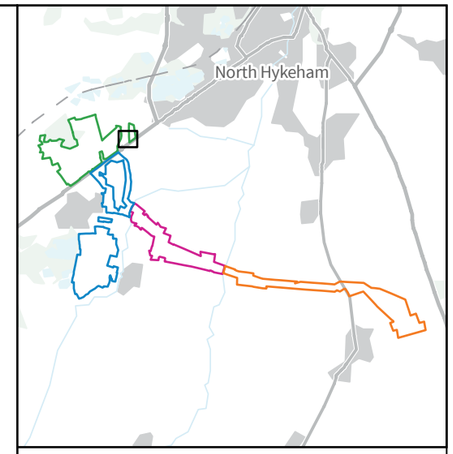
50 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 44: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - North-west

DJH_020
DJH_021
DJH_022
DJH_026
Fosse La
A46
491000
491250
364750
364500



Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
North-west
Former field boundary
Drain
Ferrous
Geology

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025	Created by: LJ	
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0	

Figure 45: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - North-west

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549alp3012788811_LJ.aprx

489750
490000
364000
363750

Hou_010
Hou 009
Hou_007
Housham Grange
Hou_011
DJH_025
Hou_008
Field Farm
CJN_010
A1 CJN_009
Int_001
Hou_012
A46
CJN_008
Stonelva
Stonelva

North Hykeham

Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
North-west
South-west

-2 nT
3 nT
0
50 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 46: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - North-west and South-west

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

489750

490000

364000

363750

Hou_010

Hou 009

Hou_007

Housham Grange

Hou_011

DJH_025

Hou_008

Field Farm

Int_001

Hou_012

CJN_010

A1

CJN_009

CJN_009.01

CJN_009.02

A46

CJN_008

Stonelva

Stonelva

North Hykeham

Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

North-west

South-west

Possible archaeology

Historic landscape feature

Historic cultivation

Agricultural trend

Drain

Ferrous

Increased response

Modern service

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 47: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - North-west and South-west

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

Field Farm House

364000

490250

Int. 3

490500

490750

Hou_008

A46

DJH_027

CJN_010

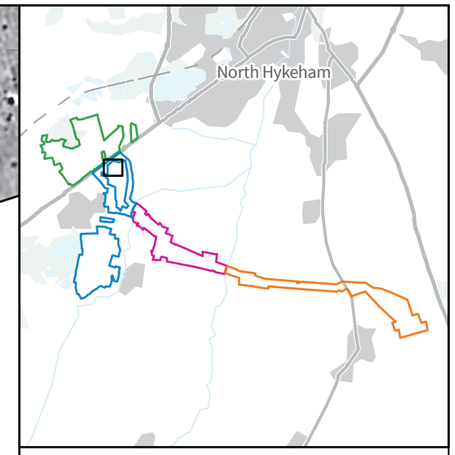
363750

CJN_009

363500

Stonehill

THT_001



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

North-west

South-west

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

Date: 29/04/2025	Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0

Figure 48: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - South-west

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

Field Farm House

364000

490250

490500

490750

363750

363500

Int. 3

Int.3.01

Hou_008

A46

CJN_010.03

CJN_010.01

CJN_010.02

CJN_010

CJN_009

DJH_027

Stone

THT_001

North Hykeham

Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

North-west

South-west

Possible archaeology

Former field boundary

Historic cultivation

Agricultural trend

Drain

Ferrous

Increased response

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 49: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - South-west

C:\Users\j.jones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

491000

491250

364250

364000

363750

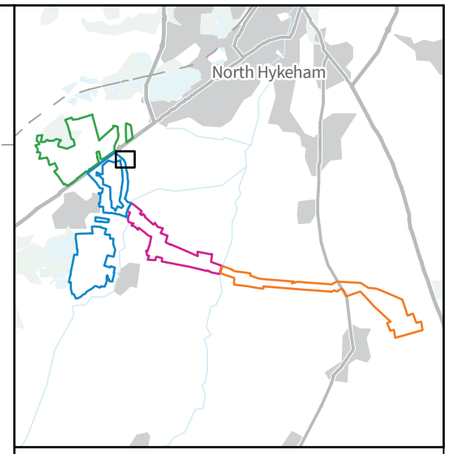
Crossways Farm

Sky-Barn Farm

Skyline

DJH_027

DJH_028



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

South-west

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 50: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - South-west

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

491000

491250

364250

364000

363750

Crossways Farm

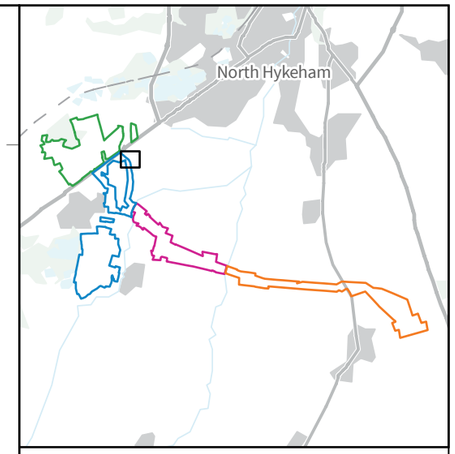
Sky-Barn Farm

Sky La

DJH_027

DJH_028

DJH_028.01



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

South-west

Former field boundary

Historic cultivation

Agricultural trend

Ferrous

Increased response

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 51: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - South-west

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

490750

491000

363750

363500

363250

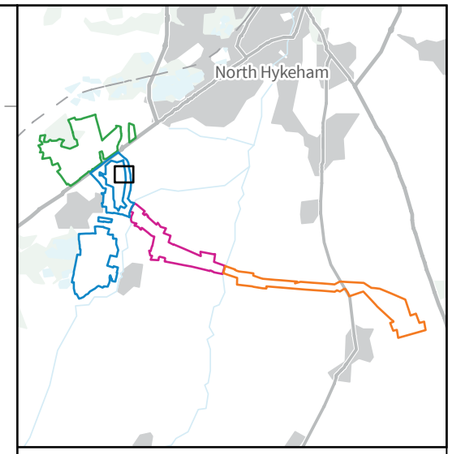
DJH_028

Int. 4a

Stone La

Stone La

Butts La



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

South-west

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 52: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - South-west

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

490750

491000

363750

363500

363250

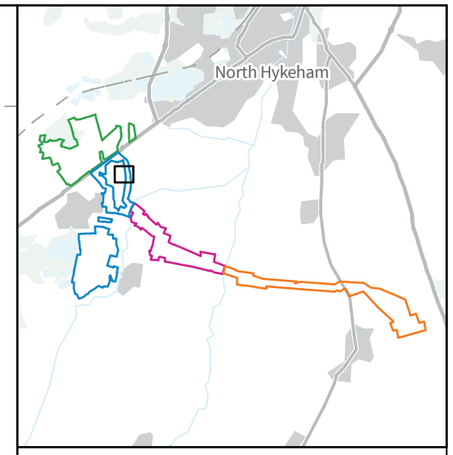
DJH_028

Int. 4a

Stone La

Stone La

Butts La



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

South-west

Former field boundary

Drain

Ferrous

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 53: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - South-west

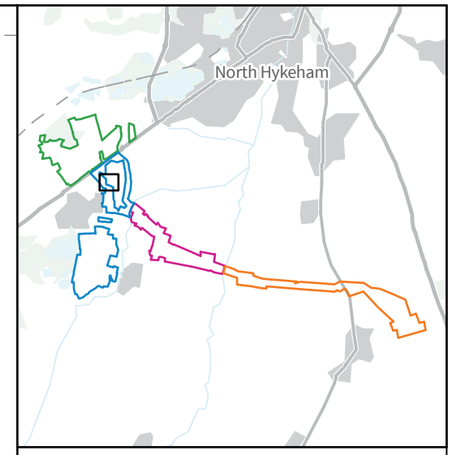
C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

363500
490250
490500
363250
363000

CJN_008
CJN_010
THT_001
THT_002

Stone La
Stone La
Stone La

High Walks Farm



Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
South-west

-2 nT
3 nT

0
50 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 54: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - South-west

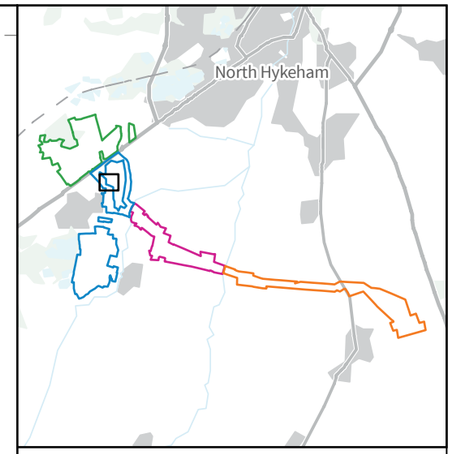
C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

363500
490250
490500
363250
363000

CJN_008
CJN_010
THT_001
THT_001.01
THT_002
THT_002.01
THT_002.02

Stone La
Stone La
Stone La

High Walks Farm



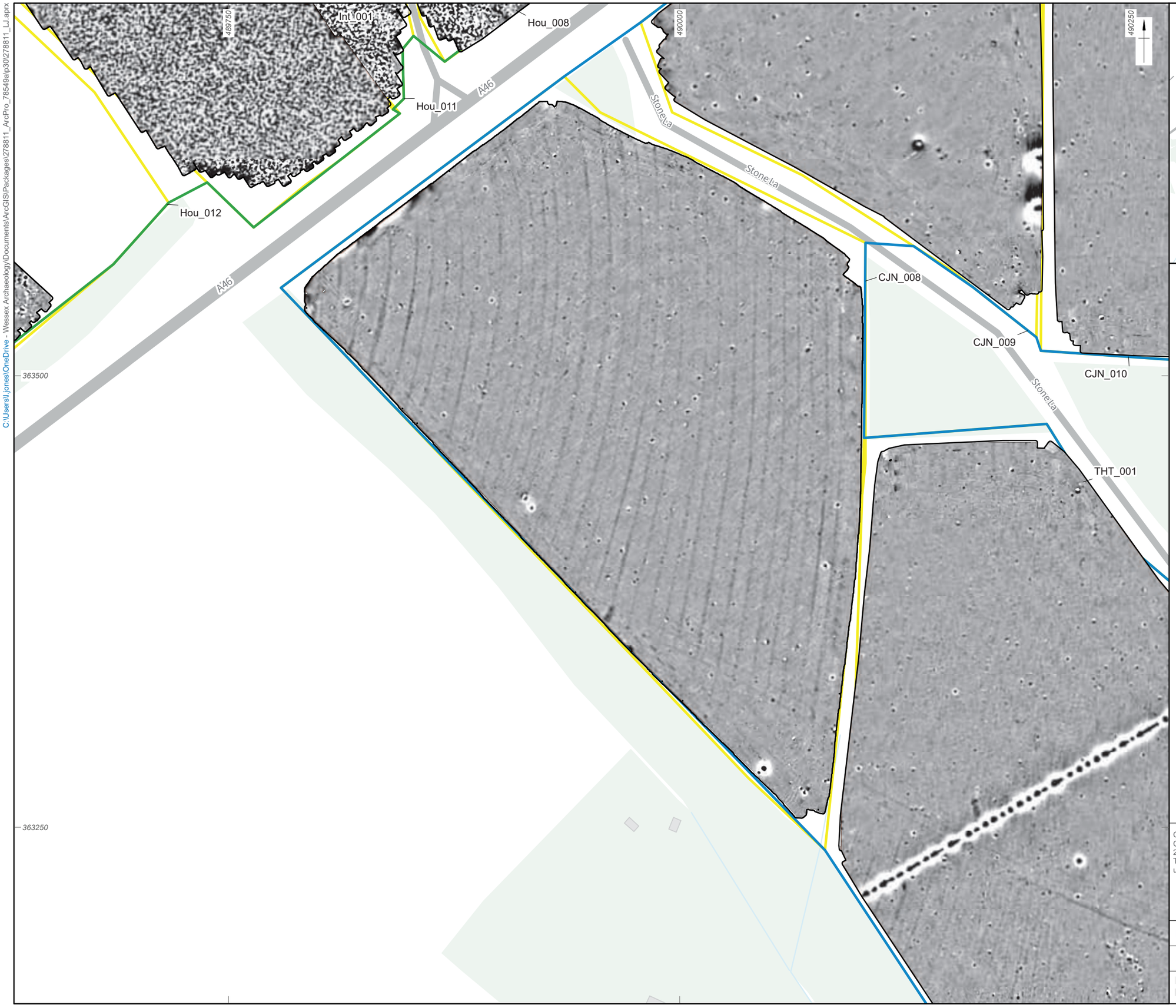
Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
South-west
Possible archaeology
Former field boundary
Historic cultivation
Agricultural trend
Trend
Ferrous
Modern service

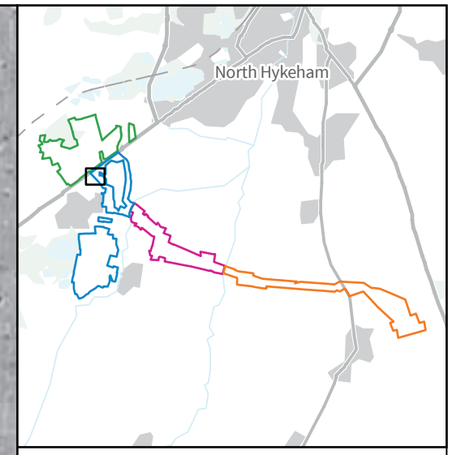
0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 55: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - South-west

