

- 5.2.7 Further findspots of pottery were also discovered during various field walking programmes of the fenlands (Asset 31, 32, 34, 35, 45 and 46) with concentrations located c.600m to the northeast of the Site (Assets 31 and 32), c.800m to 1km southwest of the Site (Assets 34-35), c.440m north of the Site (Asset 45) and c.70m west of the Site (Asset 46). The medieval findspots also include chance finds of medieval pottery found during gardening (Asset 24), located c.450m northeast of the Site, a medieval coin found in 1982 (Asset 58), located c.490m northeast of the Site, a medieval coin found in 1983 (Asset 59), located c.740m east of the Site, and of four medieval bricks found in 2010 (Asset 52), located c.970m west of the Site. As with some of the Roman findspots discussed previously the HER does not detail that these finds were associated with a roddon in their description, but both their proximity to other features and LiDAR analysis (Figures 8-13) indicates that they likely were.
- 5.2.7 The HER also records that excavated medieval features including ditches and pits (Asset 47) that were discovered during the stripping of Wisbech Road in 1983, c.520m to the west of the Site, and that medieval pottery (Asset 51) was discovered during excavations for a house extension in 2007, c.920m to the west of the Site.
- 5.2.8 The remaining medieval heritage assets identified within the Study Area include the former site of a medieval manor called Popenhoe (Asset 22), located c.880m southwest of the Site, and the possible former site (there is some discussion about the accuracy of the HERs given location) of St James' medieval chapel (Asset 56), which was washed away in floods, located c.700m to the southeast of the Site. They also include the Grade I Listed Church of All Saints, in Walsoken (Asset 5), which is located c.1.75km to the west of the Site. The Church is described in its listing description as retaining some architectural features which date to the 12<sup>th</sup> (Nave and Chancel) and 13<sup>th</sup> (west tower) centuries with further alterations and modifications in the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1171765>). The Grade II Listed Cross base located 3m south of the Church (Asset 3) is described in its listing description as being medieval in date, though no century for its original construction is noted (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1077673>).
- 5.2.9 It seems likely that the Site was located within pastoral farmland (with a smaller possibility of some arable fields) throughout the early medieval and medieval periods. Although the only evidence for medieval activity within the Site is some findspots of medieval pottery scatters it seems likely that some of the later post-medieval drainage features and droveways had medieval precursors. Overall it is assessed that there is a Medium potential for early medieval and medieval remains within the Site, most likely related to agricultural activities in the form of former field boundaries.

### 5.3 Post-medieval (AD 1540-1900)

- 5.3.1 Early pre-Ordnance survey maps of the Site tend to be schematic and lack detail, although they give some idea of the nature of settlement in the surrounding area. A map by Hayward dating to 1610 (not illustrated) depicts the broad layout of the villages of 'Walson' (Walsoken) and 'Walton' with some of the major drainage features and droveways (illustrated as broad green areas on the map) drawn in the area. It seems likely that the main drainage ditches along Meerdyke, Cow Lake Drove and Long Lot Drove have precursors that may relate to ditches that are depicted on this map. Blaeu's map of 1662 (Figure 4) depicts both 'Walsoken' and 'Walton' with the area to their immediate east being generally annotated as 'MERS-HE' with some linear features drawn which seem likely to relate to major drainage channels. The Site appears to be within an area with no depicted features indicating that it was likely in pastoral or arable use. The only post-medieval Listed Buildings within the Study Area that would have been in existence at the time of this map's drawing were the Grade II Listed Trinity Hall (Asset 8), which was originally constructed c.1600 and the Grade II Listed Banyer Hall (Asset 9), which was constructed in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century. Neither appear to be depicted on this map.

