BEACON FEN ENERGY PARK

Planning Inspectorate Reference: EN010151

Appendix 8.11 Archaeological Mitigation Strategy
Document Reference: 6.3 ES Volume 2, 6.3.74
April 2025

The Planning Act 2008
The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 - Regulation 5(2)(a)
The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (SI 2017/572) – Regulation 14

Quality information

Prepared by	Checked by	Verified by	Approved by
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction and Project Context

1.1.1 This Archaeological Mitigation Strategy ('AMS') has been prepared on behalf of Beacon Fen Energy Park Limited (the 'Applicant') to set out the mitigation proposed and to outline the scope, guiding principles, and methods for planning and implementing further archaeological mitigation works. These measures relate to the Development Consent Order ('DCO') application for Beacon Fen Energy Park (the Proposed Development'), located east of Ewerby Thorpe, Sleaford, Lincolnshire (the DCO Application), and centred on National Grid Reference (NGR: TF 16415 48000).

1.1.2 The Proposed Development involves the construction, operation (and maintenance), and decommissioning of a solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generating facility and a battery energy storage system (BESS), along with associated export and connection infrastructure, including both above and below ground works at the National Grid Bicker Fen 400 kV Substation.

1.1.3 The Proposed Development will be located within the DCO Order Limits ('Order Limits') as shown on **Figure 1.2 Site Boundary Plan (Document Ref: 6.4 ES Vol.3, 6.4.2)** and comprises the Solar Array Area, the Bespoke Access Corridor and the Cable Route Corridor which are defined as follows:

- **Solar Array Area** - The land within the Order Limits within which the Solar PV and BESS (and their ancillary infrastructure) will be located.
- **Cable Route Corridor** - The land within the Order Limits within which the Cable Route will be located.
- **Cable Route** - The physical development, i.e. the cable itself, to be located within the Cable Route Corridor.
- **Bespoke Access Corridor** - The land within the Order Limits within which the Bespoke Access Road will be located.
- **Bespoke Access Road** - The physical development i.e. the road itself, to be located within the Bespoke Access Corridor.

1.1.4 The Proposed Development would have a generation capacity of approximately 400 megawatts (MW), with a 600MW BESS. As Beacon Fen Energy Park would produce over 50MW of electricity, it is classed as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and, therefore, requires an application for a DCO. The DCO application is being submitted to the Planning Inspectorate, with the decision on whether to grant the DCO to be made by the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero (the 'Secretary of State') under the Planning Act 2008.

1.1.5 This AMS follows the approach to mitigation following best practice as indicated by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and Historic England as set out in the Lincolnshire County Council ('LCC') Archaeology Handbook, 2024, and details the archaeological mitigation proposed to reduce the impact of the Proposed Development on archaeological assets.

1.1.6 On 17 January 2024, the revised Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) ('NPS EN-1'), National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy

Infrastructure (EN-3) ('NPS EN-3') and the National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) ('NPS EN-5') came into force. These NPSs are the relevant NPSs that have effect in relation to the development to which the DCO Application relates.

1.1.7 As set out in NPS EN-1, the determination of NSIPs must have regard to the following policy tests:

'In considering the impact of a proposed development on any heritage assets, the Secretary of State should consider the particular nature of the significance of the heritage assets and the value that they hold for this and future generations' (para 5.9.24);

- *'The Secretary of State should consider the desirability of sustaining and, where appropriate, enhancing the significance of heritage assets, the contribution of their settings and the positive contribution that their conservation can make to sustainable communities…' (para 5.9.25);*
- *'When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, the Secretary of State should give great weight to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be.' (para 5.9.27); and*
- *'The Secretary of State should give considerable importance and weight to the desirability of preserving all heritage assets. Any harm or loss of significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting) should require clear and convincing justification' (para 5.9.28).*

1.1.8 This document outlines the approach to engagement, fieldwork management, project management, and post-excavation analysis and publication stages, which will be carried out pre-construction, following DCO consent, to inform the final design of the Project. It is considered that this will ensure that any archaeological potential is thoroughly investigated with appropriate targeted trenching across the Cable Route Corridor and that the final design of the Project mitigates any residual risks. This has followed extensive non intrusive surveys across the Proposed Development, trial trenching across much of the Solar Array Area and targeted trenching across the Bespoke Access Corridor. This AMS also summarises the extent of previous investigations conducted as part of the proposed development and outlines the proposed mitigation works and methods to be implemented.