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx





Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
North-west
South-west

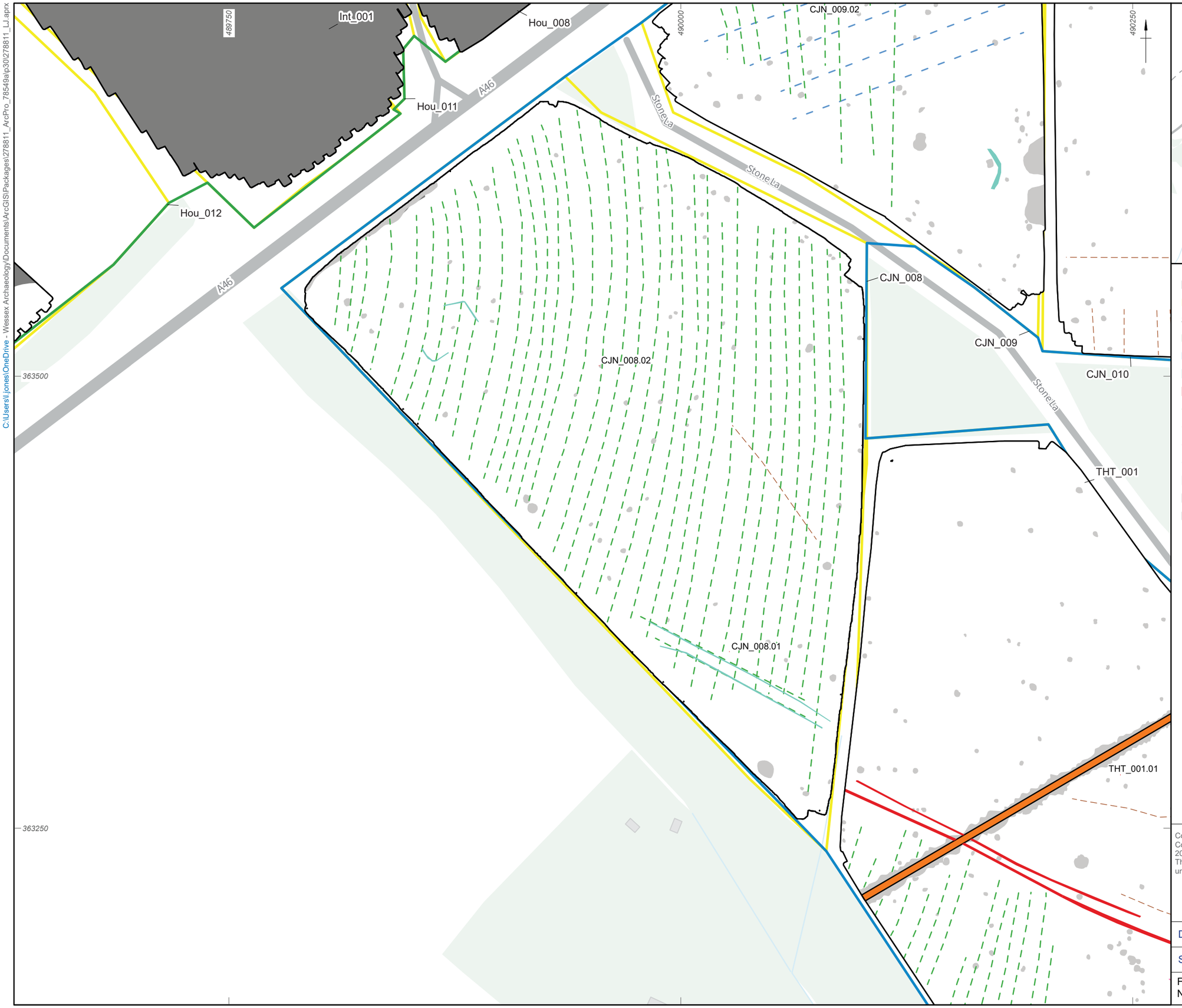
-2 nT 3 nT

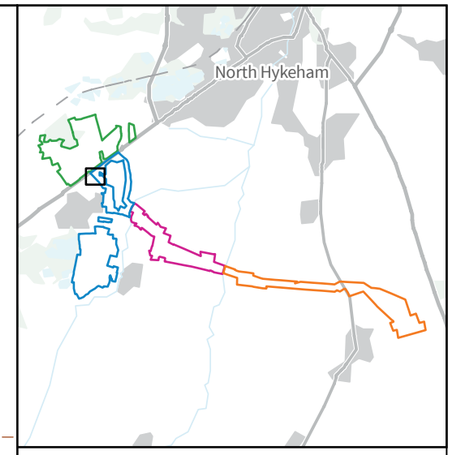
0 50 m

Date: 29/04/2025	Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0

Figure 56: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - North-west and South-west

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx





Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
North-west
South-west
Possible archaeology
Former field boundary
Historic cultivation
Agricultural trend
Trend
Drain
Ferrous
Increased response
Modern service

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 57: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - North-west and South-west

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

363000

490250

490500

490750

362750

362500

THT_002

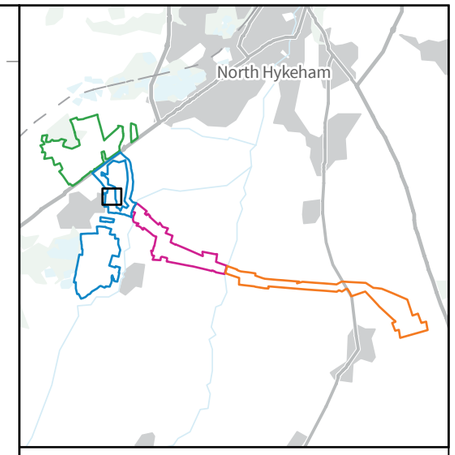
THT_003

THT_004

Nettleton Dr

Nettleton Dr

Nettleton Dr



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

South-west

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

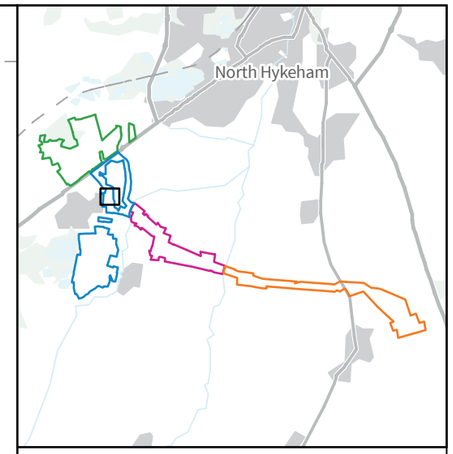
Figure 58: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - South-west

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

363000
362750
362500
490250
490500
490750

THT_002.01
THT_002
THT_002.02
THT_003
THT_003.01
THT_004
THT_003.01

Nettleton Dr
Nettleton Dr
Nettleton Dr



Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
South-west
Possible archaeology
Historic landscape feature
Former field boundary
Historic cultivation
Agricultural trend
Trend
Drain
Ferrous

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 59: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - South-west

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

Stone La

490750

491000

491250

363250

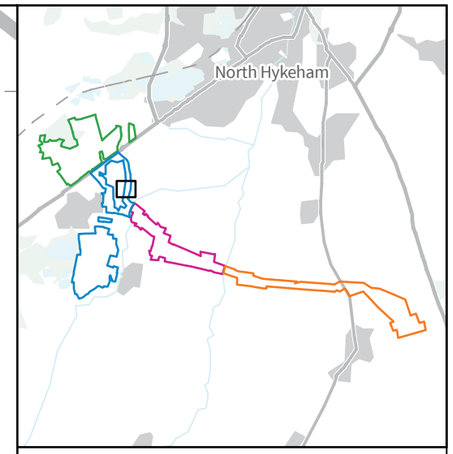
363000

362750

Int. 4a

Int. 4b

Dovecote La



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

South-west

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Date: 29/04/2025	Created by: LJ	
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0	

Figure 60: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - South-west

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

Stone La

490750

491000

491250

363250

363000

362750

Int.4a.01

Int. 4a

Int.4a.02

Int. 4b

Dovecote La

North Hykeham

Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

South-west

Historic landscape feature

Historic cultivation

Agricultural trend

Drain

Ferrous

Geology

0 50 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

Date: 30/04/2025	Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0

Figure 61: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - South-west

THT_003

THT_004

THT_005

THT_006

Int. 5b

Int. 5e

362500

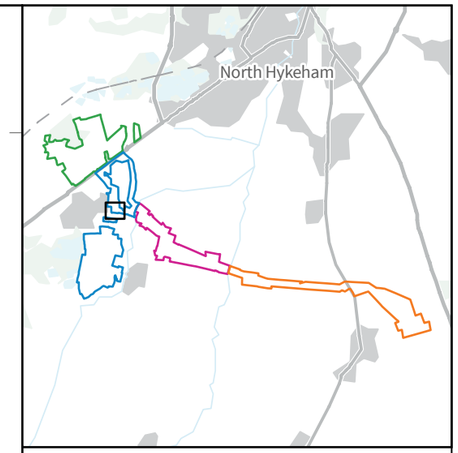
362250

362000

490250

490500

490750



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

South-west

-2 nT

3 nT

0

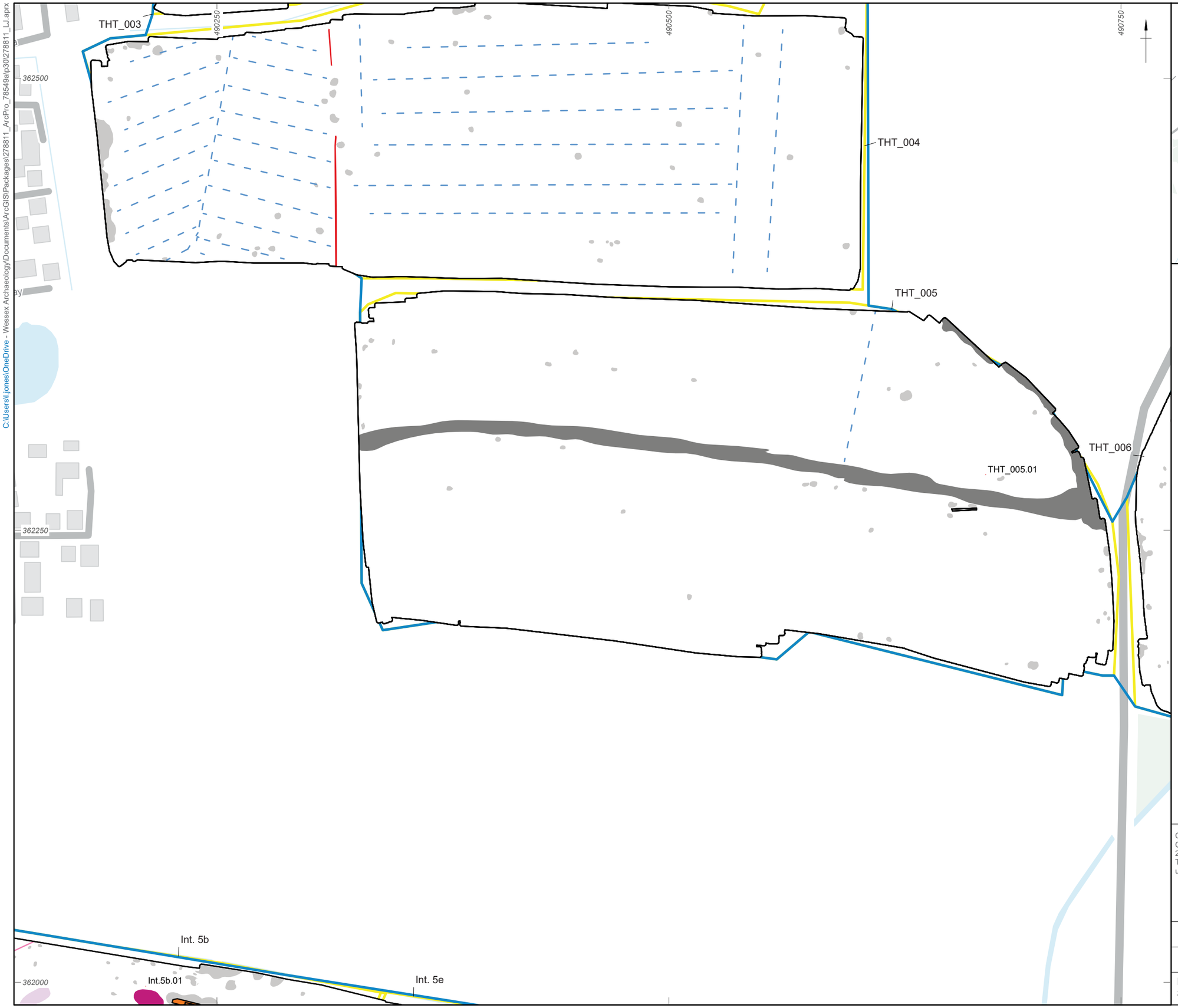
50 m

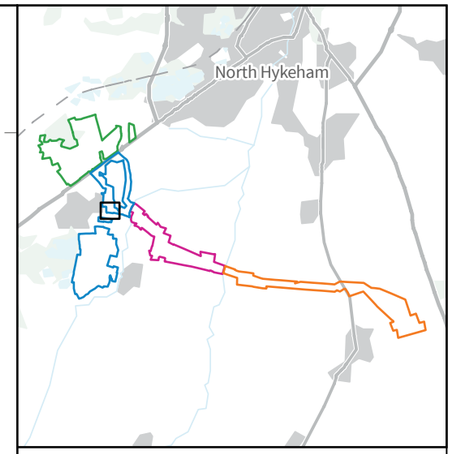
Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 62: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - South-west

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549alp30\278811_LJ.aprx





Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
South-west
Historic landscape feature
Former field boundary
Trend
Drain
Ferrous
Increased response
Modern service
Geology

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 63: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - South-west

490000

490250

362000

361750

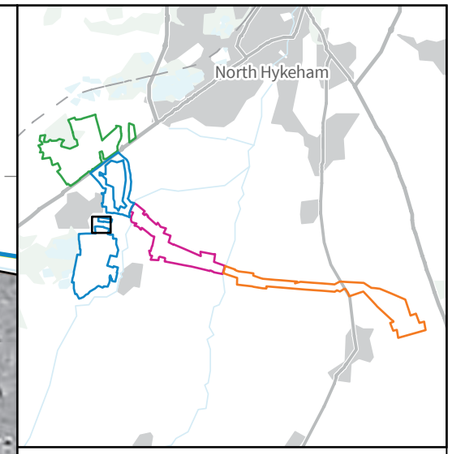
Int. 5b

Int. 5e

Int. 5d

Int. 5i

Int. 5h



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

South-west

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Date: 29/04/2025	Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0

Figure 64: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - South-west

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

490000

490250

362000

361750

Int. 5b

Int.5b.01

Int.5b.02

Int. 5e

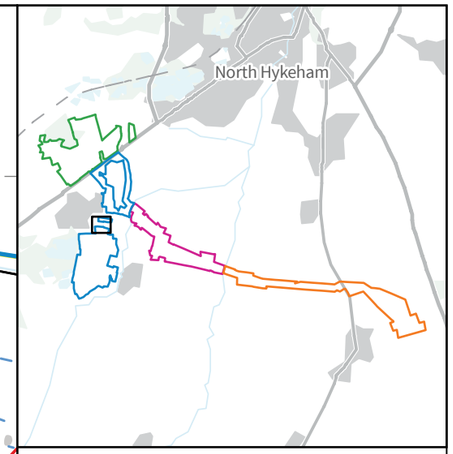
Int. 5d

Int. 5i

Int.5d.01

Int. 5h

Int.5h.01



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

South-west

Historic landscape feature

Former field boundary

Historic cultivation

Trend

Drain

Ferrous

Modern service

Geology

0 50 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 65: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - South-west

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

RB_001

Moor La

489500

489750

APV_001

361250

RB_002

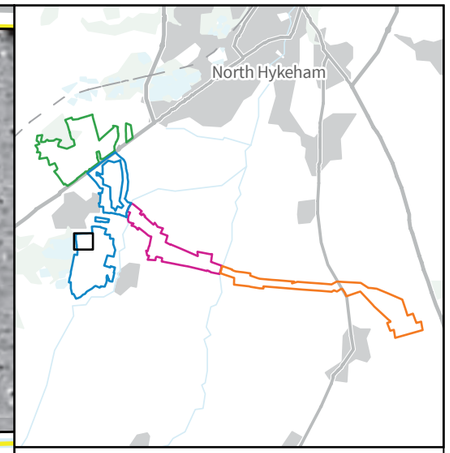
RB_003

RB_005

RB_004

361000

RB_006



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

South-west

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 66: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - South-west

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

Moor La

489500

489750

RB_001

APV_001

RB_003

RB_005

RB_002

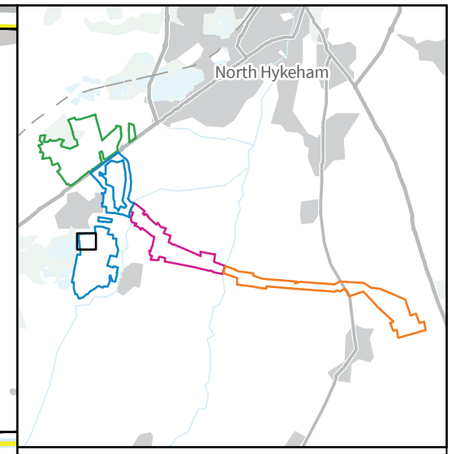
RB_002.01

RB_004

RB_006

361250

361000



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

South-west

Historic landscape feature

Former field boundary

Drain

Ferrous

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 67: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - South-west