- 5.3.2 Cary's map of 1794 (not illustrated) depicts that 'Wisbeach' (Wisbech), 'Emneth', 'Walsoken' and 'West Walton' are all situated on a north to south aligned road with an area denoted as 'Marshlands', which is subdivided by regular linear drains to their east. The Site is likely located within this area of Marshlands, but as none of the major drains is annotated it is not possible to accurately estimate its exact position. The post-medieval Listed Buildings within the Study Area that would have been in existence by the time of this map's drawing were the Grade II Listed Mill House on Fen Road (Asset 1), which was constructed in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, the Grade II Listed Old Post Office (Asset 7), which was constructed in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century and a trio of Grade II Listed memorials (Assets 4, 6 and 11) within the churchyard of the Church of All Saints that were erected between 1703 and 1767. The only feature which may be depicted on this map is a general indication of the presence of a church in Walsoken.
- 5.3.3 A map produced by Yeakell in 1819 (not illustrated) depicts the main roads running through and adjacent to the Site. The road that runs through the Site is annotated as 'Fen Dyke Drove' (now Harps Hall Road), with the southwestern boundary of the Site being formed by 'Long Lot Bank', the northwestern boundary of the Site being formed by 'Meer Dyke' and the southeastern boundary being formed by 'Old Smeeth Lode'. This map also depicts a building in the location of the Mill House on Fen Road (Asset 1) and buildings within the nearby villages of 'West Walton' and 'Walsoken'. The village of Marshland St James does not exist at the time of this map's production, with only a few isolated structures annotated as 'Jolly Farmers' and 'New Inn' located along a string of northeast to southwest and northwest to southeast lanes in the area it would later occupy.
- 5.3.4 The first maps to draw the Site in detail are tithe maps. The Site is located within an area depicted on a tithe map of the parish of West Walton, dating to 1839, with a small section of Field 2 being located within the northernmost edge of an area depicted on a tithe map of the adjoining parish of Walsoken, dated to 1843. These maps both indicate that there was substantially more subdivision of the modern day field layout in the early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century with the western part of the Site being comprised of 27 separate plots and the eastern part of the Site being comprised of 14 separate plots. The principal drainage ditches and lanes are all depicted on these tithe maps, with 'Meerdyke Lane' to the northwest of the Site, 'Long Lot Lane' to the southwest of the Site, 'Smeeth Lane' to the southeast of the Site, 'Small Banks' (now Harps Hall Road) and 'Middle Gates' (later Small Gates) all being annotated. The apportionments indicate a mixed land use with the majority being allocated for arable farming, but some plots recorded as being for pasture. Digitised versions of sketch drawings derived from the tithe maps of West Walton and Walsoken, viewed at Norfolk Archives on the 11th of May 2022 (Norfolk Archives Id No.s DE/TA/33 and DE/TA/34), which shows the individual plots are shown on Plates 45 and 46. The table below lists the occupier, field name and land use information that was noted from the relevant apportionments during the visit (not all of the plots had entries, some were illegible, and it appeared that some sections of the apportionment documents were missing).

Assessment Field Number	Plot Number (tithe map)	Landowner and occupier (where visible and legible)	Field Name	Description of Landuse
Western part of Site (Fields 1 to 4)				
2	1217 (Walsoken 1843)	James Haygarth- Owner Edward Thimpole - Occupier	Sibley Field	Arable
2	1218	Crown – Owner Thomas Walter - Occupier	Sibley Field	Arable

	(Walsoken 1843)			
2	192 to 193 (West Walton 1839)	None found	None found	None found
2	194 (West Walton 1839)	Crown – Owner Rebecca Wooton - Occupier	Sibley Field	Pasture
2	195 (West Walton 1839)	Crown – Owner Rebecca Wooton - Occupier	Common Allotment	Arable
2	196 (West Walton 1839)	Crown – Owner Edward Simpole - Occupier	Meerdyke Field	Arable
2	197 (West Walton 1839)	Crown – Owner Michael Woods - Occupier	Meerdyke Field	Pasture
2	198 (West Walton 1839)	Crown – Owner Michael Woods - Occupier	Meerdyke Field	Arable
2	199 (West Walton 1839)	John Bellamy – Owner and Occupier	Sibley Field	Arable
2	200 (West Walton 1839)	John Bellamy – Owner and Occupier	Sibley Field	Pasture
2	202 (West Walton 1839)	John Bellamy – Owner and Occupier	Common Allotment	Pasture
2	203 and 204 (West Walton 1839)	Henry Porter - Occupier	Sibley Field	Arable
1	205 (West Walton 1839)	Thomas Hubbard Senior - Occupier	Sibley Field	Pasture
1	206	None found	None found	None found

