



BEACON FEN ENERGY PARK

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Appendix 8.7 Written Scheme of Investigation for Geophysical Survey of the Cable and Access Routes
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WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

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WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

PREPARED BY:

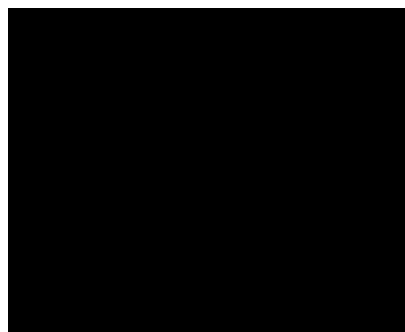


Principal Heritage Consultant

REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY:



Technical Director



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ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE
ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY
INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES
LAND AND PROPERTY
MINING AND MINERAL PROCESSING
MINERAL ESTATES
WASTE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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DRAWINGS

TITLE

ST19595-208	Areas to be subject to Geophysical Survey – Cable Route
ST19595-209	Areas to be subject to Geophysical Survey – Access Route

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA), a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), has been commissioned by Beacon Fen Energy Park Ltd (hereafter referred to as 'the Client') to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological evaluation by geophysical survey.
- 1.1.2 Development proposals comprise the installation of a bespoke access road for the duration of the construction period and the installation of the cable to join the main Site to the Bicker Fen Substation. The area to be subject to the geophysical cable comprises the bespoke Access Route and the Cable Route. These elements extend from the main Site which was subject to geophysical survey in 2023.
- 1.1.3 The proposed development constitutes a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) under The Planning Act (2008) which requires a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to be submitted to the Secretary of State (SoS).
- 1.1.4 Geophysical survey evaluation is intended to provide information to assist in determining the presence or absence of archaeology within the Site in order to inform on the following as part of the development of the DCO application:
- The archaeological potential of the Site; and
 - The layout of the proposed development.
- 1.1.5 This document sets out the initial archaeological response to the proposed development and is intended to provide an introduction to the scheme, an initial, high-level archaeological background, regional research agenda as well as setting out the overarching procedures and standards for the geophysical survey evaluation of the Site.
- 1.1.6 This WSI conforms to guidelines and standards laid down in the following documents:
- *Standard and guidance for field evaluation*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIfA 2023).
 - *Archaeological field evaluation is a programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which seeks to determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts. It may form a single or final phase of work within a defined area or site on land, in an inter-tidal zone or under water. These will satisfy the stated aims on the project and comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA.*

- *Standard and guidance for geophysical survey*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (ClfA 2020a).
 - *An archaeological geophysical survey will determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the nature of the detectable archaeological resource within a specified area using appropriate methods and practices. These will satisfy the stated aims on the project and comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of ClfA.*
- *Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (ClfA 2020b).
 - *Collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (hereafter finds work) will result in an ordered, stable, accessible archive using appropriate methods and practices. Finds work will result in report(s) intended for dissemination. The methods and practices employed must satisfy the stated aims of any project of which finds work comprises all or part, and comply with the Code of conduct, and other relevant regulations of ClfA.*
- *Management of Archaeological Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*, Historic England: London (HE 2015).

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Location and Geological Context

Cable Route

- 2.1.1 The Cable Route (CR) corridor comprises agricultural land with some highways interspersed throughout. The CR runs from the north-west to the south-east in an approximate 'S' formation. The northern most point lies at National Grid Reference (NGR) TF 15370, 47122 with the southernmost point finishing at NGR TF 198888 337771.
- 2.1.2 The CR lies on two bedrock geologies these comprise West Walton Formation and the Oxford Clay Formation; the CR moves between the two geologies dependant on its position within the landscape. West Walton Formation is formed of mudstone and siltstone. Oxford Clay formation comprises of mudstone. These bedrocks are sedimentary bedrocks formed during the Jurassic period (BGS 2024).
- 2.1.3 There are multiple Superficial Geologies along the CR these were formed during the quaternary period and are sedimentary deposits (BGS 2024). These comprise of:
- Till Mid Pleistocene (diamicton);
 - Sleaford Sand and Gravel (sand and gravel);
 - Glaciofluvial Ice Contact Deposits Mid Pleistocene (sand and gravel);
 - Glaciofluvial Sheet Deposits, Mid Pleistocene (sand and gravel);
 - Tidal flat Deposits 1 (clay and silt);
 - Tidal Flat Deposits (clay and silt); and
 - Superficial Deposits (sand and gravel).

Access Route

- 2.1.4 The Access Route (AR) corridor comprises agricultural land on a north-east south-west linear alignment across agricultural land. The north-eastern most point lies at NGR TF 13392, 47123 with the south-western point lying at TF 11406, 45051.
- 2.1.5 The AR exclusively lies on the Oxford Clay Formation bedrock which as aforementioned is a sedimentary bedrock formed in the Jurassic Period.
- 2.1.6 When considering the superficial deposits the AR largely lies on Till, Mid Pleistocene (diamicton), a small portion lies on Glaciofluvial deposits, Mid Pleistocene (sand and gravel); the south-westernmost extent lies on the Sleaford Sand and Gravel (sand and gravel). These bedrocks are sedimentary superficial deposits formed during the Quaternary Period (BGS 2024).