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549alp30\278811_LJ.aprx

361500

490000

490250

Int. 5i

Int. 5d

Int. 5h

RB_001

Moor La

APV_001

APV_002

RB_008

RB_003

RB_010

361250

RB_002

RB_005

RB_004

RB_011

RB_012

361000

North Hykeham

Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

South-west

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

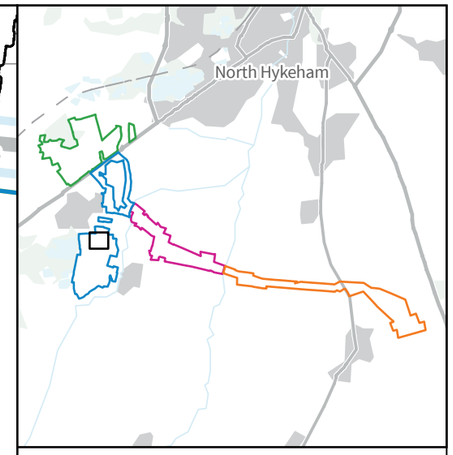
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 68: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - South-west

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549alp30\278811_LJ.aprx

361500
361250
361000
490000
490250

RB_001
Moor La
APV_001
Int. 5i
Int. 5d
APV_002
Moor La
Int. 5h
RB_008
RB_001
RB_003
RB_010
RB_002
RB_005
RB_011
RB_004
RB_005.01
RB_012



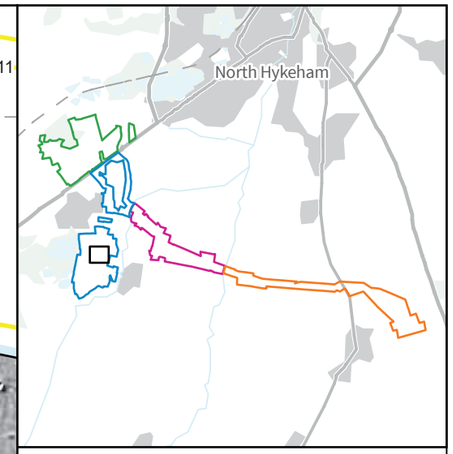
Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
South-west
Historic landscape feature
Former field boundary
Historic cultivation
Trend
Drain
Ferrous
Increased response

0
50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 69: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - South-west

RB_004
490000
490250
RB_012
RB_011
361000
RB_005
Field 93
RB_007
RB_006
360750
DJH_001
DJH_002
DJH_003
Church Farm
DJH_004
360500



Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
South-west

-2 nT
3 nT
0
50 m

Date: 29/04/2025	Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0

Figure 70: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - South-west

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

RB_004
RB_012
RB_011
RB_005
RB_007
RB_007.02
RB_006
RB_007.01
Field 93
Field 93.06
Field 93.03
Field93.04
Field93.05
DJH_001
DJH_003.01
DJH_002.03
DJH_002.01
DJH_002
DJH_003
Church Farm
DJH_002.02
DJH_004

361000
360750
360500
490000
490250

North Hykeham

Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
South-west
Possible archaeology
Historic landscape feature
Former field boundary
Historic cultivation
Agricultural trend
Trend
Drain
Ferrous
Modern service
Geology

0 50 m

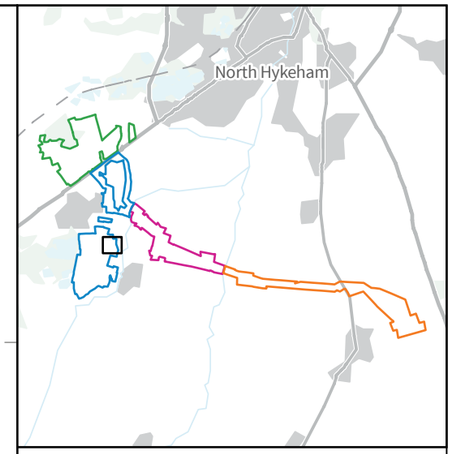
Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 71: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - South-west

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

APV_002
RB_003
RB_008
RB_009
RB_010
RB_005
RB_011
RB_013
RB_012
RB_007
Field 93
Bassingham Rd
Bassingham Rd

490250
490500
490750
361250
361000



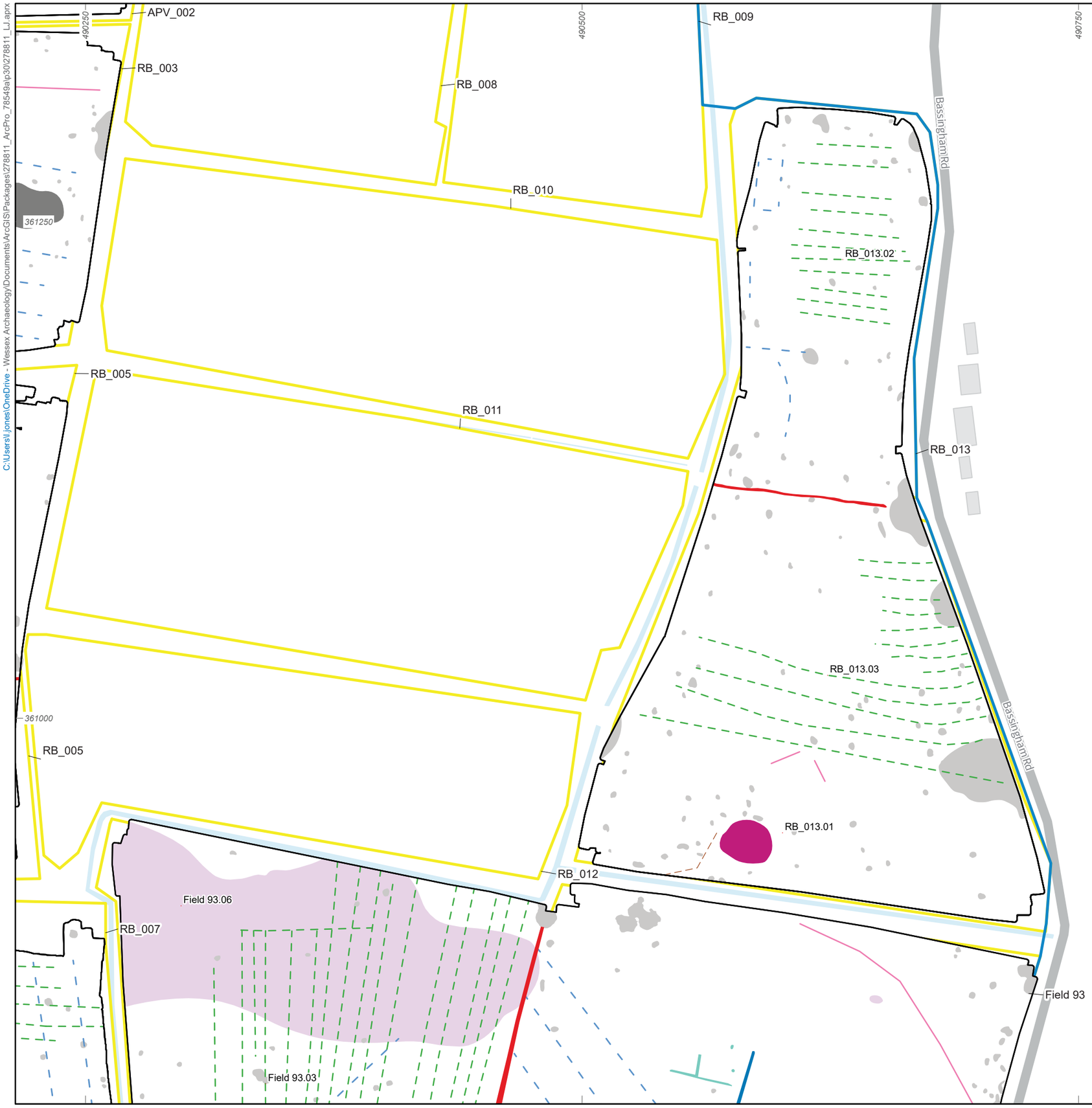
Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
South-west

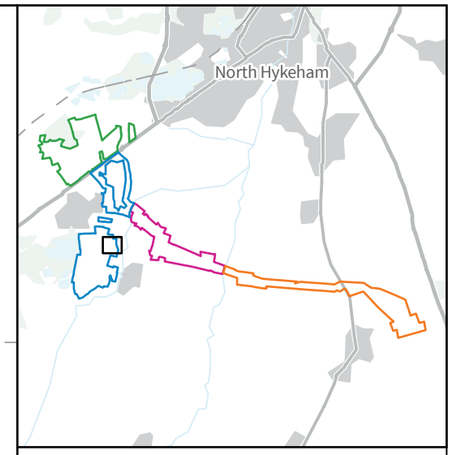
-2 nT
3 nT
0
50 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 72: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - South-west

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx





Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel

Subsection
- South-west
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic landscape feature
- Former field boundary
- Historic cultivation
- Agricultural trend
- Trend
- Drain
- Ferrous
- Increased response
- Geology

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 73: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - South-west

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

490500

490750

Field 93

360750

360500

Bassingham Rd

River Farm

Clay La

Field 90

Field 91

North Hykeham

Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

South-west

-2 nT 3 nT

0 50 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 74: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - South-west

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549alp\278811_LJ.aprx

Field 93.06

Field 93.03

Field 93.02

Field93.01

Field 93

Field93.04.

Field93.05

Field 90

Field 91

River Farm

Bassingham Rd

Clay La

490500

490750

360750

360500

North Hykeham

Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

South-west

Archaeology

Possible archaeology

Historic landscape feature

Former field boundary

Historic cultivation

Agricultural trend

Trend

Drain

Ferrous

Geology

0 50 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 75: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - South-west

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

Field 90

Field 91

Field 89

DJH_006

Clay La

Clay La

490500

490750

360250

360000

HallWath

North Hykeham

Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

South-west

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 76: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - South-west

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

Field 90

Field 91

Field 89

Field89.01

DJH_006

Clayl La

490500

490750

360250

360000

a

c

d

e

North Hykeham

Hall Wath

Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

South-west

Archaeology

Possible archaeology

Former field boundary

Agricultural trend

Drain

Ferrous

0

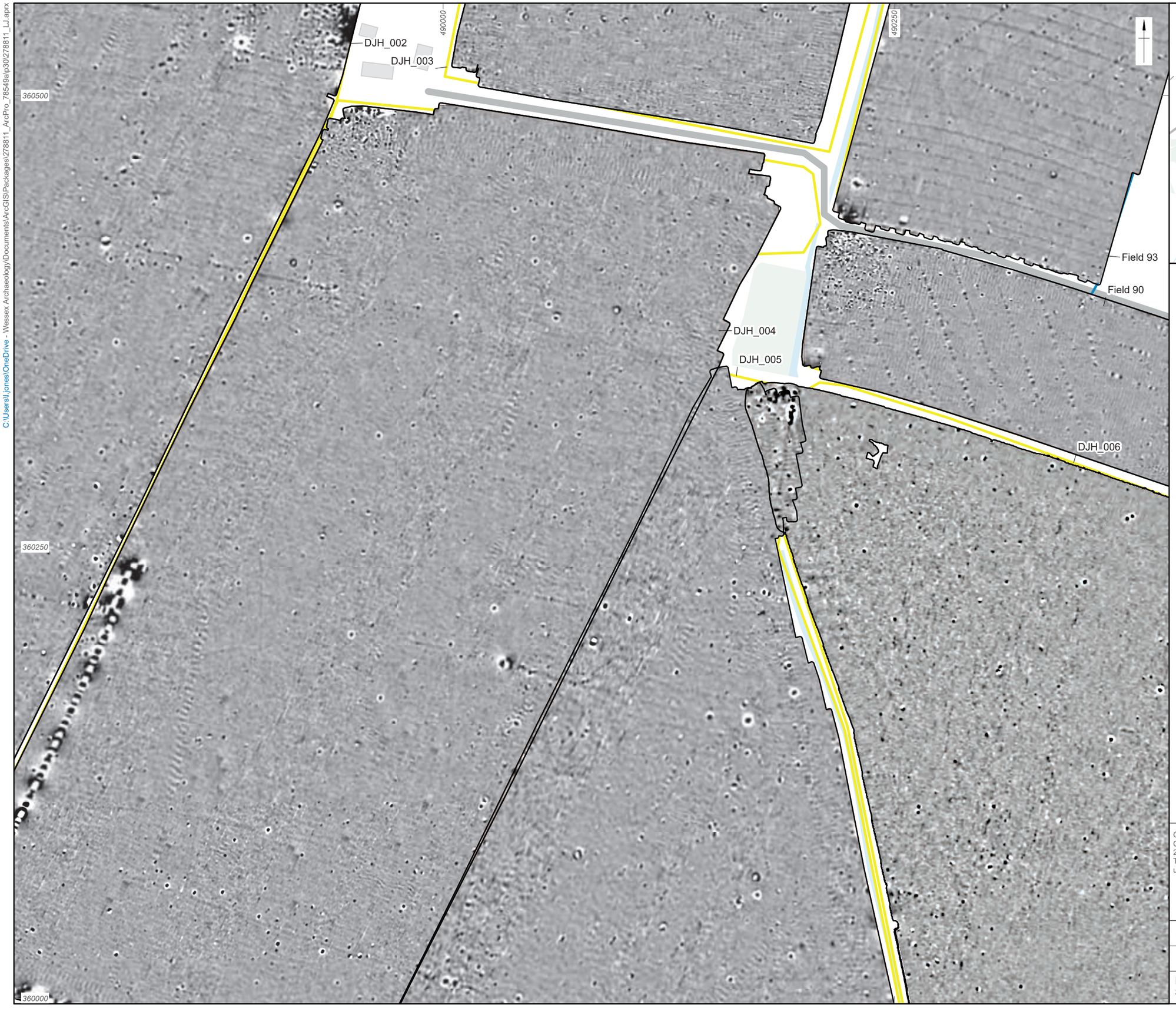
50 m

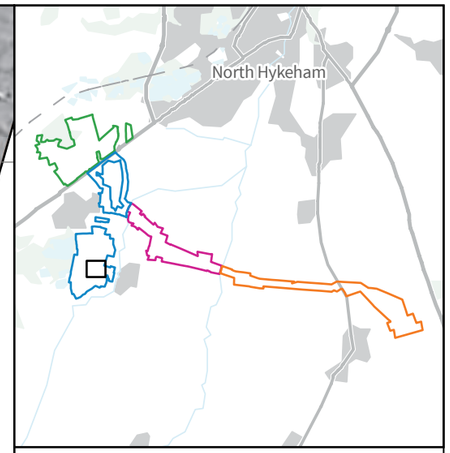
Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 77: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - South-west

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549alp\301278811_LJ.aprx





Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

South-west

-2 nT 3 nT

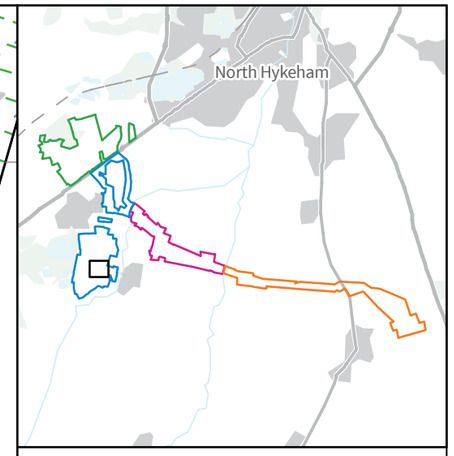
0 50 m

Date: 29/04/2025	Created by: LJ	
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0	

Figure 78: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - South-west

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549alp30\278811_LJ.aprx

DJH_002.02
DJH_003
DJH_002
DJH_004
DJH_005
DJH_004.01
DJH_005.01
DJH_006
Field93.05
Field 93
Field 90
490000
490250
360500
360250
360000