	(West Walton 1839)			
1	207 (West Walton 1839)	Michael Woods - Occupier	Common Allotment	Arable
4	245 (West Walton 1839)	John Porter - Occupier	Meerdyke Field	Arable
4	246 to 247 (West Walton 1839)	Edward Simpole - Occupier	Meerdyke Field	Arable
3 and 4	248 to 249 (West Walton 1839)	Edward Simpole - Occupier	Meerdyke Field	Arable
2	250 (West Walton 1839)	Henry Porter - Occupier	Meerdyke Field	Arable
2 and 3	251 (West Walton 1839)	John Thomas - Occupier	Meerdyke Field	Arable
<b>Eastern part of Site (Fields 5 and 6)</b>				
5	172 (West Walton 1839)	Abraham Gatling - Occupier	New Field	Pasture
5	173 (West Walton 1839)	Abraham Gatling - Occupier	New Field	Arable
5	174 (West Walton 1839)	Humphrey Watts - Occupier	New Field	Pasture
5	175 to 179 (West Walton 1839)	Humphrey Watts - Occupier	New Field	Arable
5	180 to 181 (West Walton 1839)	None found	None found	None found

6	184 to 188  (West Walton 1839)	None found	None found	None found
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- 5.3.5 By the time of the Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1886 (Figure 5) there has been some reorganisation of the field systems with the removal of some internal boundaries in both the western and eastern parts of the Site. The western part of the Site has had its number of separate fields reduced from 27 down to 16, whilst the eastern part of the Site had less reorganisation with the number of separate fields being reduced from 14 to 11. One of the fields in the eastern part of the Site, along with a small section of an adjoining field, appears to be illustrated as an orchard or plantation. This map shows that the Site was still bound to the west by 'Meer Dyke' and was bound to the south by 'Cow Lake Drove' and 'Long Lot Lane'. The Site is still split by 'Small Banks' with the short lane that was previously annotated as being 'Middle Gates' now being annotated as 'Small Gates'. The southeastern boundary of the Site is annotated as 'Bank Lode' on this map. This map also denotes buildings (Asset 64) along 'Small Drove' (now Harpers Hall Lane) which may relate to the surviving modern farm complex in the same location.
- 5.3.6 Elsewhere in the Study Area this OS map of 1886 denotes all of the Listed Buildings described above (with the exception of the of the memorials which are not separately annotated from the churchyard) as being constructed in either the medieval or earlier post-medieval periods as well as the Grade II Listed Austin House (Asset 10), that was constructed in 1841.
- 5.3.7 This OS map also depicts the locations of some of the non-designated heritage assets within the Study Area, the most prominent of these being the former route of the Lynn and Wisbech Railway Line (Asset 55), which passes the southeastern boundary of the Site, and was opened by the East Anglian Railway Company on 1<sup>st</sup> February 1848. This railway line remained in use throughout the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries before eventually being closed to freight in 1964 and closing completely by 1968. This map also depicts and annotates 'Poponhoe House' (Asset 22) which is thought to be on the site of a medieval manor house, unannotated buildings at Willow Tree Farm (Asset 53), and a former tower mill (Asset 57) at Mill House.
- 5.3.8 The HER also records post-medieval findspots within the Study area which include pottery fragments found in association with other finds on or around roddons (Assets 37, 46 and 58) as well as chance finds of post medieval pottery found during excavation works (Assets 51 and 52). The only excavated post-medieval feature recorded by the HER was a ditch (Asset 54), thought to be a former field boundary, found during trial trench excavations in 2017, located c.935m to the northeast of the Site.
- 5.3.9 The Site was within mixed pastoral and arable farmland throughout the post-medieval period. Overall it is assessed that there is a High potential for post-medieval remains within the Site in the form of former field boundaries and, potentially, areas of ridge and furrow. The potential for other types of post-medieval remains is assessed to be low.

## 5.4 Modern (AD post 1900)

- 5.4.1 The OS map of 1927 (Figure 6) shows that there have been further changes within the Site. The western part of the Site has had the number of separate fields increased from 16 to 20 with some of the newly created small rectangular fields illustrated as orchards or plantations (regularly space trees). The eastern part of the Site has had less reorganization with the number of separate fields being reduced from 11 to 10. This seems to be due to an extension to the plot of land associated with the farmyard complex on Small Drove (Asset 64). The field that was previously illustrated as an orchard or plantation is now depicted as a clear field. The only trees depicted

within the eastern part of the Site are within a narrow strip field which runs parallel to the southeastern plot boundary of the farm complex on Small Drove. This map also depicts another small complex of buildings along the opposite side of Small Drove which are annotated as '*Woodland Cottages*' (Asset 65). These buildings appear to potentially survive as part of a larger modern farming complex, though it is possible that they have been entirely replaced. Within the wider Study Area both the Grade II Listed Marshland Smeeth and Fen War Memorial (Asset 2) and the Grade II Listed Walsoken Parish War Memorial (Asset 12) would have been erected by the time these maps were surveyed but they are not depicted.