1.1.9 The measures set out in this AMS are derived from the mitigation proposals presented in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage Document Ref 6.2 ES Vol. 1, 6.2.8.**

1.2 Consultation

1.2.1 Pre-application discussions have been undertaken with LCC throughout the pre-application stage of the DCO process. A number of meetings have been held with LCC's Senior Archaeological officer, including discussions relating to the approach to the built heritage and archaeological assessments supporting the Environmental Statement ('ES'). This includes the agreement of the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the pre-submission archaeological

evaluation through trial-trenching **Appendix 8.10 Trial Trenching Report - Solar Array Appendix 6.3.73** and the supporting information provided in the **Appendix 8.1 Archaeological Desk Based Assessment 6.3.45 Appendix 8.10b Trial Trenching Report - Targeted Area on the Access Route6.3.74.**

1.2.2 **Appendix 8.10 Trial Trenching Report.**

1.2.3 The pre-submission evaluation fieldwork (trial trenching) was undertaken for the majority of the Solar Array Area of the Proposed Development and along the proposed Bespoke Access Corridor to the west of the Proposed Development to help inform the design of the Proposed Development. The targeted trial trenching within the Bespoke Access Corridor focussed on the dense areas of high potential to ensure that this area would be understood and mitigated accordingly by design and or archaeological record (monitoring and record, if required. This was based on the extensive non-intrusive surveys undertaken including geophysics across the whole site, LiDAR and Aerial Photographic interpretation to fully inform the programme of trial trenching. This was undertaken in accordance with an agreed Written Scheme of Investigation, **Appendix 8.7 – WSI for Geophysical Survey of the Cable and Access Routes (Document Ref: 6.3.55 ES).**Archaeological mitigation outlined in this AMS has been informed by the results of the extensive non-intrusive surveys including geophysical survey, LiDAR and Aerial Photographic assessment, the multilayered surveys providing a landscape approach to archaeological evaluation for pre-submission evaluation fieldwork (trial-trenching), and targeted trial trenching within the Bespoke Access Corridor. The results are detailed in Appendix 8.1 Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Document Ref: 6.2, ES. Vol 1, **6.3.45and Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage Document Ref 6.2 ES Vol. 1, 6.2.8.**

1.2.4 In accordance with **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage Document Ref 6.2 ES Vol. 1, 6.2.8** further consultation with Lincolnshire County Council (LCC), regarding additional fieldwork evaluation, if required, and mitigation to be undertaken following the submission of the AMS will be carried out. Further investigation, if required, will inform the final design of the Proposed Development and is secured following consultation with LCC.

1.2.5 This AMS will be updated following further consultation with LCC as part of the discussions on the DCO application. The Applicant has engaged in discussions with LCC regarding the AMS as part of the pre application consultation for the DCO application and is seeking to agree the AMS with LCC, following which the Applicant expects to record such agreement (together with the approved AMS) as part of the Statement of Common Ground (SoCG) with LCC.