2.2 Summary Historical and Archaeological Background

Cable Route

2.2.1 There are no designated of an archaeological nature which fall within the cable route boundary. The 22 non-designated archaeological assets which fall within the cable route boundary are as follows:

- Possible Neolithic and/or Bronze Age finds east of Heckington (HER MLI88023);
- Neolithic flint scraper found on land at Bicker Fen (HER MLI87509);
- Possible Bronze Age pottery (HER MLI88067);
- Three flint implements (HER MLI88051);
- Car Dyke Canal (HER MLI60706);
- Roman pottery and building debris (HER MLI84684);
- Roman finds (HER MLI88052, 88047, 87942, 88068 and 88069);
- Romano-British tile (HER MLI87936);
- Pottery scatter (HER MLI87646);
- Medieval pottery scatter to the north of the railway (HER MLI89908);
- Cropmarks pit-like features and maculae, Heckington Fen (HER MLI90709);
- Cropmarks, Bicker (HER MLI12525);
- Post-Medieval Flood Defence Ditches, Bicker Fen (HER MLI88023);
- Duckhall Farm, Bicker (HER MLI116642);
- Caterplot Farm, Heckington (HER MLI21975);
- One unnamed farmstead, Great Hale (HER MLI121999); and
- Holthills Farm, Swineshead (HER MLI122410).

Prehistoric (Bronze Age and earlier)

2.2.2 Evidence for the prehistoric period, within the Cable Route comprise possible Neolithic/Bronze Age finds recovered during fieldwalking in 1979. These finds included flint scrapers and Bronze Age pottery (HER MLI88023 and MLI88067). An archaeological excavation prior to the construction of the Bicker Fen substation identified a large Neolithic discoidal flint scraper near to a geotechnical borehole (HER MLI87509). These finds suggest possible transient activity within the Cable Route.

2.2.3 The nearby scheduled monument of a prehistoric settlement site '600m east of Holme House, Heckington' (NHLE 1004927) indicates settlement activity within the vicinity of the CR. A large mound is located to the immediate west of this settlement (HER MLI87890); this is also dated to the prehistoric period. These features are located

c.680m east of the Cable Route and suggest prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the Cable Route.

2.2.4 Within the 2km study area there are several finds of prehistoric date. These finds comprise flints, pottery, burials, and further possible settlements. The finds appear to be located around the northern half of the route and the southern extent. In regard to the Neolithic this is represented through stone finds, both flint and stone axes within the area. These are largely located east of Heckington. Similar to the Neolithic, the Bronze Age has finds in a similar area which comprise pottery, a spearhead, seal ring and flints. This concentration for finds to the east of Heckington may be due to a programme of regular fieldwalking during the 1970's. These suggest a level of transient activity across the area.

2.2.5 There is considered to be **low to moderate** potential for Prehistoric activity. This may be in the form of transient activity through sporadic finds.

Iron Age and Romano-British

2.2.6 The Iron Age is represented by several finds and some cropmark enclosures. This period can be evidenced through pottery and scored ware found near to Heckington (HER MLI88029, 88049, 88094). The transitional period from the Iron Age to the Romano-British often observes several archaeological remains spanning both periods. Cropmark enclosures are found 475m south of the cable route (HER MLI89968). These were identified through aerial photography, and the enclosures appear to be contained within a larger enclosure; it has been theorised these may be of Iron Age or Roman date representing a settlement or field system.

2.2.7 There are several further possible settlements within 2km of the cable route; these are all within the southern extent of the route. The settlements were all identified through aerial imagery as cropmarks and have not been subject to intrusive archaeological works as such they are attributed to both the Iron Age and Roman periods. Further settlement activity can be seen at the site of a probable farmstead located 830m east of the Site. The activity was identified through aerial imagery with cropmark ditches, enclosures and field systems being identified. These suggest an increase in overall settlement activity within the area.

2.2.8 The Roman period is represented through a large increase in non-designated heritage assets. The key sites of occupation/settlement within the area include a farmstead, the Scheduled Roman Saltern Site, the Car Dyke, a villa site, and building material. The farmstead is located to the immediate east of the cable route; therefore, there may be field systems associated with this feature which cross into the cable route. It should

be noted there is a large number of Romano-British finds within the vicinity of this farmstead including tile and brick thus suggesting occupation or buildings within the cable route corridor. The presence of the Scheduled Roman Saltern (NHLE 1004962) and a second non-designated saltern (HER MLI87653) demonstrates industrious activity within the vicinity of the Site. These assets are not located within close proximity of each other and therefore suggest separate industrious activity. The Car Dyke is thought to be a Roman Canal which shows the requirement for transportation and industrious response.

- 2.2.9 Other finds pertaining to this period include pottery, finds, querns, brooch, tiles and building tile kilns. The tile kilns, like the aforementioned salterns suggest industrious activity. Cobham Hall marks the location of a possible Roman Villa (HER MLI60867). The villa site has been identified as an earthwork in the field and a large number of Romano-British finds. This is located to the south of Heckington.
- 2.2.10 The Iron Age period is considered to have **low** potential for remains within the cable route; any remains are likely to be findspots or late Iron Age remains disturbed by the Romano-British period. There is **high** potential for remains of Romano-British date; there is potential for the remains to be of occupation origin (especially evidenced east of Heckington) and of transient nature.

Early Medieval

- 2.2.11 The Early Medieval period is largely represented through settlements being established across the landscape. Early Saxon pottery was found at the aforementioned Roman village thus suggesting a continuation of activity during the transition into the Early Medieval period. The Anglo-Saxon Trading Centre (HER MLI11639) is partially located within the cable route. The Site was in use prior to the 7th century as signified by several coins; in some texts it has been deemed an important site (Green 2012). The activity has been further highlighted through metal-detecting which resulted in one of the largest Anglo-Saxon finds to date. It is thought the Site was used to export slaves and high value merchandise to the continent. An early Anglo-Saxon burial (HER MLI99381) was found within the area depicted as the trading centre. The burial was isolated and depicted a male, not of high status but important enough to have an organised burial. This furthers the potential for the area to hold some occupation/industrious activity.
- 2.2.12 There is **moderate** potential for remains of Early Medieval period. There is particular potential for transient evidence or features associated with occupation (i.e. field systems) within the cable route. The presence of the Anglo-Saxon Trading Centre and

numerous settlements suggests there would have been regular movement within the landscape.