- 5.4.2 Very little change within the Site is shown on the OS until the OS maps of 1972-1979 (Figure 7) which show that there has been a significant reduction in the number of fields in parts of the Site. The western part of the Site has had internal field boundaries removed to reduce the total number of fields from 20 down to 9, with all of the previously illustrated orchards or plantations now being depicted as being within open fields. The eastern part of the Site also has seen some reorganization with the total number of fields being reduced from 10 down to 8. As with the western part of the Site there are now no illustrated areas of orchard or plantation within these fields. This map also shows that there has been further development along '*Small Drove*' and around its crossroad with '*Cow Lake Drove*' and '*Long Lot Drove*' (which is now annotated as a track). This map also depicts the route of overhead power lines and the pylon within the eastern part of the Site, running on a north northwest to south southeast alignment through the area. The short lane running partly into the western part of the Site that was previously annotated as '*Small Gates*' is now annotated as '*Blunts Drove*' on this map. The former route of the Wisbech to Lynn Railway Line is depicted on this map but would not have been active at this point. Its route partially survives to the modern day as plot boundaries.
- 5.4.3 The main changes within the Site in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century are further reductions in the field boundaries to create the surviving arrangement of four fields (Fields 1-4) in the western part of the Site and two fields (Fields 5-6) in the eastern part of the Site. It was also noted during the walkover survey that a pair of wind turbines had been erected within the area of wooded plantation plots between the eastern part of the Site and Long Lot Drove.
- 5.4.4 Overall it is assessed that there is a High potential for former modern field boundaries to survive within both the western and eastern parts of the Site and a Low potential for modern remains of any other type.

## 5.5 Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 5.5.1 The HER only records four previous schemes of investigation in the Study Area, two of which were watching briefs (Assets 62 and 63), undertaken in 2015 for the construction of the wind turbines mentioned above. No archaeologically significant deposits were encountered during these watching briefs.
- 5.5.2 The HER records a trial trench evaluation at Walton Road, Marshland St James in 2017 (Asset 66) which opened up fifteen trenches and identified a pair of post-medieval ditches and undated features that were thought likely to be paleochannels (Asset 54). The HER also records that a geophysical survey was undertaken on land to the east of the A47 in 2022 (Asset 67) but held no further details.
- 5.5.3 Historic Land Characterisation (HLC) data provided by the Norfolk HER records that the majority of the Site is located within areas of 20<sup>th</sup> century agriculture that were created by boundary loss. Field 1 is recorded as HLC Id HNF5682, Field 2 is recorded as HNF5675, Field 3 is recorded as HNF5674, Field 4 is recorded as HNF5673 and Field 5 is recorded as HNF5661. Field 6 is actually recorded by the HLC under two halves, the south-easternmost of which is recorded as HNF5638, 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosure. The northwestern part of Field 6 is recorded by the HLC as HNF5706, 20<sup>th</sup> century agriculture that was created by boundary loss.

5.5.4 A geophysical survey was undertaken by AOC Archaeology between the 5th of May 2022 and 16th of June 2022 with an area of 13ha in the northwestern of the scheme (Fields 1 and 2) unavailable for survey due to crop concerns, which will be collected and reported on at a later date.

5.5.5 The non-technical summary for the geophysical survey report states that it *'has not identified any anomalies or features of a definitive archaeological nature; however, three clusters of linear and discrete anomalies have been identified as being of possible archaeological interest in the northern part of the survey area, and a group of less clearly understood anomalies exists within the southern part of the survey area, again forming a mixture of linear and discrete groupings of positive anomalies. The survey results are dominated by strong positive curvilinear anomalies with a dendritic pattern indicative of former watercourses, in this case interpreted as a former creek and tidal flat landscape. In the southern part of the survey area, this is disrupted by broad swaths of subdued magnetic background which have been tentatively interpreted as a different phase of the paleoenvironment this time dominated by freshwater channels, which have deposited paleochannel material in these swaths (AOC, 2022, iv).*

*Historical features such as the debris associated with a former railway line and buildings have been identified within the results and corroborated by historic maps, alongside a network of former field boundaries (likely to have been in the form of open field drains); some of the 'uncertain' anomalies identified in the results are likely to be parts of the same evolving system of drains but are not depicted on available historic maps and therefore cannot be corroborated' (AOC, 2022, iv).*

5.5.6 A full copy of the geophysical survey report is being submitted alongside this HIA.

## 5.6 Aerial Photography

5.6.1 A search of the aerial photographs held by HE Archives in Swindon was undertaken as part of this assessment. A list of all the available photographs, dating between 1934 and 2005, that may include views of at least some part of the Site is provided in Section 7.4. The aerial photographs listed below were viewed at the Archives at HE, Swindon on the 16<sup>th</sup> of June 2022. Online aerial photography and analysis of LiDAR imagery has also been undertaken to supplement the assessment.