- Detailed survey extent
- Land Parcel

Subsection

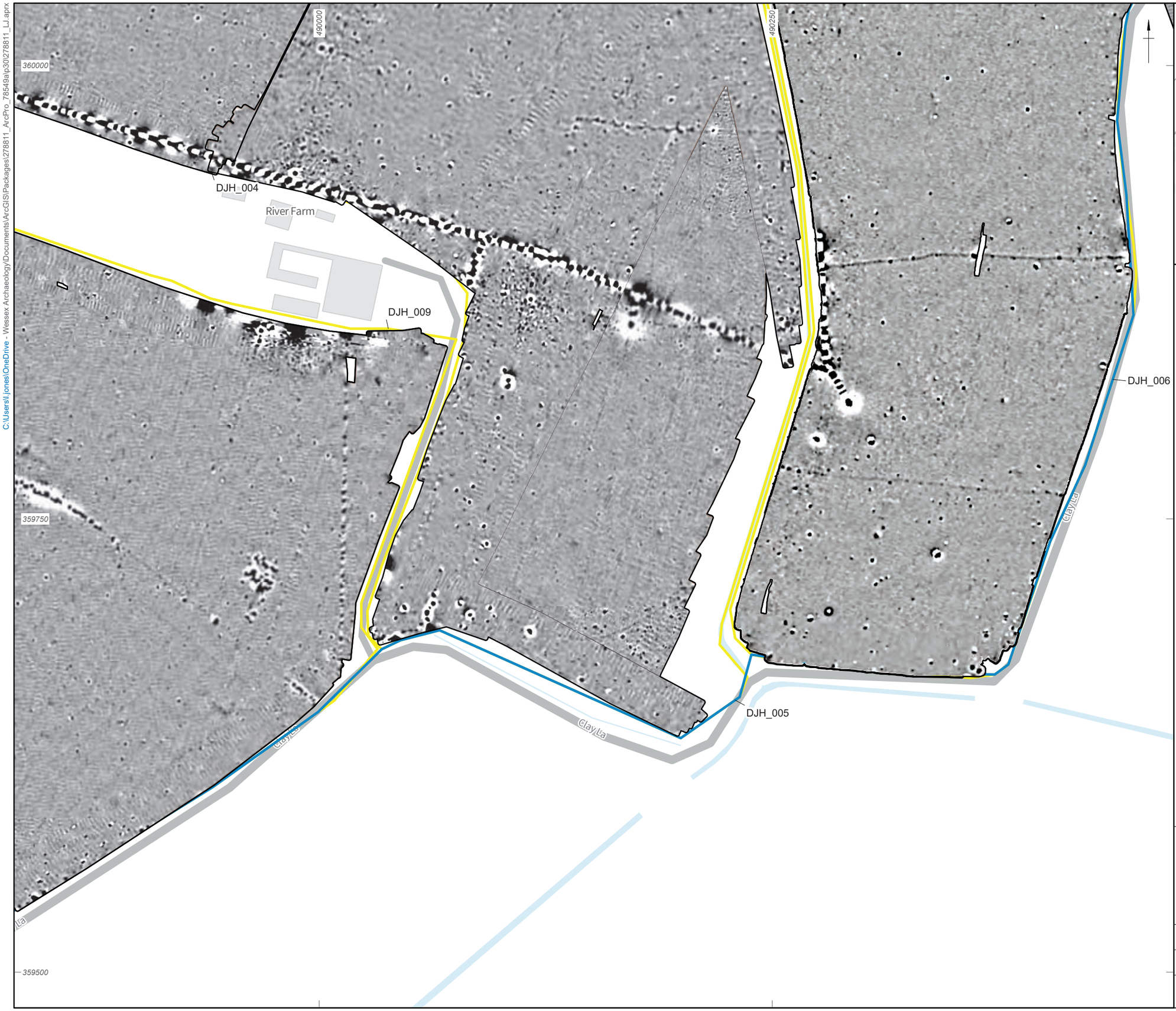
- South-west
- Possible archaeology
- Historic landscape feature
- Former field boundary
- Historic cultivation
- Agricultural trend
- Drain
- Ferrous
- Modern service
- Geology

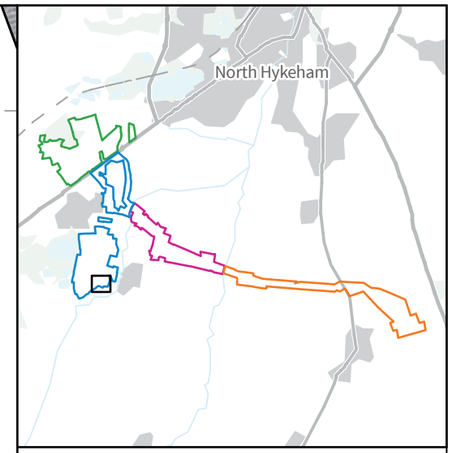
0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 79: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - South-west

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549alp30\278811_LJ.aprx





Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

South-west

-2 nT 3 nT

0 50 m

Date: 29/04/2025	Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0

Figure 80: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - South-west

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549alp30\278811_LJ.aprx

360000

359750

359500

490000

490250

DJH_005.02

DJH_004

River Farm

DJH_009

DJH_009.03

DJH_009.01

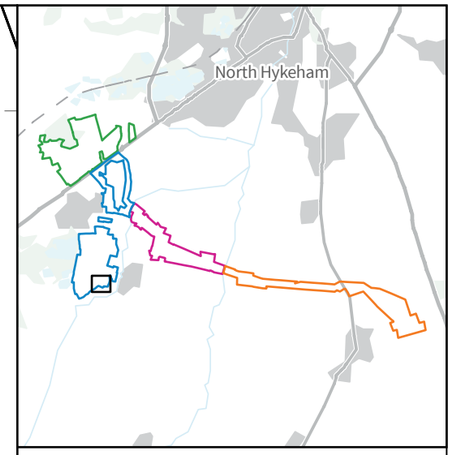
DJH_009.02

DJH_006

DJH_005

Clay La

La



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

South-west

Possible archaeology

Historic landscape feature

Former field boundary

Agricultural trend

Trend

Drain

Ferrous

Modern service

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 81: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - South-west

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549alp\301278811_LJ.aprx

359750

359500

359250

489250

489500

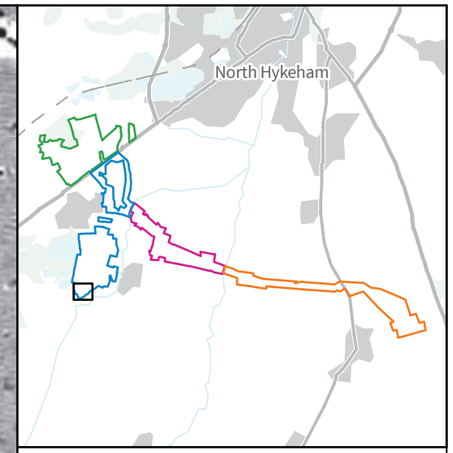
489750

DJH_007

DJH_008

DJH_009

Clay La



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

South-west

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

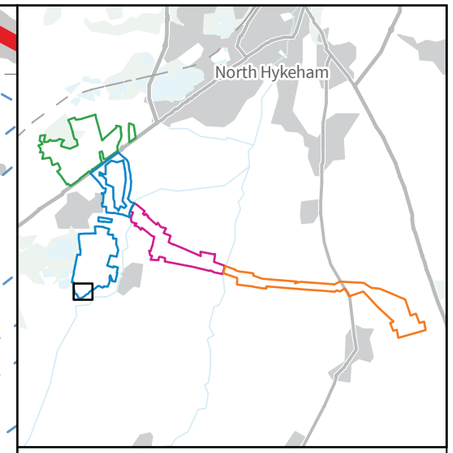
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 82: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - South-west

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

489250
489500
489750
359750
359500
359250

DJH_008.02
DJH_008.03
DJH_007-03
DJH_009
DJH_008
DJH_007
Clay La
Clay La
Clay La



Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
South-west
Former field boundary
Historic cultivation
Agricultural trend
Drain
Ferrous
Modern service

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 83: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - South-west

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549alp\301278811_LJ.aprx

360000

359750

489500

489750

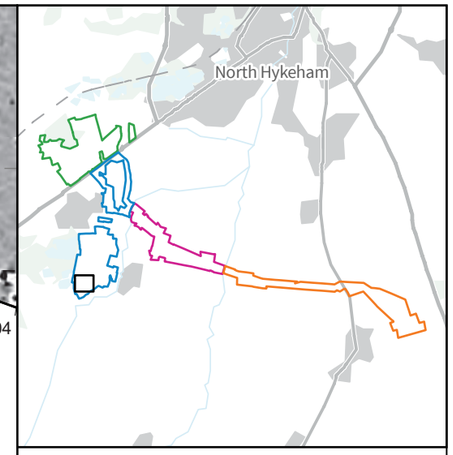
DJH_007

DJH_008

DJH_009

DJH_004

Clayla



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

South-west

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 84: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - South-west

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

360000

359750

489500

489750

DJH_007.01

DJH_007

DJH_008

DJH_008.01

DJH_008.02

DJH_008.03

DJH_004

DJH_009

DJH_007.03

Clayl.La

North Hykeham

Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
South-west
Possible archaeology
Historic landscape feature
Former field boundary
Historic cultivation
Agricultural trend
Trend
Drain
Ferrous
Modern service

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 85: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - South-west

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

DJH_001

DJH_007

DJH_002

DJH_004

DJH_008

DJH_009

489250

489500

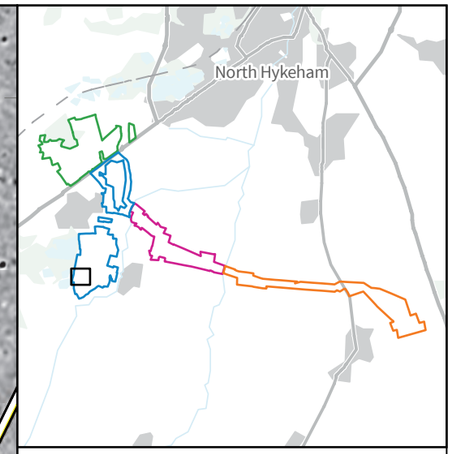
489750

360250

360000

359750

Tonge's Farm



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

South-west

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 86: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - South-west

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

DJH_001
DJH_002
DJH_002.04
DJH_004
DJH_007
DJH_007.01
DJH_007.02
DJH_008
DJH_008.01
DJH_008.02
DJH_009
Tonge's Farm
489250
489500
489750
360250
360000
359750

North Hykeham

Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
South-west
Historic landscape feature
Former field boundary
Historic cultivation
Agricultural trend
Trend
Drain
Ferrous
Modern service

0 50 m

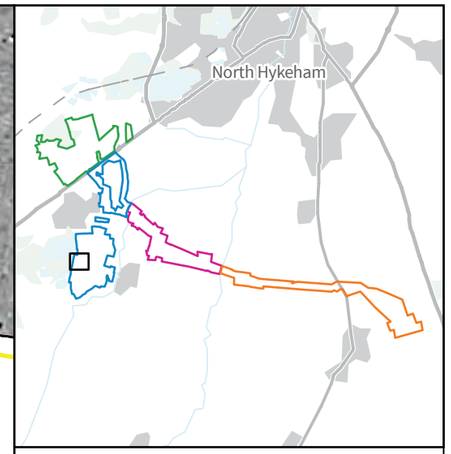
Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 87: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - South-west

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

489250
489500
489750
360750
360500
360250

DJH_001
RB_006
RB_007
DJH_002
DJH_004



Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
South-west

-2 nT
3 nT

0
50 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

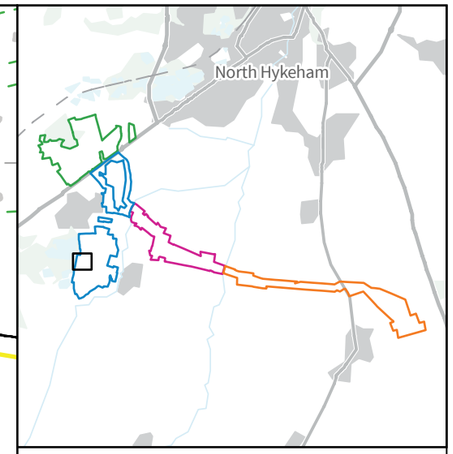
Figure 88: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - South-west

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

489250 489500 489750

360750 360500 360250

DJH_001 RB_006 RB_007 DJH_002 DJH_001.01 DJH_002.03 DJH_004



Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
South-west
Possible archaeology
Former field boundary
Historic cultivation
Trend
Drain
Ferrous

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 89: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - South-west

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

491000

491250

362500

362250

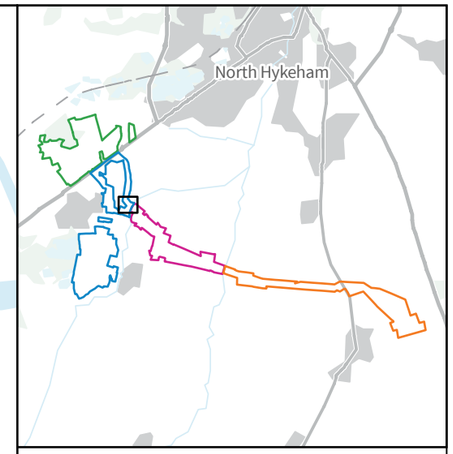
Int. 4b

Int. 4c

Int. 4d

CJN_001

THT_006



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

Central

South-west

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 90: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - South-west and Central

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

491000

491250

362500

362250

Int. 4b

Int.4c.02

Int. 4c

a

b

c

d

e

Int.4c.01

Int.4d.01

Int. 4d

CJN_001

CJN_001.01

Int.4d.02

THT_006

THT_006.02

THT_006.03

North Hykeham

Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

Central

South-west

Archaeology

Possible archaeology

Historic landscape feature

Former field boundary

Historic cultivation

Agricultural trend

Trend

Drain

Ferrous

Geology

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 91: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - South-west and Central

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549alp\301278811_LJ.aprx

491000

491250

Int. 4d

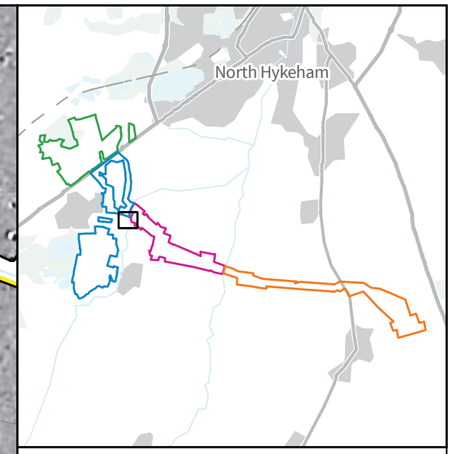
CJN_001

CJN_002

THT_006

362000

361750



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

Central

South-west

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 92: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - South-west and Central

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549alp30\278811_LJ.aprx

THT_006.01

THT_006

Int. 4d

Int.4d.03

CJN_001

CJN_002

CJN_002.03

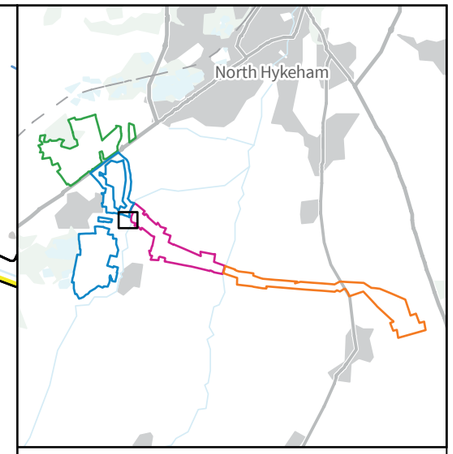
CJN_002.02

491000

491250

362000

361750



Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
Central
South-west
Possible archaeology
Historic landscape feature
Former field boundary
Historic cultivation
Agricultural trend
Trend
Drain
Ferrous
Geology

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 93: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - South-west and Central

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

491500

491750

362250

362000

CJN_001

CJN_002

CJN_003

Bassingham Rd

Bassingham Rd

Bassingham Rd

North Hykeham

Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

Central

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 94: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - Central