Medieval

- 2.2.13 The medieval period saw the further settlement of Garwick becoming established. The period is largely represented through ridge and furrow thus suggesting the land was in agricultural use rather than occupation; it is likely the agricultural practices extended from the settlements established during the early medieval period.
- 2.2.14 Winkhill Manor House (HER MLI60281) is found 770m west of the Cable Route; the manor house is thought to have medieval origins as a moated Site. The land is thought to have been managed as a farm from the 11th/12th centuries. Further evidence of occupation, for this period, is seen through Tutty Hill Moated Site (HER MLI60280) which is recorded as destroyed. The moated site was located 1.4km west of the cable route and to the immediate south of Heckington, a village with medieval origins.
- 2.2.15 The medieval period is also represented by a large number of pottery scatters; one of which is located within the Site. The pottery is largely located within the vicinity of Heckington Fen and therefore likely associated with activity at this settlement. Findspots of this period are common place in the HER and include a penny, buckle and mirror alongside pottery.
- 2.2.16 There is **moderate** potential for the remains medieval period however these are likely to be remains of medieval field systems and/or spot finds of a transient nature rather than remains of occupation.

Post Medieval

- 2.2.17 The post medieval period is largely represented through farmsteads some of which are located within the cable route boundary. The number of farmsteads is in line with the Eastern Fens Character Zone which is described as characteristically containing isolated farmsteads.
- 2.2.18 There are also areas of parkland and a hall within the area, these designed landscapes are located outside of the cable route within the study area thus suggesting people of status and wealth resided in the area. Other remains within the cable route include flood defences (HER MLI90071), a common and unsurprising feature in a fenland landscape. The flood defences were found in 2006 during a watching brief; a series of post-medieval ditches and gullies were identified which appeared to predate the existing drainage dyke which was probably constructed in the 18th century during a period of landscape enclosure. Further ditches and gullies are located beyond the

cable route boundary and may indicate similar features or field systems within the area.

- 2.2.19 Within the wider landscape the post medieval period is represented through several features including a smithy, parkland, halls, cottage and coins / tokens. Considering the evidence, the potential for the post medieval archaeological remains is thought to be **high**. The evidence may be in the form of occupation through demolished farmsteads and/or ancillary agricultural remains.

Modern

- 2.2.20 There are no modern archaeological remains detailed in the HER within the cable route. The only modern feature of archaeological potential within the wider vicinity is an aircraft site (HER MLI125553). In August 1943 a Miles Master Mk II trainer aircraft crashed killing the pilot. This is an isolated crash site 655m south of the cable route.
- 2.2.21 The cable route corridor is largely under agricultural use although the southern extent includes the Bicker Fen Substation. There is **high** potential for remains of modern origin however these remains are likely to be of negligible/low significance and likely comprise agricultural remains.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Geophysical Survey

3.1.1 The purpose of the archaeological evaluation by geophysical survey is to investigate the below-ground archaeological potential of the Site.

3.1.2 The general aims of the archaeological evaluation by geophysical survey is to:

- Determine the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains within the Site;
- Inform the layout of the proposed development;
- Determine the requirement for and location of any further investigations and/or mitigation that may be required;
- Disseminate the results of the fieldwork through an appropriate level of recording and reporting.

4 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

4.1.1 The geophysical survey will be undertaken by Magnitude Surveys (MS), a Registered Organisation of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and a corporate member of ISAP (International Society for Archaeological Prospection). The following methodology has been provided by Magnitude Surveys.

4.1.2 MS have developed a bespoke geophysical system whereby data is live-streamed from the field back to the office while fieldwork is ongoing. This allows for data to be regularly monitored not only in the field, but by managers in a controlled office environment. Coverage gaps or small errors within the data can be quickly identified and rectified, improving quality control of field survey. The live data streaming allows MS to provide processed data to the client at regular intervals, allowing all parties to be informed of the field survey's progress. Should it become apparent that the survey is being compromised by local conditions, such as the spreading of green waste, this will be reported back to the client and a mitigation strategy can be devised if necessary.

4.2 Data Collection

4.2.1 Magnetometer surveys are generally the most cost effective and suitable geophysical technique for the detection of archaeology in England. Therefore, a magnetometer survey should be the preferred geophysical technique unless its use is precluded by any specific survey objectives or the site environment. For this site, no factors precluded the recommendation of a standard magnetometer survey.

4.2.2 For this reason, geophysical survey will comprise the magnetic method as described in the following table.

Method	Instrument	Traverse Interval	Sample Interval
Magnetic	Bartington Instruments Grade-13 Digital Three Axis Gradiometer	1m	200 Hz reprojected to 0.125m

4.2.3 MS employs a modular cart system, which can easily be configured to be towed by quad, pulled by hand, or carried depending on what is most suitable for the site configuration and conditions. The system can be hand-carried so that survey can be undertaken should conditions preclude survey with the wheels. The hand carried system retains all of the advantages of a cart system because it is still GNSS positioned, and the sensors are maintained at a consistent height.

- 4.2.4 Magnetic data will be collected using MS' bespoke, hand-pulled/quad-towed cart system OR hand-carried GNSS-positioned system. MS' cart OR hand-carried system will be comprised of Bartington Instruments Grad 13 Digital Three-Axis Gradiometers. Positional referencing will be through a multi-channel, multi-constellation GNSS Smart Antenna RTK GPS outputting in NMEA mode to ensure high positional accuracy of collected measurements. The RTK GPS is accurate to 0.008m + 1ppm in the horizontal and 0.015m + 1ppm in the vertical.
- 4.2.5 Magnetic and GPS data will be stored on an SD card within MS' bespoke datalogger. The datalogger is continuously synced, via an in-field Wi-Fi unit, to servers within MS' offices. This allows data collection, processing and visualisation to be monitored in real time as fieldwork is ongoing.
- 4.2.6 A navigation system integrated with the RTK GPS will be used to guide the surveyor, whether the system is being quad towed, hand pulled or carried. Where possible, allowing for terrain, crops and obstacles, data will be collected by traversing the survey area along the longest possible lines, ensuring efficient collection and processing.