Sortie number (Vertical) (Type)	Frame number	Centre point	Date
RAF/106G/UK/1489	4479	TF 509 097	09 MAY 1946
RAF/58/1337	240	TF 506 098	11 JAN 1954
OS/66134	92	TF 495 107	04 JUN 1966
MAL/68019	33	TF 509 101	08 APR 1968
OS/68140	67	TF 511 096	30 MAY 1968
OS/68140	52	TF 501 110	30 MAY 1968
OS/89052	269	TF 505 105	27 MAR 1989
OS/95561	22	TF 509 095	19 JUN 1995

5.6.2 The aerial photographs (ap) viewed at the HE Archives in Swindon included one dated to 1946 (RAF/106G/UK/1489) which, although quite a blurry image did appear to show the irregular course of the roddon

in Fields 5 and 6 as well as further parallel linear features in Field 6 that may be evidence for ridge and furrow. This ap also clearly shows the areas of plantation adjacent to Fields 5 and 6 (that for the most part survive to the present day) as well as a rectangular plantation within the eastern part of Field 5, which interestingly is depicted on the OS map of 1866 (Figure 5) but is not depicted on any of the later OS maps. The ap dated to 1954 (RAF/58/1337) was quite blurry and obscured, possibly taken on a cloudy day, so details within the Site were harder to make out. The roddons within Fields 5 and 6 were barely visible as faint features and the plantation towards the eastern end of Field 5 was still present. An ap dated to 1966 (OS/66134) that was also quite blurry was the earliest viewed ap which covered the area of Fields 1-4. No cropmarks, beyond linear trends relating to ploughing regimes, were noted within this ap. A series of aps dated to 1968 (MAL/68019 and OS/68140 Frames 67 and 52) covered most parts of the Site. The only features noted in the western part of the Site (Fields 1-4) were further linear marks associated with ploughing regimes, with the layout of the fields in the area being identical to that depicted on the OS map of 1972-1979 (Figure 7). The eastern part of the Site (Fields 5 and 6) was observed to contain large, faint, irregular features that appear to correspond with the roddons identified in the LiDAR data. One of these cropmarks, which appears to be quite linear, runs on a roughly northwest to southeast alignment through Fields 5 and 6 and may be part of the area of cropmarks within the Site that were identified in the HER data (Asset 14). These aps also appear to show that the plantation that was formerly located within the eastern part of Field 5 is now no longer present. The ap dated to 1989 (OS/89052) depicts the entire Site with the clearest features being the roddons and cropmarks (Asset 14) located within Fields 5 and 6. The westernmost fields (Fields 1-4) have had some slight reorganisation (as detailed in the discussion above) but no cropmarks were noted. An aerial photograph dated to 1995 (OS/95561) appears to show that the modern ploughing regimes within the eastern part of the Site (Fields 5 and 6) has heavily obscured the roddon and other potential associated cropmark features.

5.6.3 The National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP), Britain from Above and HE websites were all accessed on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of June 2022. None of these websites held any digitised photographs of the Site.

## 5.7 LiDAR

5.7.1 A LiDAR dataset that was produced by the National LiDAR Programme in 2021 (ALS 2021), covers 100% of the Study Area. This was used to produce a 1m spatial resolution Digital Surface Model (DSM) and Digital Terrain Model (DTM). These were subsequently improved by implementing different visualisation techniques using the software Relief Visualization Toolbox 2.2.1 and SAGA GIS. These visualisation techniques (Hesse, R. 2010, Kokalj, Ž., K. Zakšek and K. Oštir. 2011, Doneus, M. 2013 and Kokalj, Ž., & Hesse, R. 2017) include;

- Analytical Hillshading (x16),
- Sky View Factor (SVF),
- Visualisation for Archaeological Topography (VAT),
- Simple Local Relief model (SLRM) and,
- Laplacian Filter and VAT & Analytical Hillshading (x16)