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

491500

491750

362250

362000

CJN_001

CJN_002

CJN_002.01

CJN_002.05

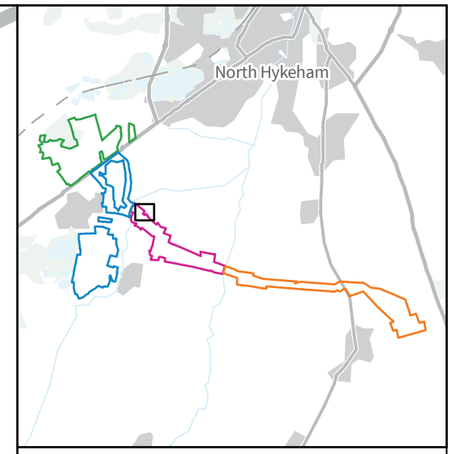
CJN_003

CJN_003.02

Bassingham Rd

Bassingham Rd

Bassingham Rd



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

Central

Possible archaeology

Historic landscape feature

Former field boundary

Historic cultivation

Agricultural trend

Trend

Drain

Ferrous

Modern service

Geology

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 95: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - Central

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

491500

491750

361750

361500

Bassingham Rd

Lincoln Rd

CJN_002

CJN_003

CJN_004

CJN_005

North Hykeham

Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

Central

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 96: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - Central

C:\Users\l.jones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

491500

491750

361750

361500

CJN_002.05

CJN_002

CJN_002.06

CJN_002.04

CJN_005

CJN_003

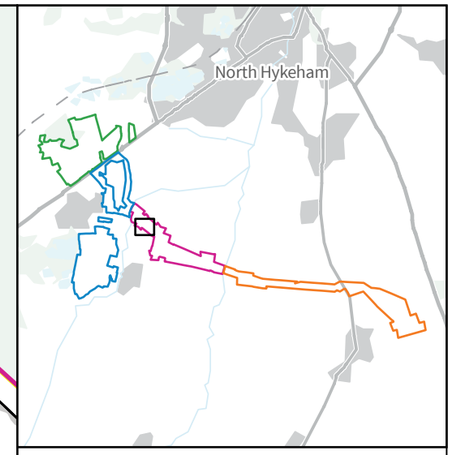
CJN_003.01

CJN_004

Bassingham Rd

Bassingham Rd

Lincoln Rd



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

Central

Possible archaeology

Former field boundary

Historic cultivation

Agricultural trend

Drain

Ferrous

Increased response

Modern service

Geology

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 97: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - Central

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

492000

492250

492500

361750

361500

CJN_003

CJN_004

CJN_005

CJN_007

Moor La

Moor La

North Hykeham

Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

Central

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Date: 29/04/2025	Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0

Figure 98: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - Central

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

492000

492250

492500

361750

361500

CJN_003

CJN_003.01

CJN_004

CJN_004.01

CJN_004.02

CJN_004.03

CJN_005

CJN_007

CJN_007.01

CJN_007.02

CJN_007.03

CJN_007.04

CJN_007.05

a

b

c

Moor La

Moor La

North Hykeham

Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

Central

Possible archaeology

Historic cultivation

Agricultural trend

Drain

Ferrous

Increased response

Modern service

Geology

0

50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 99: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - Central

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

492000

492250

492500

361250

361000

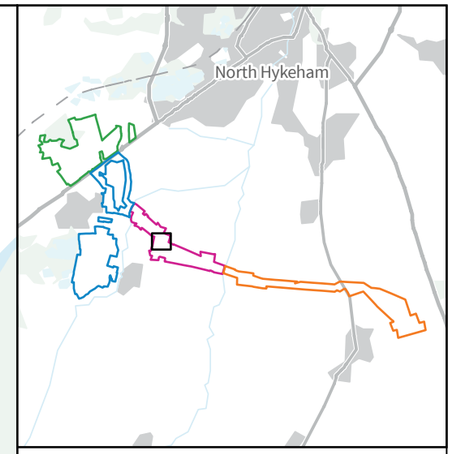
CJN_005

CJN_007

APV_003

APV_004

APV_005



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

Central

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

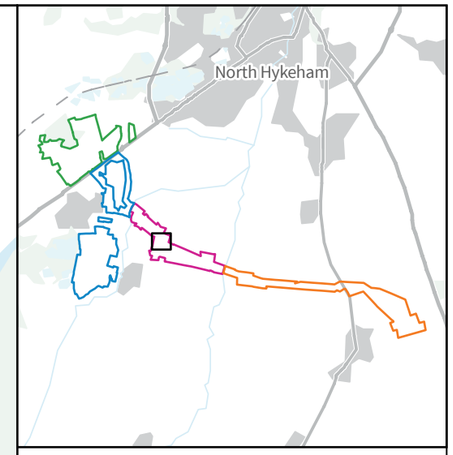
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 100: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - Central

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549alp30\278811_LJ.aprx

492000
492250
492500
361250
361000

CJN_007
CJN_007.04
CJN_005
APV_003
APV_003.01
APV_004
APV_005



Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
Central
Former field boundary
Agricultural trend
Drain
Ferrous
Increased response
Modern service
Geology

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 101: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - Central

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

North Field Farm

Willow House

Lincoln Rd

Fen La

361000

360750

491750

492000

APV_003

APV_004

APV_005

DJH_011

DJH_010

North Hykeham

Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

Central

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 102: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - Central

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

North Field Farm

Willow House

Lincoln Rd

Fen La

361000

360750

491750

492000

APV_003

APV_004

APV_004.01

APV_005

DJH_011

DJH_010

DJH_010.02

DJH_010.03

DJH_010.01

North Hykeham

Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

Central

Historic landscape feature

Former field boundary

Historic cultivation

Agricultural trend

Trend

Drain

Ferrous

Geology

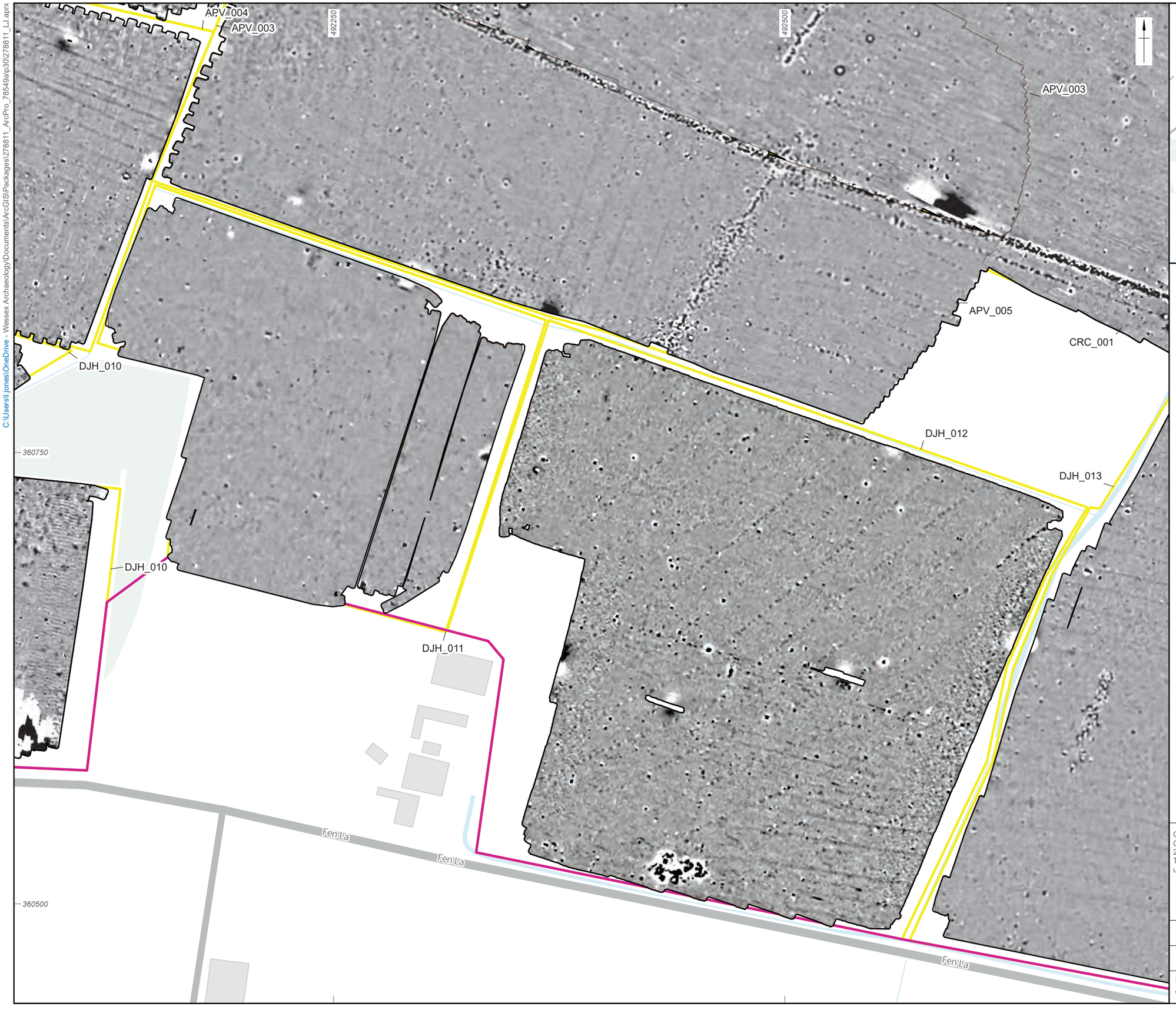
0 50 m

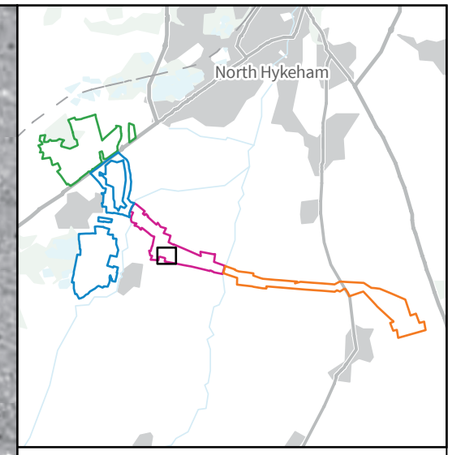
Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 103: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - Central

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx





Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

Central

-2 nT 3 nT

0 50 m

Date: 29/04/2025	Created by: LJ	
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0	

Figure 104: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - Central

APV_004
APV_003
492250
492500
APV_003
DJH_011.01
APV_005
CRC_001
DJH_010
DJH_012
DJH_013
360750
DJH_010
DJH_011
DJH_012.01
Fen La
Fen La
Fen La
360500

North Hykeham

Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
Central
Historic landscape feature
Former field boundary
Agricultural trend
Drain
Ferrous
Geology

0 50 m

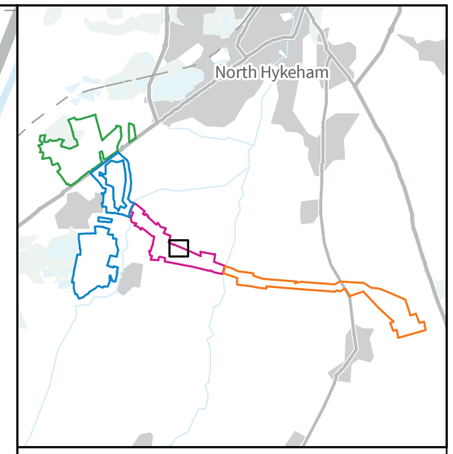
Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 105: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - Central

C:\Users\j.jones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

361250
492500
492750
493000
361000
360750

APV_003
CRC_001
CRC_002
CRC_003
CRC_004
CRC_005
APV_005
DJH_012
DJH_013
DJH_014



Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
Central

-2 nT
3 nT

0
50 m

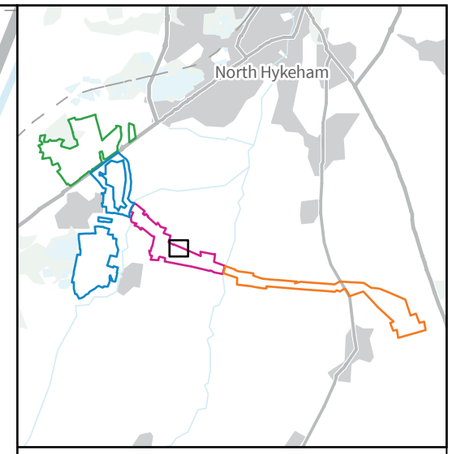
Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 106: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - Central

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

361250
492500
492750
493000
361000
360750

APV_003
CRC_001
CRC_002
CRC_003
CRC_003.01
CRC_003.02
CRC_004
CRC_005
APV_005
DJH_012
DJH_013
DJH_014



Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
Central
Possible archaeology
Former field boundary
Agricultural trend
Drain
Ferrous
Geology

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 107: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - Central

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

DJH_012

492750

493000

CRC_005

CRC_004

360500

DJH_013

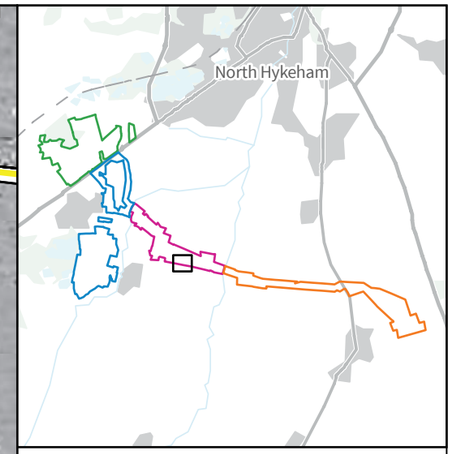
DJH_014

Fen

Fen L'a

DJH_015

360250



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

Central

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 108: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - Central

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

DJH_012

492750

493000

CRC_005

CRC_004

360500

DJH_013

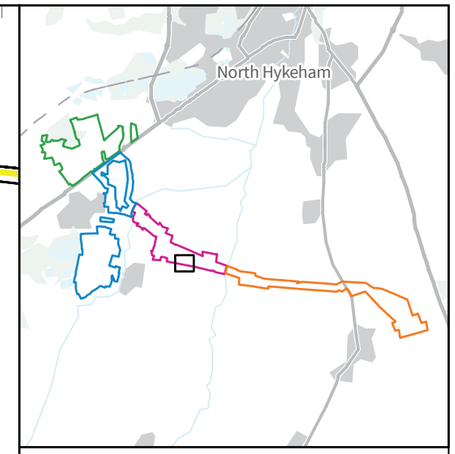
Fen

DJH_014

Fen La

DJH_015

360250



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

Central

Former field boundary

Agricultural trend

Drain

Ferrous

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 109: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - Central

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

361000

493250

493500

Grocock's Farm

CRC_003

CRC_004

DJH_018

360750

DJH_015

CRC_005

DJH_016

360500

North Hykeham

Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

Central

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 110: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - Central

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

361000

493250

493500

Grocock's Farm

CRC_003

CRC_003.02

CRC_004

DJH_018

360750

DJH_015

CRC_005

DJH_016

360500

North Hykeham

Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

Central

Former field boundary

Agricultural trend

Drain

Ferrous

Geomorphology

Geology

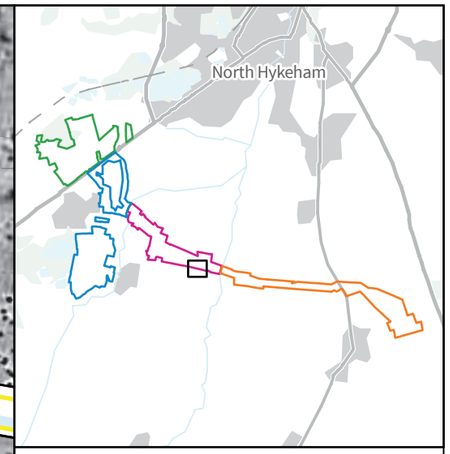
0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 111: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - Central