4.3 Data Processing

- 4.3.1 Magnetic data will be processed in bespoke in-house software produced by MS. Processing steps conform the EACa nd Historic England guidelines for 'minimally enhanced data' (see Section 3.8 in Schmidt *et al*, 2015:33 and Section IV.2 in David *et al* 2008:11). Data plots contained within the report also confirm to these guidelines.

Senior Calibration – The sensors will be calibrated using a bespoke in-house algorithm which conforms to Olsen *et al* (2003).

Zero Median Traverse – The median of each sensor traverse will be calculated within a specified range and subtracted from the collected data. This removes striping effects caused by small variation in sensor electronics.

Project to a Regular Grid – Data collected using RTK GPS positioning requires a uniform grid projection to visualise data. Data will be rotated to best fit an orthogonal grid projection and are resampled onto the grid using an inverse distance weighing algorithm.

Interpolation to Square Pixels – Data will be interpolated using a bicubic algorithm to increase the pixel density between sensor traverses. This produces images with square pixels for ease of visualisation.

4.4 Data Visualisation and Interpretation

- 4.4.1 The report will present the gradient of the sensors' total field data at greyscale images, as well as the total field data from the upper and/or lower sensors, where appropriate. The gradient of the sensors minimises external interferences and reduced the blown out responses from ferrous and other high contrast material. However, the contrast of weak or ephemeral anomalies can be reduced through the process of calculating the gradient. Consequently, some features can be clearer in the respective gradient or total field datasets. Multiple greyscale images at different plotting ranges will be used for data interpretation.
- 4.4.2 Geophysical results will be interpreted using the greyscale images and XY traces in a layered environment, overlaid against OS Open Data, satellite imagery, historical maps, LiDAR data, and soil and geology mapping. Google Earth (2023) will also be consulted, to compare the results with recent land use.
- 4.4.3 Geodetic position of results – All vector and raster data will be projected onto OSGB36 (EPSG27700) and provided upon requested in ESRI Shapefile (.shp) and Geotiff (.tif) respectively. Figures will be provided with raster and vector data projected against OS Open Data provided by the client.

5 PROJECT MANAGEMENT

5.1 Monitoring and Liaison

- 5.1.1 A notice period of one week will be provided to Lincolnshire County Archaeological Advisor prior to the commencement of fieldwork.
- 5.1.2 Reasonable access will be afforded for monitoring purposes with Lincolnshire County Archaeological Advisor.
- 5.1.3 The appointed contractor and Wardell Armstrong will allow the site records to be inspected and examined at any reasonable time during or after the archaeological fieldwork by the Client or Lincolnshire County Archaeological Advisor.
- 5.1.4 Wardell Armstrong will liaise closely with the Lincolnshire County Archaeological Advisor and the appointed contractor throughout the course of the project and will arrange for regular on-site monitoring meetings if required.

5.2 Health and Safety

- 5.2.1 Site staff will have an appropriate level of training to enable them to carry out fieldwork safely. Appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as directed by the Client, will be worn by field staff at all times.
- 5.2.2 The Client will be requested to provide details of their own risk assessment and specify PPE requirements before fieldwork commences to appointed contractors.
- 5.2.3 The appointed contractor will abide by the Client's health and safety methodology as well as producing their own internal site-specific risk assessment and method statement document. If there is conflict between the Client's risk assessment and that of the appointed contractor, then the Client's will take priority unless it is perceived to be placing the field team at greater risk.
- 5.2.4 All staff will assist the Client in maintaining the Site in the same condition it is found. The appointed contractor shall take pictures of the parcel before works commence and on completion of the works.
- 5.2.5 Should hazards be identified during the course of the work, those hazards will be appropriately identified and managed. Hazards may include the identification of buried and above ground services/utilities, and both Wardell Armstrong and the Client will be notified immediately.

5.3 Staffing

- 5.3.1 The survey will be project managed by a member of the Chartered Institute for

Archaeologists (CIfA). The surveys may be staffed by multiple geophysical survey contractors, all of whom will be Registered Organisations with the CIfA. These will be detailed in the SSWSI.

- 5.3.2 The standards and codes of conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists will be adhered to at all times.
- 5.3.3 CVs of staff members will be confirmed and forwarded to the Client, as necessary.

6 REPORTING

6.1 Geophysical Survey Report

6.1.1 Following the completion of the geophysical survey, a detailed report of each area will be provided in line with section 3.4 of the Standard and guidance for archaeological geophysical survey (CIfA, 2020a), and will include, as a minimum, the following:

- A location plan showing the location of the study area, related to the national grid, and an eight figure Ordnance Survey grid reference;
- The dates on which the project was undertaken;
- A concise, non-technical summary of the results;
- A pertinent summary of the historical and archaeological background of the study area;
- A description of the methodology employed, work undertaken, and results obtained;
- A plan showing the survey grid location (1:2,500 min scale);
- A description of any geophysical anomalies detected within the study area;
- Greyscale plans at an appropriate scale showing the location and extent of any geophysical anomalies at a minimum scale of 1:1,000;
- Interpretation of the geophysical survey results in light of the archaeological and historical background of the study area;
- Archaeological interpretation plans;
- Conclusions regarding the results of the survey and assessment of objectives;
- Implications of the survey and research potential; and
- The associated OASIS reference.