5.7.2 The most prominent features noted within the processed LiDAR data were slightly elevated features, which look like meandering watercourses in plan, that are almost certainly roddons (Figures 8-13). The LiDAR data picked up one in the northwestern half of the western part of the Site (Figures 9 and 12) which ran on a broadly northeast to southwest alignment through the fields (and was perceptible during the walkover survey). It also picked up another much broader roddon running on a northeast to southwest alignment through the centre of the eastern part of the Site (and extending for several kilometres beyond it along a broadly north to south alignment) which appeared to have several smaller and thinner subsidiary channels running off of it (Figures 10 and 13). These



smaller channel ran on a northwest to southeast alignment off of the main channel into the northern half of the eastern part of the Site. The channels that ran eastwards and southeastwards from the main channel were far more substantial and extended beyond the Site boundary to link with a major northeast to southwest aligned roddon that the settlement of Marshlands St James is located upon (Figures 8 and 11). Subtler features, like former field boundaries, were also visible within the LiDAR data, especially in the western part of the Site (Figure 9 and 10), as well as some slight indications of ridge and furrow to the south of the Site (Figures 10 and 13). The former route of the Wisbech to Lynn Railway Line is clearly visible in the LiDAR data (Figures 8 and 11).

- 5.7.3 The presence of roddons had been discussed with reference to the HER data above and the LiDAR data has confirmed their presence, locations and extents within the Site. These features have been the focus of settlement activity within the marshlands from at least as early as the Roman period onwards and are, therefore, assessed as having a higher potential for surviving significant archaeological remains than the surrounding, lower lying areas.

## 5.8 Site Walkover

- 5.8.1 The Site was visited on the 10<sup>th</sup> of May 2022, on a bright and dry day. The Site is comprised of two parcels of land, a western parcel and an eastern parcel. The western parcel of land is currently comprised of four fields whilst the eastern parcel is comprised of two fields. These fields have been assigned numbers (Field numbers 1-6), to aid with the following descriptive sections, that are illustrated on Plates 1 and 2.
- 5.8.2 Field 1 is bound on its northeastern side by a grass trackway and ditch (Plate 3), on its southeastern side by a short wooden fence and grass paddock (Plate 4), on its northwestern side (its boundary with Fields 3 and 4) by a grass verge and overgrown ditch (Plate 5) and on its southwestern side (its boundary with Field 2) by a grass verge and overgrown ditch containing a mature hedgerow in its southern portion (Plate 6). The field was observed to be relatively flat and had been recently ploughed in preparation for seeding. The field was crossed by an overhead line, running on a northeast to southwest alignment, supported by regularly spaced wooden telegraph poles. No archaeological features were noted within the bounds of Field 1 but small quantities of post-medieval to modern ceramic building materials (cbm) fragments were noted within the ploughsoil.
- 5.8.3 Field 2 is bound on its northeastern side (its boundary with Fields 1 and 3) by a grass verge and overgrown ditch containing a mature hedgerow in its southern portion (Plate 6), a grass verge and overgrown ditch with an L-shape in plan in its central section (Plate 7) and a grass verge in its northern section (Plate 8). The field is bound on its southeastern side by a grass verge, mature trees and hedgerows along the eastern section (Plate 9) and a short wooden fence (in places overgrown) forming the boundary to a paddock and separate complex of farm buildings in its southwestern corner (Plate 10). Its long southwestern boundary is formed by a grass verge, large drainage ditch and road, 'Cow Lake Drove' (Plates 11 and 12). Its northwestern boundary is also formed by a grass verge, large drainage ditch and road, 'Meer Dyke Lane' (Plate 13). The field was observed to be relatively flat and had been recently ploughed in preparation for seeding. There was a slightly raised area towards its northwestern boundary which extended into the adjacent Fields 3 and 4 (Plate 13). This raised area is visible in the LiDAR data as an irregularly shaped slightly curvilinear trend (Figure 9), running on a roughly northeast to southwest alignment, that seems likely to be of natural origin. The field was crossed by a continuation of the overhead line running on a northeast to southwest alignment that crossed Field 1. An area of Roman and medieval pottery (Asset 13) is noted by the HER at the northwestern end of Field 2, but no archaeological features were noted within its bounds during the survey, other than small quantities of post-medieval to modern cbm fragments that were, again, noted within the ploughsoil.
- 5.8.4 Field 3 is bound on its southwestern side (its boundary with Field 2) by a grass verge and overgrown ditch which is L-shape in plan in its southern section (Plate 7) and a grass verge in its northern section (Plate 8). It is bound on