1.3 Aims of the Document

1.3.1 The primary aim of this AMS is to establish a strategy that minimises the impact of the Proposed Development on the archaeological resource by preserving and recording archaeological features through either preservation in situ through design or preservation by record. The AMS is prepared in consultation with LCC and implemented through a phased programme of archaeological evaluation and mitigation, followed by review which will:

- Facilitate the *in-situ* preservation of significant archaeological features or deposits where possible and proportionate to the significance of the asset and following discussion with LCC.
- Ensure preservation by record, documenting archaeological assets uncovered during the works. This will include an appropriate level of excavation, with the extent of mitigation determined by the significance of the archaeology and the degree of impact.
- Undertake post-excavation assessment, analysis, and publication, following the principles set out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE) and Historic England's project guidance, in accordance with paragraph 207 and 218 of the National Planning Policy Framework ('NPPF') (2024) in respect to archaeological investigation and dissemination.

1.3.2 This AMS defines the scope, guiding principles, and methodologies for implementing a phased programme of archaeological mitigation. This includes targeted trenching of the Cable Route Corridor, excavation, watching brief (monitoring and recording), post-excavation analysis, and publication. Each phase of work will require a standalone WSI post-DCO consent, to be agreed with LCC.

1.4 Roles and Responsibilities

1.4.1 The Archaeological Contractor will be appointed by the Applicant or Principal Contractor and will be responsible for delivering the archaeological mitigation programme as outlined in this AMS. While the Applicant or Principal Contractor aims to appoint a single contractor, the scale of the project and resultant works programme may necessitate the engagement of additional specialist contractors. The Applicant or Principal Contractor will ensure that the appointed Archaeological Contractor and any subcontracted organisations have a proven track record working on the archaeology of Lincolnshire and adhere to all LCC specifications for archaeological fieldwork and reporting. Their responsibilities will encompass all on-site and off-site activities, including the preparation of the WSI, post-fieldwork reporting, and final publication.

2. PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

2.1.1 This section outlines the principles and objectives governing archaeological mitigation for the Proposed Development. These principles and objectives will be applied to all archaeological work conducted across the entire proposed development. Archaeological mitigation, whether through recording or preservation of archaeological remains, will be implemented where unavoidable impacts on archaeological remains of significant importance are revealed such as archaeology that would be considered significant (high value/importance enough to be of schedulable quality.

2.2 Principles

2.2.1 The following principles provide a framework to ensure the conservation of heritage assets within the Order Limits:

- The cultural heritage of the proposed development has been considered holistically, encompassing archaeological remains from the Palaeolithic period to the present day, including paleoenvironmental evidence and archaeological landscape features.
- Archaeological investigations undertaken thus far have been conducted to a high standard, further works if required will shall maintain the same standards, adequately reflecting the significance of the heritage assets within the Proposed Development.
- The design of previous archaeological works has aligned and proposed mitigation works will align with relevant Government guidelines on planning and archaeology, including NPS EN-1, the National Planning Policy Framework) (NPPF), and National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG).
- Best practice guidance published by Historic England will be consulted where applicable regarding mitigation measures.
- Organisations and individuals conducting archaeological work for the project must adhere to the ethical and professional standards set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists ('CIfA'), as detailed in **Section 4** of this report.

2.2.2 The mitigation strategy outlined in this AMS will be implemented through a phased programme of work, with each phase, for example, targeted trenching, requiring a standalone WSI. This approach will be implemented, where required, across all sections of the Proposed Development (referenced above) and will be guided by the following parameters:

- Observe professional codes, guidance, and standards.
- Adherence to LCC Specifications for archaeological fieldwork and reporting.
- Provision of a project-specific induction to ensure all field staff understand the significance of the heritage assets within the Project.
- A review of existing data from prior investigations (detailed in **ES Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage)** before planning any new fieldwork.
- Consideration of archaeological evidence from all periods and its role in shaping the historic landscape.

- Only undertake intrusive investigations in areas where there will be a direct impact from development (as authorised by the DCO) or where management considerations necessitate further study.
- Integration of data from other disciplines, such as geotechnical investigations, where relevant.

All works will take into account statutory designations and non-designated assets identified in the HER and through prior phases of work.