6.1.2 A draft report will be submitted to Lincolnshire County Archaeological Advisor for review and agreement prior to issue of the final version.

6.1.3 A summary report of the programme of geophysical works across the Site will be produced upon completion of all works, encompassing all surveyed parcels within the Site.

6.2 Digital Data

6.2.1 A digital copy of the geophysical survey results viewable in GIS and inclusive of geo-

referenced scan imagery and interpretation information in point, line and polygon shapefiles should be provided alongside the written report and figures for use by Low Carbon Ltd and their appointed consultants.

6.3 Copyright

- 6.3.1 Copyright and the intellectual property pertaining to all reports, figures and datasets produced by Magnitude Services Ltd is retained by MS. The client is given full licence to use such material for their own purposes. Permission must be sought by any third party wishing to use or reproduce any IP owned by MS.

6.4 Dissemination

- 6.4.1 This project will be registered with the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) and a digital copy of the archaeological report will be made available upon its completion.

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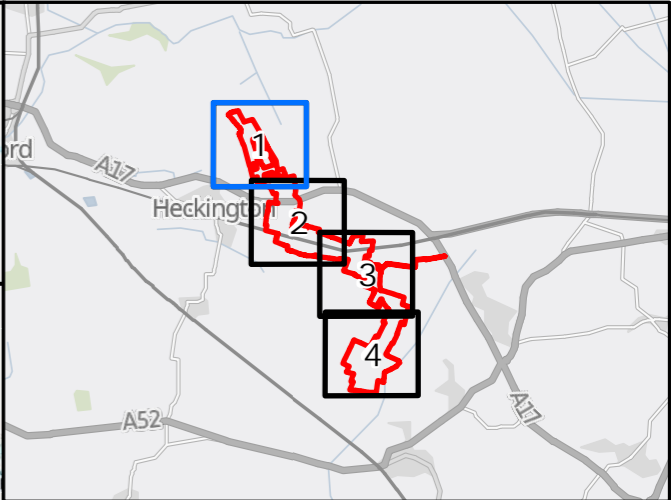
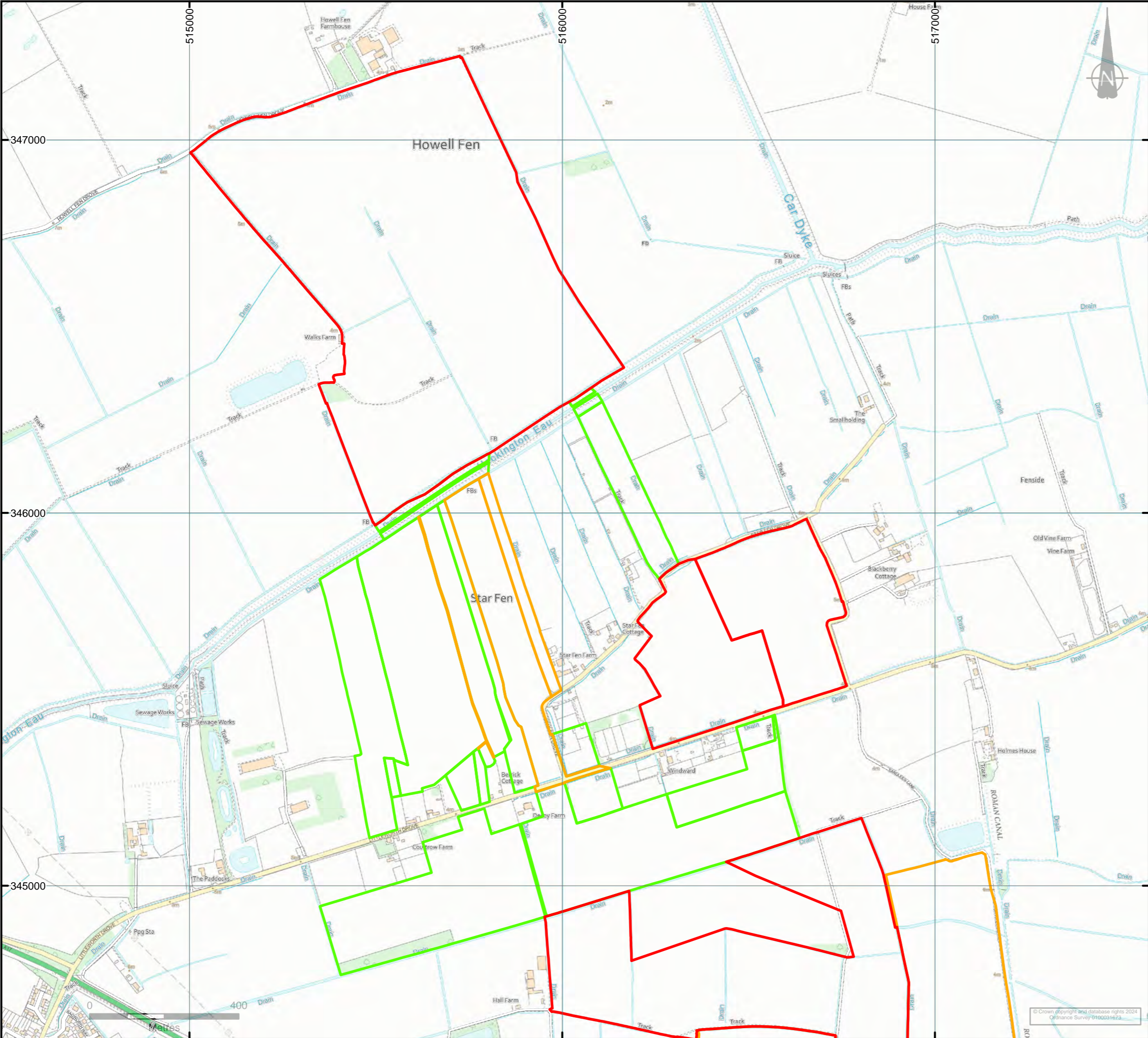
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DRAWINGS



- KEY**
- Agreed - Not Paid
 - Areas to be subject to geophysical survey (Areas with access granted)
 - Inaccessible Areas

Notes:

Boundaries are indicative.