493250
493500
493750
360500
360250
CRC_005
DJH_018
DJH_015
DJH_016
Fen La
Fen La
Fen La



Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
Central

-2 nT
3 nT

0
50 m

Date: 29/04/2025	Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0

Figure 112: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - Central

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

493250
493500
493750
360500
360250

CRC_005
DJH_018
DJH_016.01
DJH_015
DJH_016
Fen La
Fen La
Fen La

North Hykeham

Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
Central
Drain
Ferrous
Geomorphology
Geology

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 113: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - Central

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

493750

494000

494250

360750

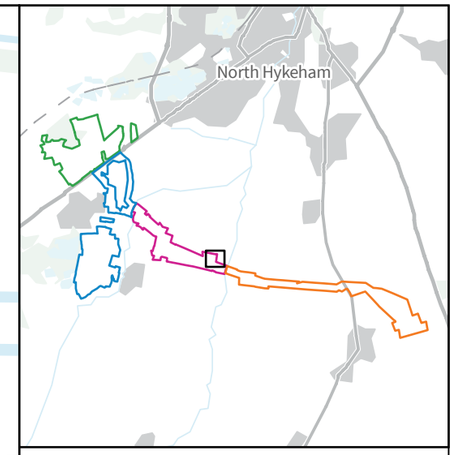
360500

DJH_018

DJH_016

DJH_017

CRC_006



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

Central

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 114: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - Central

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

493750

494000

494250

360750

360500

DJH_018

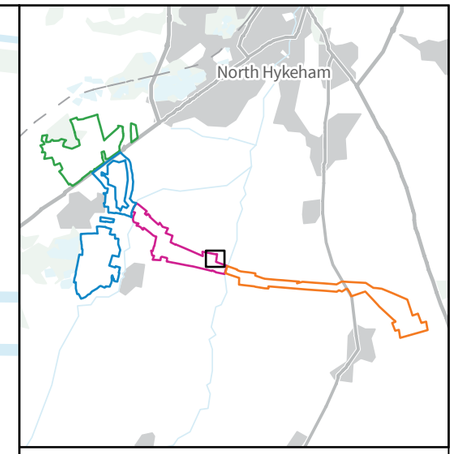
DJH_018.01

DJH_016

DJH_016.01

DJH_017

CRC_006



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

Central

Drain

Ferrous

Geomorphology

Geology

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 115: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - Central

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

494000

494250

DJH_018

CRC_006

CRC_007

360250

DJH_016

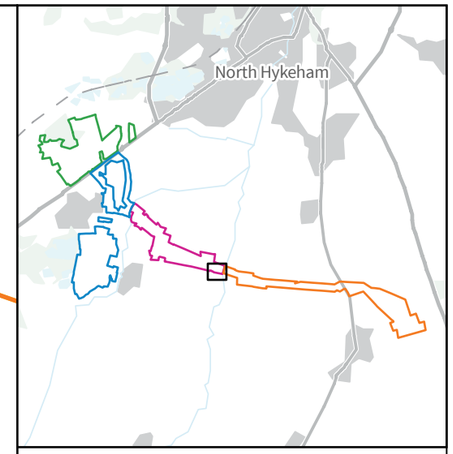
Fen La

Fen La

DJH_017

CRC_008

360000



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

Central

East

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Date: 29/04/2025	Created by: LJ	
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0	

Figure 116: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - Central and East

DJH_018

494000

CRC_006

494250

CRC_007

DJH_017.02

DJH_017.01

360250

DJH_016

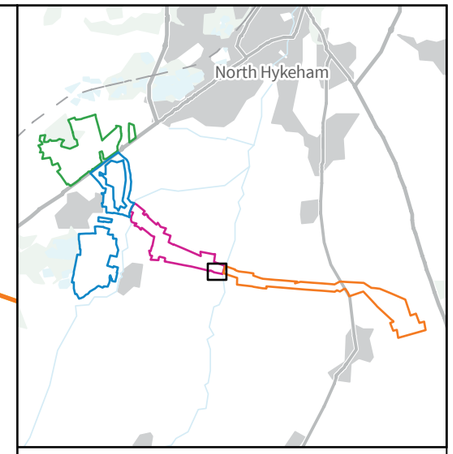
Fen La

Fen La

DJH_017

CRC_008

360000



Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
Central
East
Possible archaeology
Trend
Ferrous
Increased response
Geomorphology
Geology

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 117: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - Central and East

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

494500

494750

495000

360250

360000

CRC_007

CRC_008

CRC_009

Broughtonlla

Broughtonlla

North Hykeham

Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

East

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 118: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - East

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

494500

494750

495000

360250

360000

Broughton Ha

CRC_007

CRC_008.02

CRC_008.01

CRC_008

CRC_009

a

b

c

North Hykeham

Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

East

Archaeology

Possible archaeology

Former field boundary

Agricultural trend

Drain

Ferrous

Geomorphology

Geology

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 119: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - East

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

495000

495250

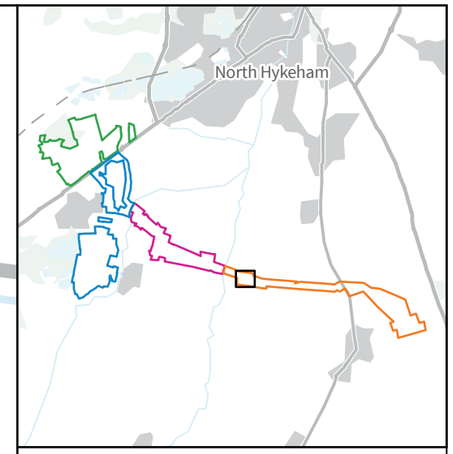
CRC_009

Pasture La

CRC_010

360000

359750



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

East

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

Date: 29/04/2025	Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0

Figure 120: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - East

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549alp30\278811_LJ.aprx

495000

495250

360000

359750

Pasture La

CRC_009

CRC_009.02

CRC_009.01

CRC_010.02

CRC_010

North Hykeham

Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

East

Historic landscape feature

Former field boundary

Agricultural trend

Drain

Ferrous

Increased response

Geomorphology

Geology

0 50 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 121: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - East

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

495500

495750

70

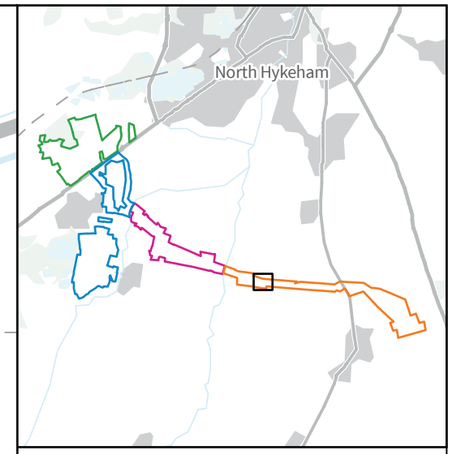
360000

359750

CRC_010

CRC_011

CRC_012



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

East

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 122: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - East

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549alp30\278811_LJ.aprx

495500

495750

360000

359750

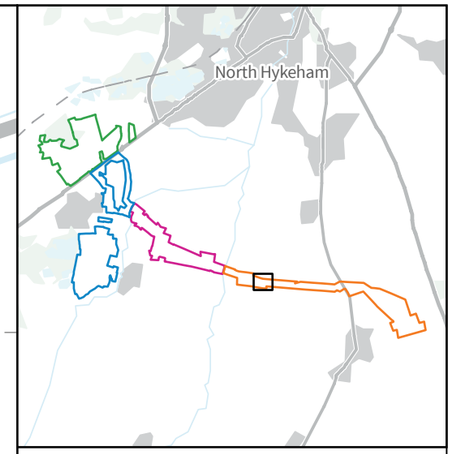
CRC_010.02

CRC_010

CRC_010.01

CRC_011

CRC_012



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

East

Historic landscape feature

Former field boundary

Agricultural trend

Drain

Ferrous

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 123: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - East

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

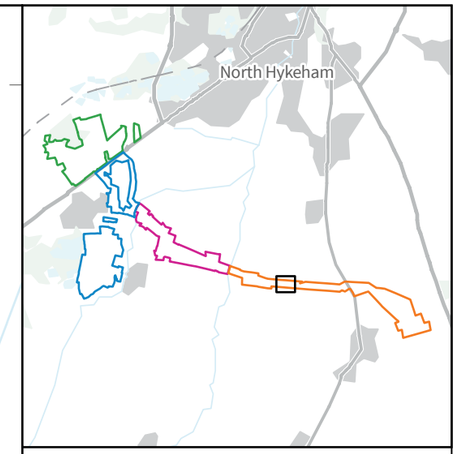
496000 496250 496500

360000

359750

359500

CRC_011 CRC_012 CRC_013 CRC_014 CRC_015 CRC_016 CRC_017 CRC_018



Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
East

-2 nT 3 nT

0 50 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 124: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - East

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

496000 496250 496500

360000

359750

359500

CRC_011

CRC_012

CRC_013

CRC_014

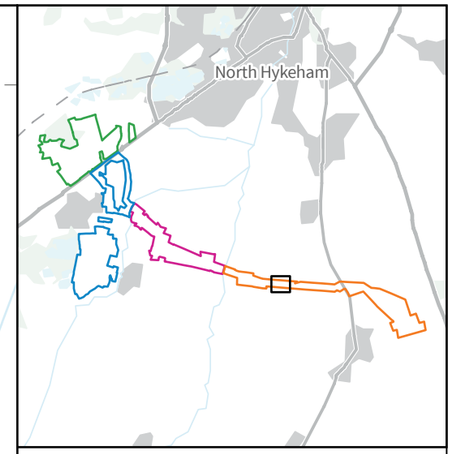
CRC_014.01

CRC_015

CRC_016

CRC_017

CRC_018



Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
East
Historic cultivation
Agricultural trend
Drain
Ferrous

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 125: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - East

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

496750

497000

359750

359500

CRC_014

CRC_017

CRC_018

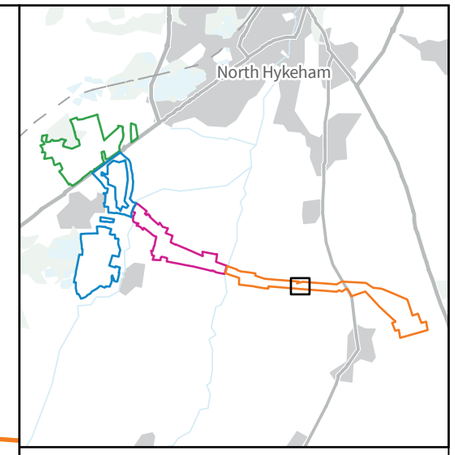
CRC_021

CRC_022

CRC_019

CRC_020

CRC_023



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

East

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 126: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - East

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

496750

497000

359750

359500

CRC_014

CRC_017

CRC_018

CRC_021

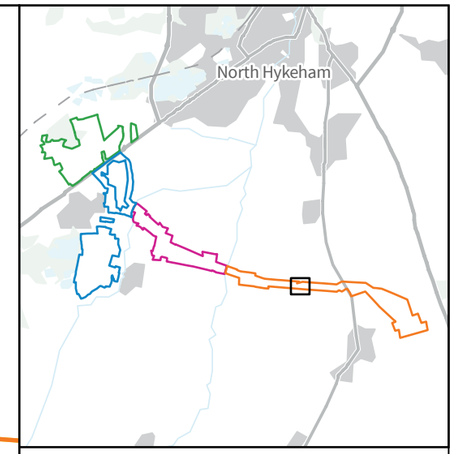
CRC_022

CRC_022.02

CRC_019

CRC_020

CRC_023



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

East

Possible archaeology

Former field boundary

Agricultural trend

Drain

Ferrous

Geology

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 127: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - East

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

497250

497500

497750

359750

359500

CRC_021

CRC_022

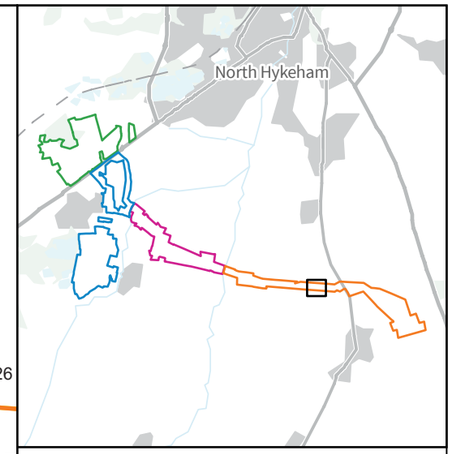
CRC_023

CRC_024

CRC_025

CRC_026

CRC_027



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

East

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 128: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - East

C:\Users\j.jones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

497250

497500

497750

359750

359500

CRC_021

CRC_022

CRC_023

CRC_024

CRC_024.01

CRC_025

CRC_026

CRC_027

CRC_022.01

CRC_025.01

CRC_025.02

CRC_025.03

CRC_025.04

a

b

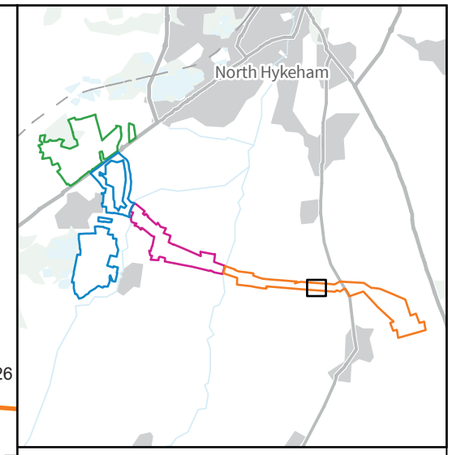
c

d

e

f

g



- Detailed survey extent
- Land Parcel

Subsection

- East
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic landscape feature
- Former field boundary
- Historic cultivation
- Agricultural trend
- Trend
- Drain
- Ferrous
- Modern service
- Geomorphology
- Geology

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 129: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - East