2.3 Objectives

2.3.1 During archaeological mitigation works all personnel involved in the archaeological work for the Project will:

- Implement a detailed, phased programme of archaeological investigations to appropriately mitigate the impact of the proposed development on any archaeological remains.
- Promote high-quality research aligned with the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework (EMHERF), employing excavation methodologies and scientific techniques to examine the historical landscape, investigate past settlement patterns, develop new research questions, and contribute to relevant research strategies.
- Ensure the results of archaeological investigations are published in an appropriate format following assessment and analysis (see **Sections 4 and 5** for further details). Fieldwork findings should be consolidated into a single report.
- Make the results publicly accessible, ensuring they are integrated into the relevant HER and uploaded to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) and the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

3. SUMMARY OF BASELINE EVIDENCE

3.1 Location and Site Description

3.1.1 The Site is located approximately 3 miles east of Sleaford, Lincolnshire and predominantly consists of agricultural land and pasture. The Site is bounded by the A17 to the south, the River Slea to the north, to the west are the settlements of Ewerby and Ewerby Thorpe and to the east Car Dyke. The site is located within the Lincolnshire Fens and is crossed by numerous drains which also act as field boundaries.

3.1.2 The Proposed Development comprises three elements, the Solar Array area, the Bespoke Access Corridor and the Cable Route Corridor. Overall, the Proposed Development comprises c.757.4 hectares

3.1.3 The Solar Array Area is approximately 529 hectares (ha) in size and located to the north of Heckington, centred at the National Grid Reference (NGR) 514682 347825. The Solar Array Area is located wholly within the administrative areas of North Kesteven District Council (NKDC) and Lincolnshire County Council (LCC). The Car Dyke runs the length of the eastern boundary. The Site comprises agricultural fields under arable cultivation, divided by a network of dykes. It should also be noted Gashes Barn (a 19th century farmstead) lies within the Site although it is outside of the Order Limits.

3.1.4 The Bespoke Access Corridor comprises an area of 45.4 ha and it is within this corridor that the Bespoke Access Road will be located. The Bespoke Access Corridor predominantly comprises agricultural land and extends c. 3km south-west from the Solar Array Area to the A17 and is located wholly within the administrative areas of LCC and NKDC.

3.1.5 The Cable Route Corridor is approximately 183 ha in size comprising predominantly agricultural land and extends c. 13km south-east from the Solar Array Area to Bicker Fen substation, at NGR TF 19684 38599. The Cable Route Corridor is located wholly within the administrative area of LCC. The majority of the Cable Route Corridor is located within the administrative area of NKDC; however, the southern section is located within Boston Borough Council's (BBC) administrative area.

3.2 Topography and Geology

3.2.1 The topography of the Site is generally flat, which is reflective of the fen land landscape in which it is situated. Although the Site is within a generally flat area, the above Ordnance Datum lies at 7-8m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the western extent and 2-3m aOD at the eastern extent indicating the Site slopes gently towards the east.

3.2.2 The geology for the Solar Array Area, Cable Route Corridor and Bespoke Access Corridor have been detailed in the table below. These will be cross referenced with Figure 8.3 Field Reference (Sheet 1-2) and Figure 8.5 Geophysical survey interpretation of the DCO Order Limits (Sheet 1 – 3):