Intrusive Survey data provided by Ardent on the 11/01/2024, and the Substation on the 04/08/2023.

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2023

Contains data from OS Zoomstack

A	FIRST ISSUE	19/01/24	RCB	VA-J	DJ
REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRAWN	CHKD	APPD

CLIENT

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PROJECT

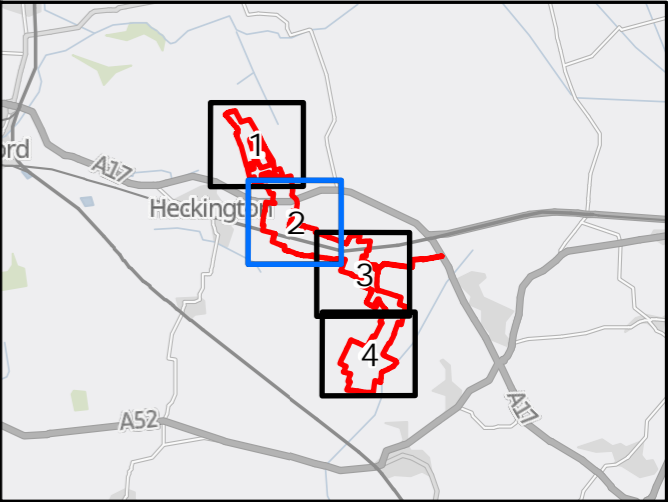
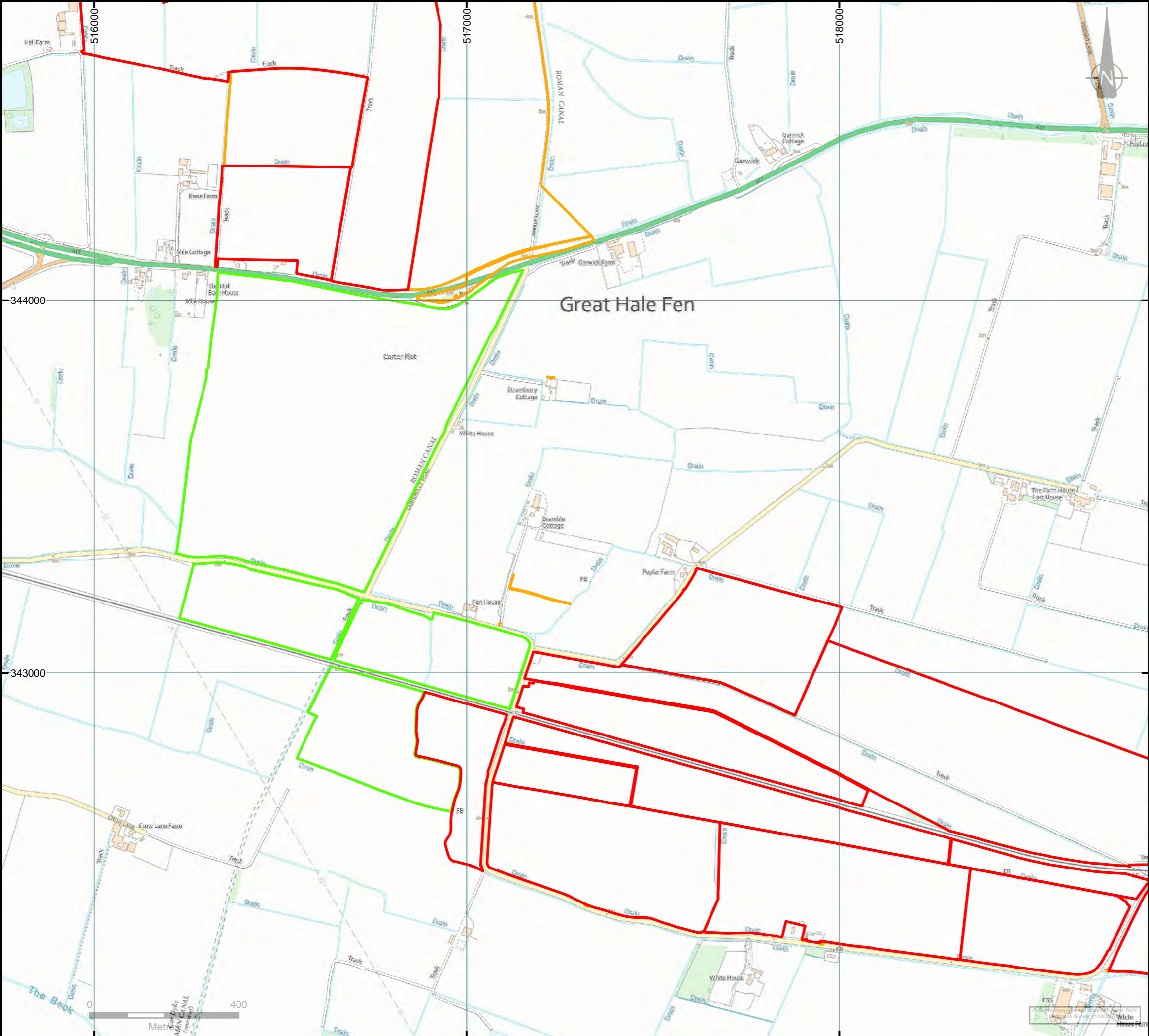
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DRAWING TITLE

AREAS TO BE SUBJECT TO
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY - CABLE ROUTE
PAGE 1 OF 4

DRG No.	ST19595-208	REV	A	SUIT. CODE	--
DRG SIZE	A3	SCALE	1:10,000	DATE	19/01/2024
DRAWN BY	RCB	CHECKED BY	VA-J	APPROVED BY	DJ





KEY

- ▬ Agreed - Not Paid
- ▬ Areas to be subject to geophysical survey (Areas with access granted)
- ▬ Inaccessible Areas

Notes:

Boundaries are indicative.