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

498000

498250

359750

359500

CRC_026

CRC_027

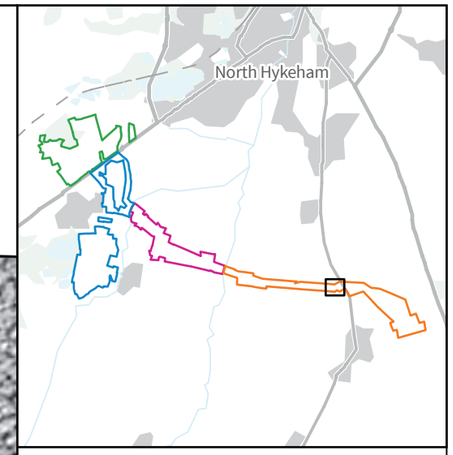
CRC_028

CRC_028

CRC_025

Grantham Road

A607



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

East

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

Date: 29/04/2025	Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0

Figure 130: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - East

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

498000

498250

359750

359500

Grantham Road

A607

CRC_026

CRC_027

CRC_028

CRC_028

CRC_027.03

CRC_027.06

CRC_027.02

CRC_027.07

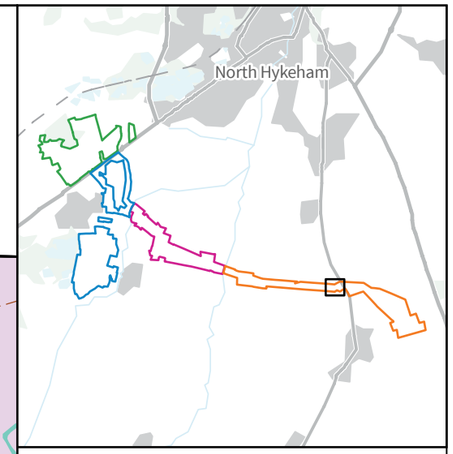
CRC_027.04

CRC_027.05

CRC_025

CRC_027.08

CRC_027.01



- Detailed survey extent
- Land Parcel

Subsection

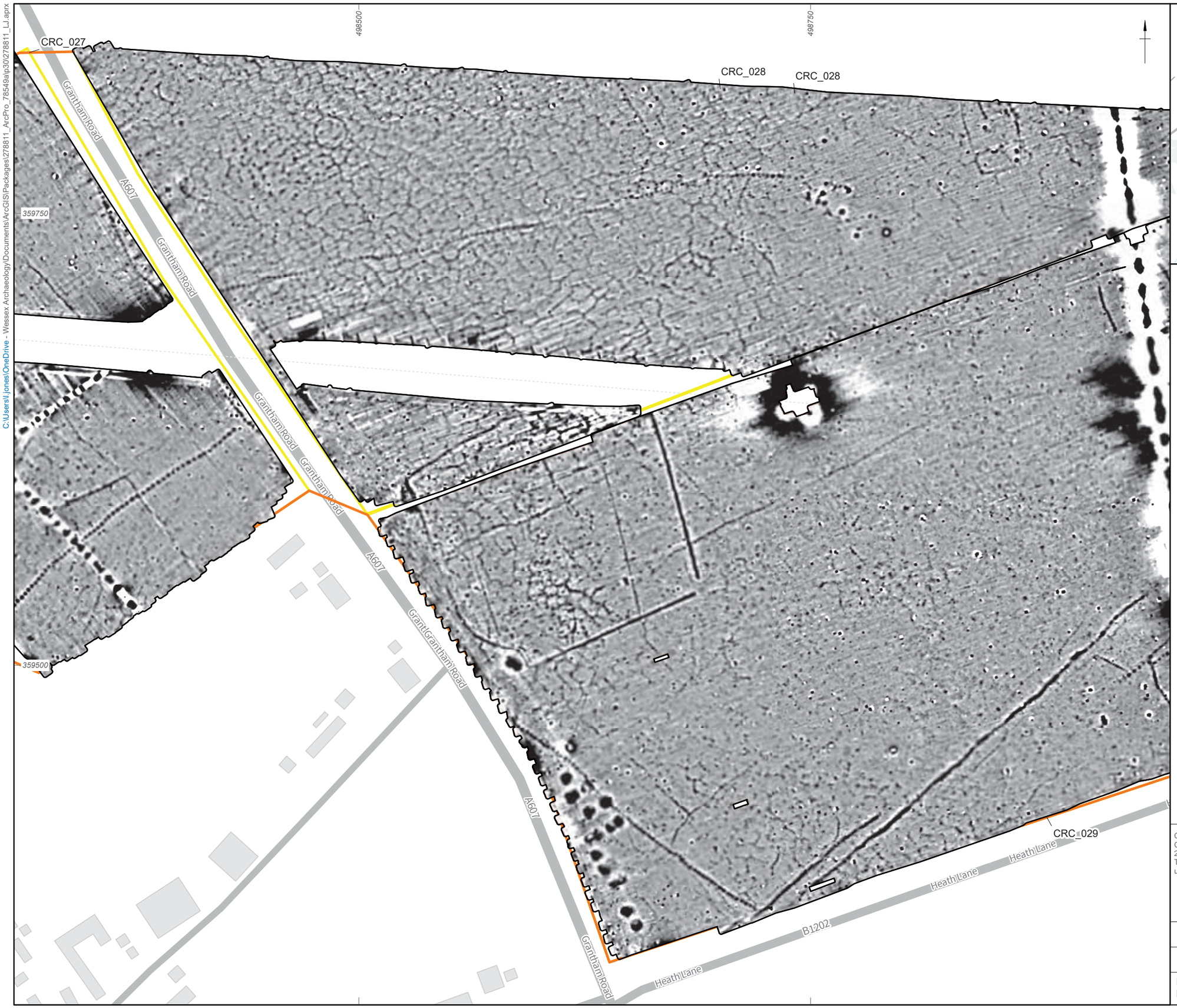
- East
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic landscape feature
- Former field boundary
- Agricultural trend
- Drain
- Ferrous
- Increased response
- Modern service
- Geology

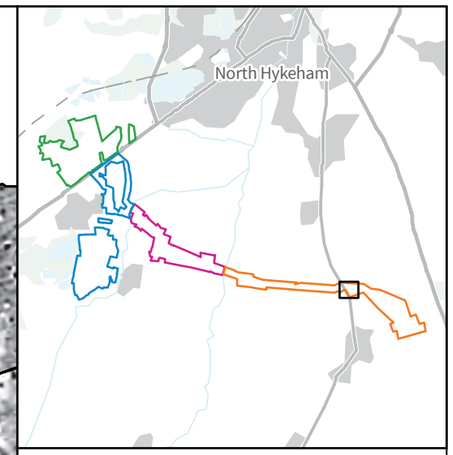
0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 131: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - East





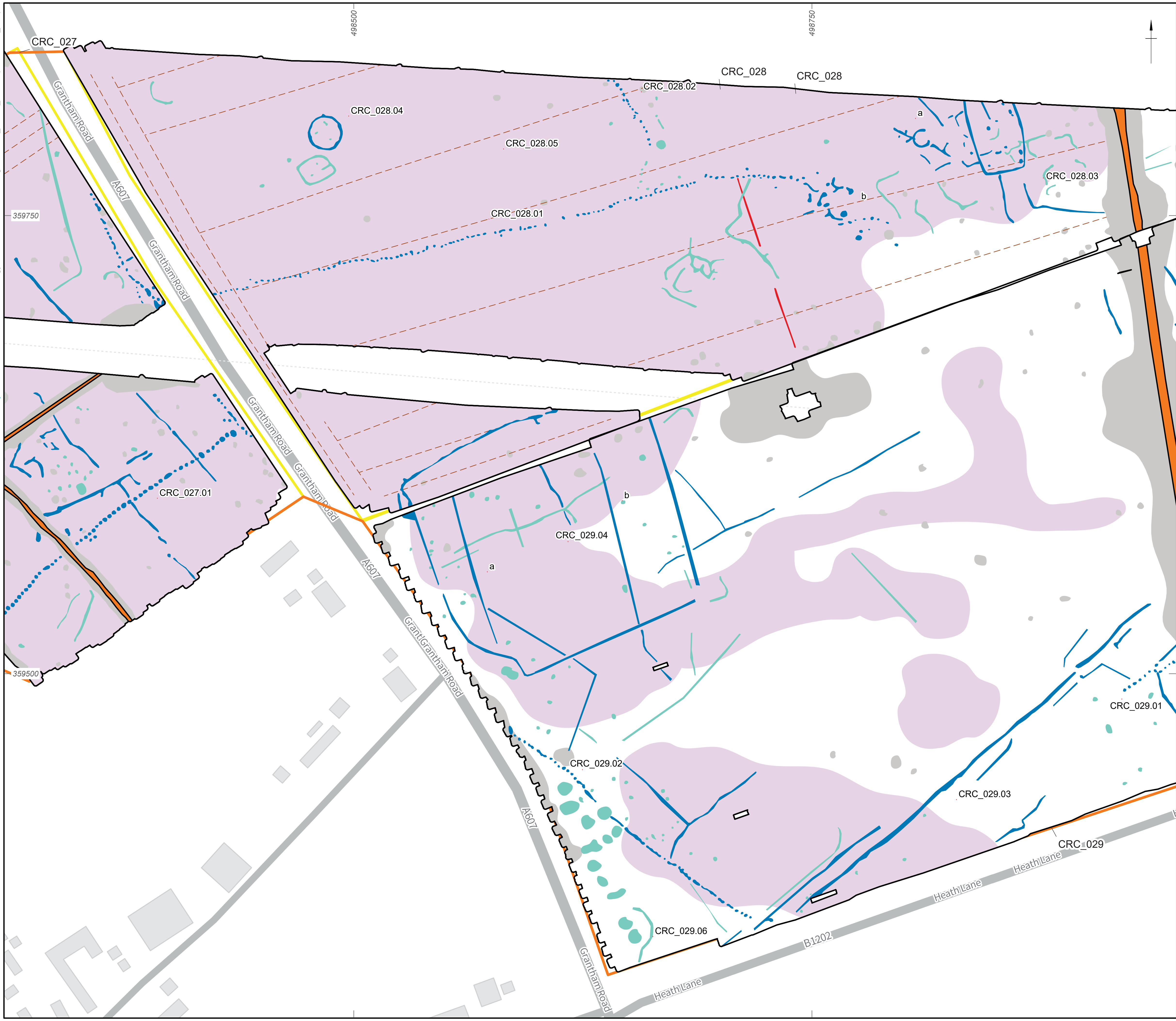
Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
East

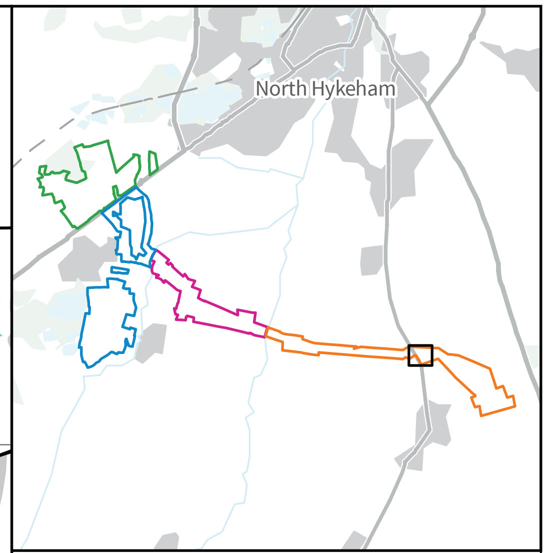
-2 nT 3 nT

0 50 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 132: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - East





Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
East
Archaeology
Possible archaeology
Former field boundary
Agricultural trend
Ferrous
Modern service
Geology

0 50 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Date: 30/04/2025	Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0

Figure 133: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - East

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

499000

499250

359750

359500

CRC_028

CRC_028

CRC_030

CRC_031

CRC_032

CRC_029

Win_001

Win_002

Heath Lane

B1202

Heath Lane

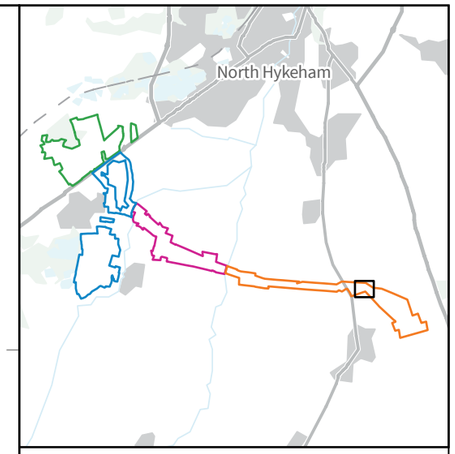
B1202

Heath Lane

Heath Lane

Heath Lane

Heath Lane



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

East

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 134: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - East

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

499000

499250

359750

359500

CRC_028

CRC_028

CRC_028.06

CRC_028.03

a

b

CRC_030

CRC_031

CRC_032

CRC_029.05

CRC_029.07

CRC_029.01

CRC_029.03

CRC_029

CRC_031.01

Win_001

Win_002

Heath Lane

B1202

North Hykeham

Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

East

Archaeology

Possible archaeology

Agricultural trend

Trend

Drain

Ferrous

Increased response

Modern service

Geology

0

50 m

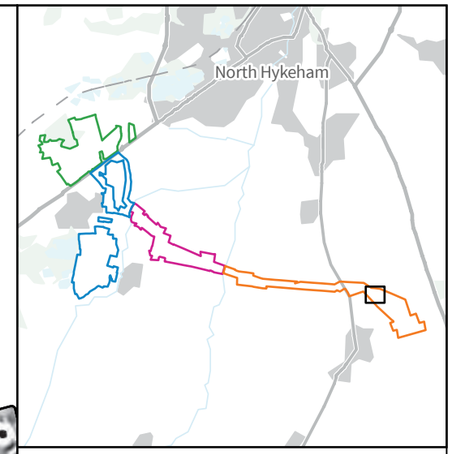
Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 135: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - East

499250
499500
499750
359500
359250

CRC_031
CRC_032
CRC_033
CRC_034
CRC_036
CRC_036
Win_001
Win_002
B1202
B1202
B1202
Heath Lane
Heath Lane
Heath Lane
Heath Lane



Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
East

-2 nT
3 nT

0
50 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 136: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - East

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549alp30\278811_LJ.aprx

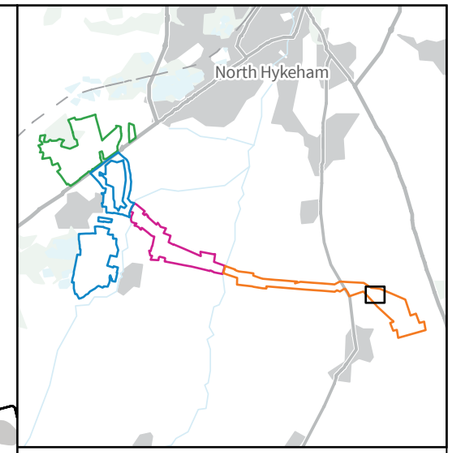
499250 499500 499750

359500 359250

CRC_031 CRC_032 CRC_033 CRC_034 CRC_036 CRC_036 CRC_036.01

Win_001 Win_001.01 Win_002 Win_002.01

B1202 Heath Lane



Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
East
Possible archaeology
Agricultural trend
Trend
Drain
Ferrous
Increased response
Modern service
Geomorphology
Geology

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 137: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - East

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

500000

500250

359500

359250

Win_002

CRC_034

CRC_035

CRC_033

CRC_036

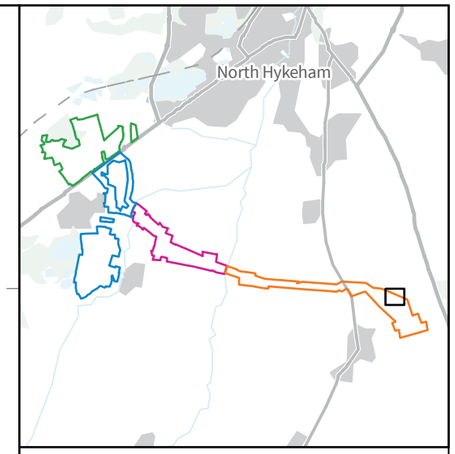
CRC_040

CRC_039

Win 008

CRC_036

CRC_038



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

East

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 138: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - East

C:\Users\j.jones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

500000

500250

359500

359250

Win_002

CRC_034

CRC_034.01

CRC_033

CRC_034.02

CRC_035

CRC_035.03

CRC_036

CRC_035.04

CRC_035.02

CRC_040

CRC_035.01

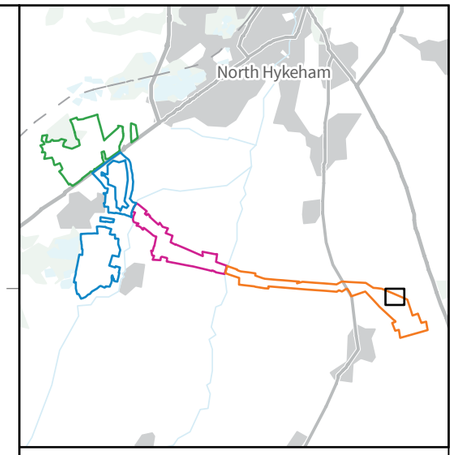
CRC_040.02

CRC_039

Win 008

CRC_036

CRC_038



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

East

Possible archaeology

Agricultural trend

Trend

Drain

Ferrous

Increased response

Modern service

Geomorphology

Geology

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 139: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - East