Table 1 ***Summary of the geology across the Site.***

Name	Description	Fields: See Figure 8.3 Field Reference (Sheet 1-2) Figure 8.5 Geophysical survey interpretation of the DCO Order Limits (Sheet 1 – 3)
Bedrock Geology		
Oxford Clay formation (mudstone)	A sedimentary bedrock formed during the Jurassic Period	**Solar Array Area**: N1-35, however only part of N5, N12, N13 and N35 contain this geology. **Bespoke Access Corridor**: A1 – A16. **Cable Route Corridor**: C14 – C31 and C34 – C39, however the geology is only partially recorded in C31 and C39, C41, and C54-78.
West Walton Formation (Mudstone and Siltstone)	A sedimentary bedrock formed between 163.5 and 157.3 million years ago in the Jurassic Period	**Solar Array Area**: Partially contained within N5, N12, N13 and N35. The geology covers N36 in its entirety. **Cable Route Corridor**: C1 – C13 however only part of C11 is overlain by this geology. C32 – C33, C39, C40, C42-C53
Superficial Geology		
Sleaford Sand and Gravel (sand and gravel)	Sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 2.588 million years ago and the present during the Quaternary period.	**Bespoke Access Corridor**: The deposit spans A1 and A2 in their entirety and partially spans A3.
Till, Mid Pleistocene (Diamicton)	A sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 860 and 116 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period	**Solar Array Area**: Due to being an irregular shape, the geology either partially or entirely spans N9, N10-12, N14-5, N17-19, and N21/21-N35. **Bespoke Access Route**: The geology partially spans A5 and A7-A9. The geology entirely covers A10-16. **Cable Route Corridor**: The geology entirely covers, C6, C14, C15, C19-C26, C29, C34 and C37. The also geology partially spans C4, C5, C8, C11-13, C16, C18, C27-8, C30 and C38.
Glaciofluvial Deposits, including ice contact and sheet deposits Mid-Pleistocene (Sand and Gravel)	A sedimentary deposit formed between 860 and 116 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period	**Solar Array Area**: Due to their irregular shape, the deposits partially span N29-N30. **Bespoke Access Corridor**: Due to their irregular formation, the geology partially covers A5-7 **Cable Route Corridor**: Due to their irregular formation, the geology

		partially covers C16 and C18 but fully spans C17.
Alluvium (Clay, silt, sand and gravel)	A sedimentary deposit formed between 11.8 thousand years ago and the present during the Quaternary period.	**Solar Array Area**: Due to the formation being irregular, the deposit partially spans N14, N16, N19, N20, N28, N29, N31 and N34.
Superficial Deposits (sand and gravel)	A sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 2.588 million years ago and the present during the Quaternary Period.	**Cable Route Corridor**: Due to the irregular formation of the deposit, it partially spans C5, C8, and C9 – C12.
Tidal Flat Deposits 1 (Clay and Silt)	A sedimentary deposit formed between 2.588 million years ago and the present during the Quaternary Period.	**Solar Array Area**: The geology entirely covers N1 – 8, N13 and N36. It partially covers N10-12 and N35. **Cable Route Corridor**: The geology entirely covers C7, C31 – C33, C36, C39-C78. The geology partially sand C2-C5, C28, C30 and C38.
No deposits recorded	No deposits are recorded in the area	**Bespoke Access Corridor**. There are no deposits across A4 and there is no geology partially recorded across A3 and A5.

3.2.3 The superficial geologies, including tidal, glaciofluvial, and alluvial deposits, suggest environments that were once occupied by rivers, indicating potential for palaeoenvironmental remains.

3.3 Historical and Archaeological Background

3.3.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment (WA 2025a) **(6.3.45 ES Appendix 8.1 – Archaeological Desk Based Assessment)** has been produced and submitted as part of the DCO application to investigate the known historical and archaeological background of the Site and immediate vicinity, up to 5km in distance.

3.3.2 The Lincolnshire HER records 23 entries identifying as non-designated assets within the Order Limits. These consist of nine within the Solar Array Area, three within the Bespoke Access Corridor and eleven within the Cable Route Corridor. It should be noted the Car Dyke, additional to this, is located within the Solar Array and the Cable Route. All entries are discussed in more detail in the DBA included at **(6.3.45 ES Appendix 8.1 – Archaeological Desk Based Assessment).**

Palaeolithic Period (up to 10,000 BC)

3.3.3 The Palaeolithic period, occurring during the Pleistocene epoch, was characterised by cycles of climatic changes, with alternating glacial and interglacial phases. These changes influenced periods of occupation and abandonment by hominins. Evidence for occupation is ephemeral, consisting mainly of artefacts in the form of isolated find spots or stone tool assemblages and/or palaeoenvironmental data.