Intrusive Survey data provided by Ardent on the 11/01/2024, and the Substation on the 04/08/2023.

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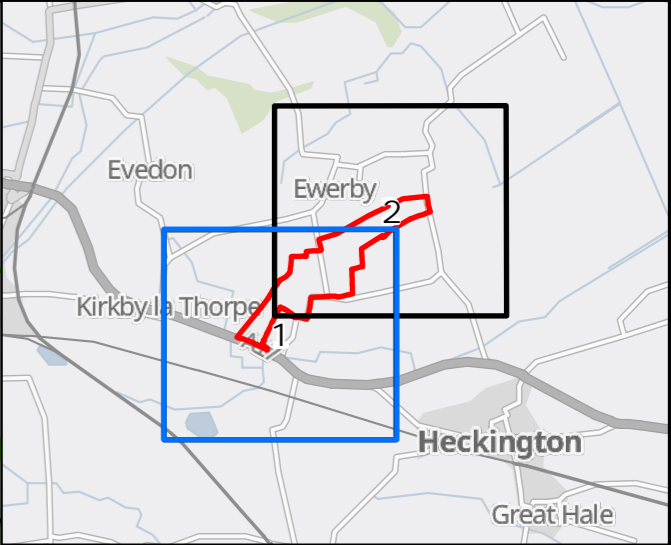
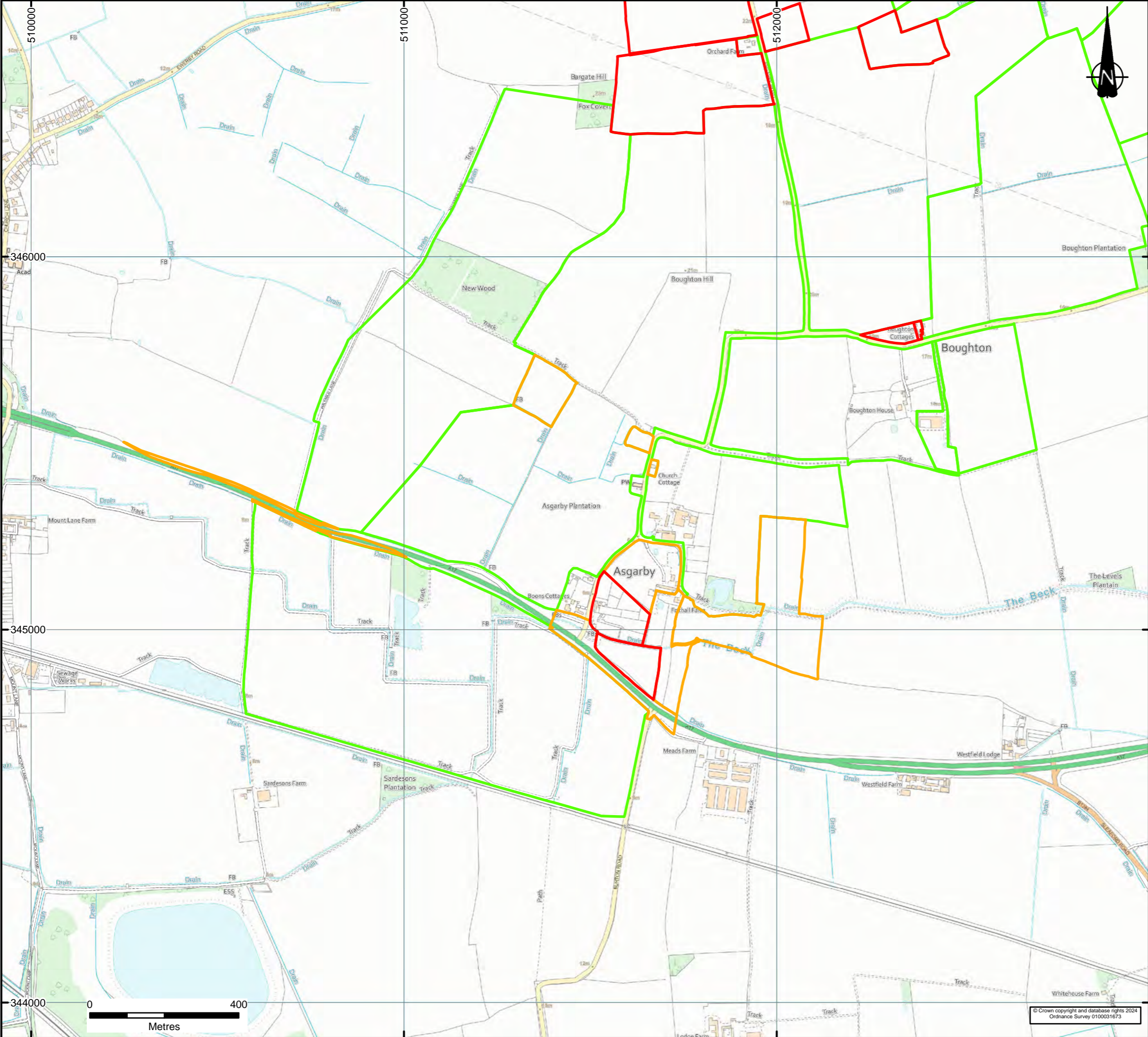
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DRAWING TITLE