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549alp30\278811_LJ.aprx

499500

499750

500000

359000

358750

CRC_036

CRC_037

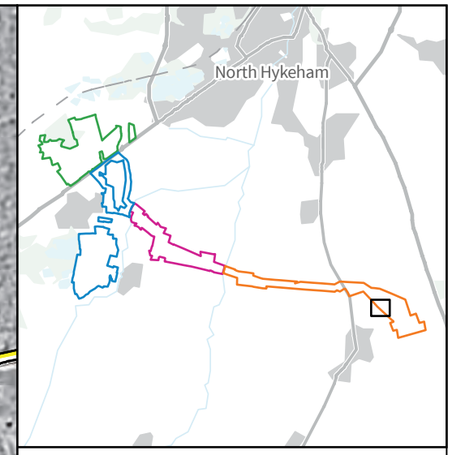
CRC_038

CRC_036

CRC_035

Win 008

CRC_039



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

East

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 140: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - East

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

499500

499750

500000

359000

358750

CRC_036

CRC_035.02

CRC_036.01

CRC_037

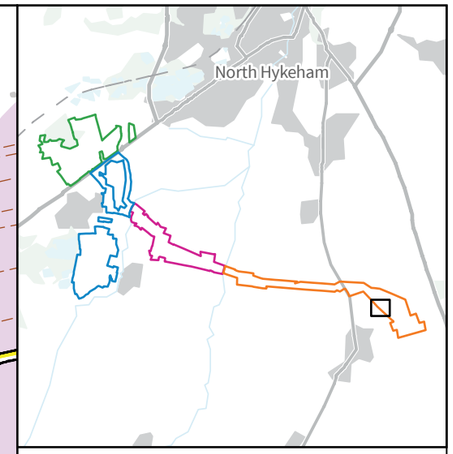
CRC_038

CRC_035

CRC_036

Win 008

CRC_039



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

East

Archaeology

Possible archaeology

Agricultural trend

Trend

Drain

Ferrous

Increased response

Geomorphology

Geology

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

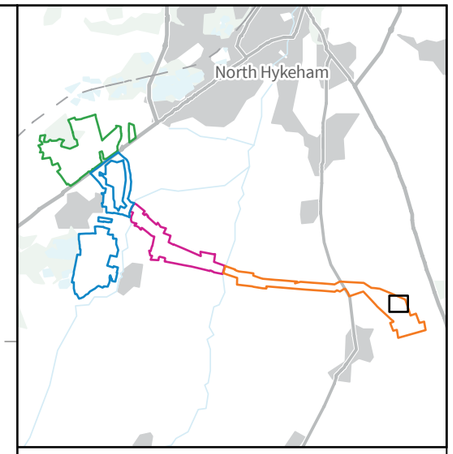
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 141: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - East

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

CRC_034
CRC_035
CRC_040
CRC_039
Win 008

500250
500500
359250
359000



Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
East

-2 nT
3 nT

0
50 m

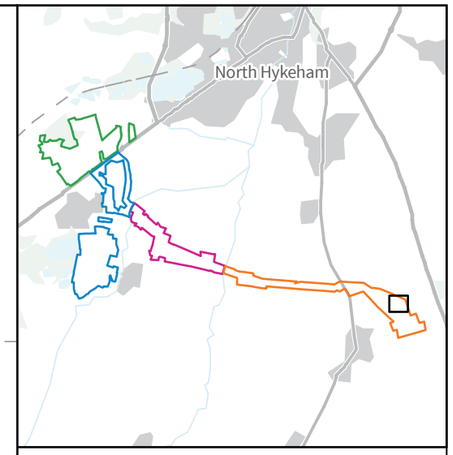
Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 142: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - East

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

CRC_034
CRC_035
CRC_035.03
CRC_035.04
CRC_035.01
CRC_040.03
CRC_040
CRC_040.02
CRC_040.04
CRC_040.06
CRC_040.01
CRC_040.07
CRC_039
Win 008

500250
500500
359250
359000



Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
East
Archaeology
Possible archaeology
Former field boundary
Agricultural trend
Trend
Drain
Ferrous
Modern service
Geomorphology
Geology

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 143: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - East

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

500000

500250

500500

358750

358500

CRC_039

CRC_040

Win 008

CRC_038

CRC_044

Green Man Rd

Win 009

Green Man Rd

Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

East

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

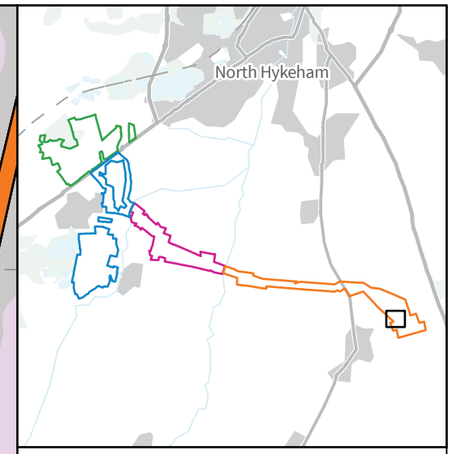
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 144: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - East

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

500000
500250
500500
358750
358500

CRC_038
CRC_039
CRC_040
Win 008
CRC_008.01
CRC_044
Win 009
Win_009.01
Win_009.02
Win_009.03
Win_009.04
GreenManRd
GreenManRd



Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
East
Archaeology
Possible archaeology
Former field boundary
Historic cultivation
Agricultural trend
Trend
Drain
Ferrous
Increased response
Modern service
Geomorphology
Geology

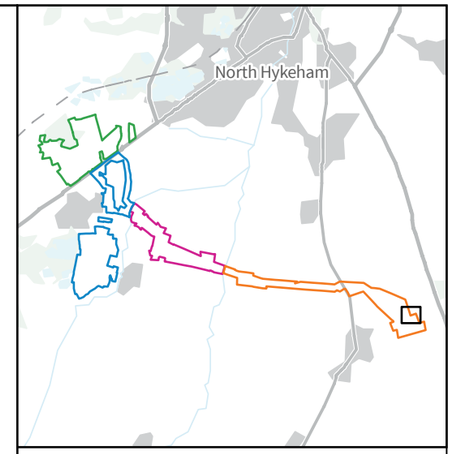
0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 145: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - East

500500
500750
501000
358750
358500

CRC_040
CRC_044
CRC_050
Win 009
Green Man Rd
Green Man Rd
Green Man Rd



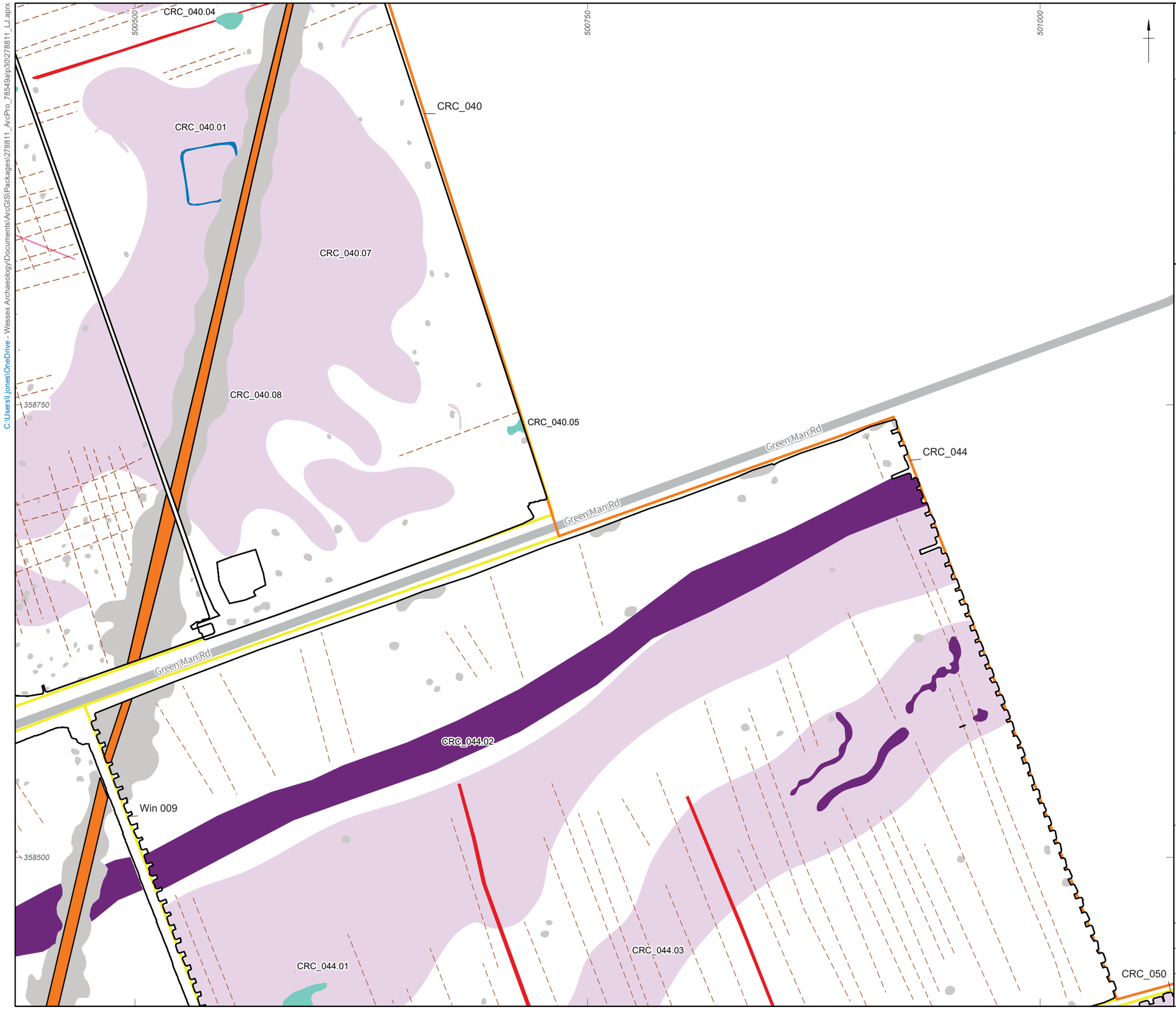
Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
East

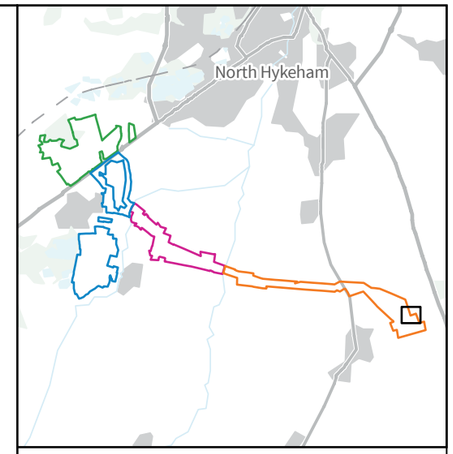
-2 nT
3 nT

0
50 m

Date: 29/04/2025	Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0

Figure 146: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - East





- Detailed survey extent
- Land Parcel

Subsection

- East
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Former field boundary
- Agricultural trend
- Trend
- Ferrous
- Modern service
- Geomorphology
- Geology

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

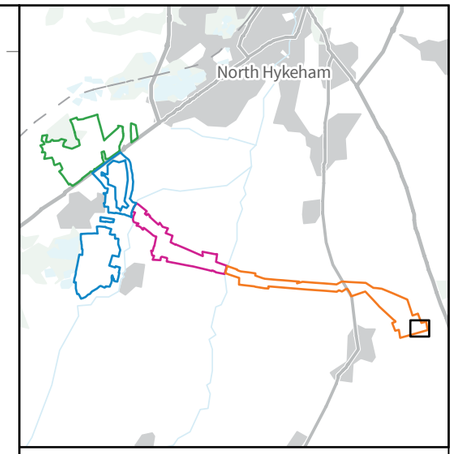
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 147: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - East

C:\Users\LJones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

358500
500750
501000
501250
358250
358000

CRC_044
CRC_050
CRC_049
CRC_048



Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
East

-2 nT
3 nT

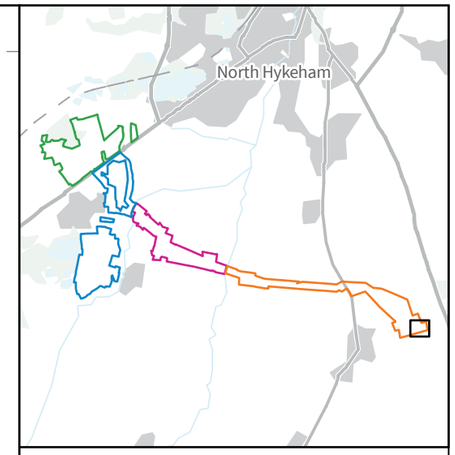
0
50 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 148: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - East

358500
500750
501000
501250
358250
358000

CRC_044.03
CRC_044
CRC_050.03
CRC_050
CRC_050.02
CRC_050.04
CRC_049.02
CRC_049.04
CRC_050.01
CRC_049.03
CRC_049.01
CRC_049
CRC_048



Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
East
Possible archaeology
Former field boundary
Historic cultivation
Agricultural trend
Drain
Ferrous
Geology

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 149: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - East

500250

500500

358250

CRC_044

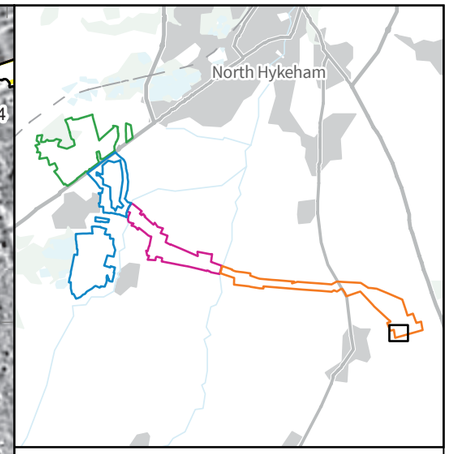
Win 009

CRC_046

CRC_048

CRC_047

358000



Detailed survey extent

Land Parcel

Subsection

East

-2 nT

3 nT

0

50 m

Date: 29/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 150: Magnetic gradiometer greyscale plots - East

C:\Users\ljones\OneDrive - Wessex Archaeology\Documents\ArcGIS\Packages\278811_ArcPro_78549a\p30\278811_LJ.aprx

500250

500500

358250

358000

Win 009

CRC_046.01

CRC_046

CRC_046.02

CRC_046.03

CRC_047.01

CRC_047.02

CRC_047.03

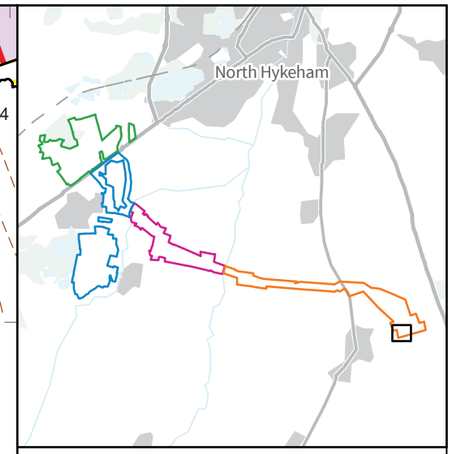
CRC_047

CRC_048

CRC_049

CRC_044

CRC_049.03



Detailed survey extent
Land Parcel
Subsection
East
Archaeology
Possible archaeology
Historic landscape feature
Former field boundary
Agricultural trend
Drain
Ferrous
Modern service
Geomorphology
Geology

0 50 m

Date: 30/04/2025 | Created by: LJ

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 151: Magnetic gradiometer interpretation - East

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