Mesolithic Period (10,000 – 4000 BC)

3.3.4 The Mesolithic period marks a transitional phase in human activity in Britain, as hunter-gatherer communities adapted to the post-glacial landscape. These communities likely moved across the uplands, which were heavily wooded, following animal herds and foraging for plant resources. *Neolithic and Bronze Age (4000 BC – 800 BC)*

3.3.5 The Neolithic period is generally represented by findspots, mostly consisting of flint artefacts, while the Bronze Age is represented by visible features in the landscape, indicating a shift from transient to more permanent settlement. Evidence suggests that during the Neolithic, people engaged in seasonal activity across the region, while in the Bronze Age, more permanent settlements were established. *Iron Age Period (800 BC – 42 AD)*

3.3.6 The Iron Age in the Site is represented by limited evidence, including find spot and cropmark evidence. *Romano-British Period (42 AD – 410 AD)*

3.3.7 Information from the Romano-British period is indicated within the wider area, of the Site with over 100 HER records suggesting evidence for settlement and agricultural activity. Evidence of Romano-British activity suggests continuity from the Iron Age, and numerous records across the area highlight significant presence during this period.

Medieval (1066 – 1540 AD)

3.3.8 The Medieval period is represented within the Site by cropmarks, earthworks, and two instances of medieval pottery. The cropmarks and earthworks (HER MLI88982) are located in field N9 and the northern extent of N8. These features were identified through the Witham Valley National Mapping Programme, which identified an area of approximately 4.2km x 1.6km, with the easternmost extent extending into the Site. In addition to these earthworks, two instances of medieval pottery have been recorded. *Post-Medieval (1540 AD – Present).*

3.3.9 The post-medieval period saw significant landscape changes, largely due to the drainage of the fens. While efforts at fen drainage began in the Roman period, large-scale drainage projects started in 1631, between the Witham and the coast, followed by projects in the West and Wildmore Fens. A more extensive drainage programme took place in the 18th century, during which the land became landlocked, prompting the construction of pump houses to assist with drainage (Barton 2011). Historic mapping shows the presence of a pump house within the Site at N1/N3.

3.4 Archaeological Investigations

3.4.1 The aforenoted DBA was informed by a geophysical survey (Headland and Wessex Archaeology 2023; **Annex 5 to Appendix 7.1: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment,** Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data and a Site walkover. Additionally, it integrates the results of targeted archaeological evaluation, including trial trenching within the Access Corridor Route (WA 2024b, WA 2023c). **Figure 1: Summary of Archaeological Evaluations Undertaken (ST12014-072)** within this AMS presents the locations of archaeological evaluations overlaid on interpretative geophysical survey

results. This section provides a concise overview of the DBA, with full details available in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.1: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment**.

Geophysical Survey

3.4.2 A geophysical survey using a fluxgate gradiometer was undertaken in 2023 to inform the Proposed Development (Headland Archaeology and Wessex Archaeology, 2023). The survey covered all three sections of the Proposed Development, which is included in Appendices 8.6, 8.7 and 8.8 to **ES Volume 4, Appendix 8.1: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment**. The Solar Array Area comprises 529 hectares (ha) of agricultural land. The survey was conducted in two phases. Headland Archaeology, on behalf of WA, surveyed Parcels A and B, while Wessex Archaeology, also on behalf of WA, surveyed Parcels C and D in the northern part of the site. The initial survey took place between 3rd and 18th April 2023. Additional areas that were unable to be surveyed within this period due to crops being present were surveyed later in the year post-harvest (**ES Volume 4, Appendix 8.6: Geophysical Survey Summary Report – Solar Array Area)**. Headland did not identify any anomalies with clear archaeological potential. While a small number of uncertain anomalies were recorded, none are considered likely to be of archaeological significance. Several discrete and linear anomalies were identified in various locations, but their origin remains uncertain. Although an archaeological explanation cannot be entirely ruled out, it is considered the least likely interpretation.