AREAS TO BE SUBJECT TO
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY - CABLE ROUTE
PAGE 2 OF 4

DRG No.	ST19595-208	REV	A	SUIT. CODE	--
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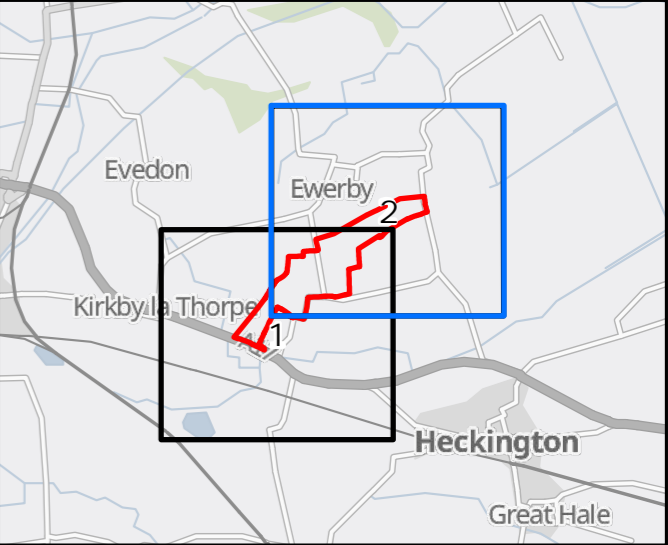
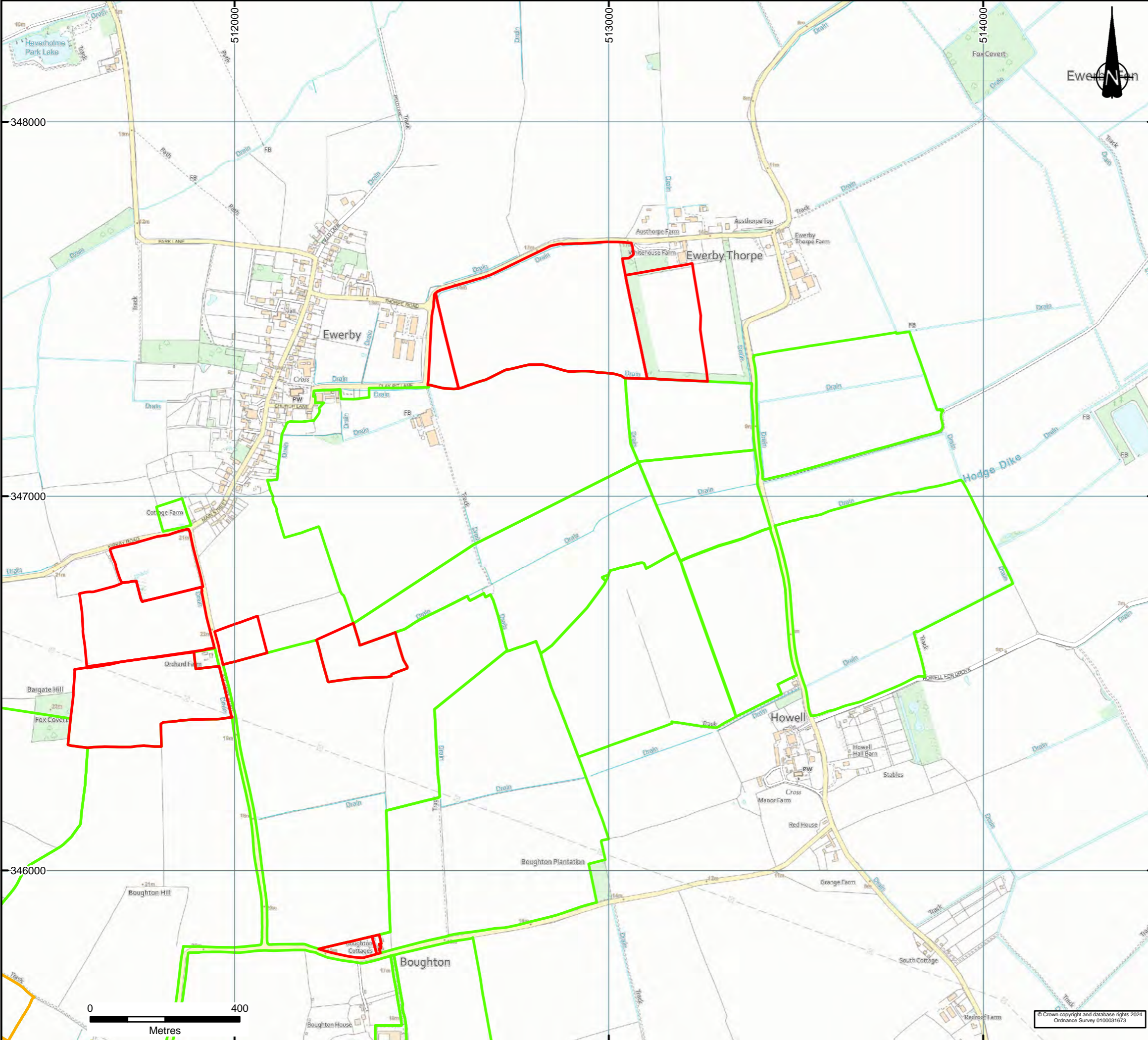
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AREAS TO BE SUBJECT TO GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY - ACCESS ROUTE PAGE 1 OF 2					
DRG No.		ST19595-209		REV	SUIT. CODE
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AREAS TO BE SUBJECT TO
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY - ACCESS ROUTE
PAGE 2 OF 2

DRG No.	ST19595-209	REV	A	SUIT. CODE	--
DRG SIZE	A3	SCALE	1:10,000	DATE	19/01/2024
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