3.4.3 A pair of parallel curvilinear anomalies forming a semi-circle were identified in Field N13. These are likely to represent drainage features terminating at the N12/N13 boundary. Additionally, within N13, near the southern boundary, a cluster of three possible interconnected short linear anomalies was recorded. These anomalies are aligned either at right angles to or parallel with the existing field boundaries, suggesting a modern or agricultural origin. In Field N12, a sinuous curvilinear anomaly with a negative response was noted. As the anomaly does not extend into Field N5, it is also interpreted as a drainage feature.

3.4.4 Within Field N15, two discrete anomalies stand out against the otherwise homogenous magnetic background. While these responses could indicate the presence of pits, the absence of supporting anomalies or features diminishes the likelihood of an archaeological interpretation. Instead, localised variations in the soils or superficial deposits are considered the more probable cause. In Field N14, a short linear anomaly aligned broadly north south and oblique to the current field layout was identified. The lack of an associated archaeological context suggests it is of agricultural or modern origin.

3.4.5 Wessex Archaeology, who conducted the majority of the geophysical survey, identified features interpreted as archaeological in origin. These are primarily concentrated in two areas in the north-west of the site, where ditch-like responses were recorded.

3.4.6 In Field N9, a series of weak and strong positive linear anomalies were detected, covering an area of approximately 70m by 273m. These anomalies correspond with features previously recorded in the HER and identified through LiDAR and aerial photographic analysis, suggesting they form part of

a medieval field system. The majority of the western extent of this field has been removed from the scope as part of preservation by design.

3.4.7 Field N26 contains a weak positive linear anomaly measuring approximately 98m in length and 1.3m in width. This anomaly is on a similar orientation to mapped former field boundaries but does not directly connect to other identified features. Based on its morphology, it is interpreted as a former field or enclosure boundary. At the northern extent of the field, a strong positive anomaly typical of a pit feature was also recorded.

3.4.8 Field N32 retains two weak positive curvilinear anomalies spaced approximately 6m apart. Their positioning and magnetic response suggest they likely relate to the post-medieval field system. A further isolated curvilinear anomaly was identified within the field, though its interpretation remains uncertain. It is considered to represent either a natural variation, modern agricultural activity, or a potential archaeological boundary.

3.4.9 The geophysical survey identified extensive ridge and furrow systems across the western portion of the site, particularly between Ewerby Thorpe and Howell. These features follow a coaxial pattern, generally orientated east-west to north-south. The medieval field system recorded in the HER was confirmed, along with a linear feature to the south of the site. Additional features identified through aerial imagery were not detected in the geophysical survey, likely due to high soil moisture levels affecting results or the ridge and furrow obscuring underlying remains.

3.4.10 Although no substantial archaeological features were clearly defined, evidence of multi-directional ploughing suggests extensive agricultural activity dating back at least to the medieval period. This prolonged land use may have contributed to the erosion or masking of more ephemeral remains. Further evidence of post-medieval activity was also recorded, with several anomalies corresponding to former field boundaries depicted on the 1888 Ordnance Survey map.

3.4.11 A number of anomalies were interpreted as former pond features, while others were attributed to modern or natural processes. However, significant magnetic interference was recorded in Fields 7, 20, 25, 32, and 41, potentially masking underlying archaeological features and limiting the effectiveness of the survey in these areas.

3.4.12 The northeastern and eastern portions of the Solar Array Area appear to have historically been wetland, with survey results indicating a series of riverine features. These environments would have been attractive for temporary prehistoric occupation, but any associated remains are likely to be minimal and difficult to detect through geophysical survey. Similarly, in the northern part of the site, alluvial deposits laid down by past fluvial activity may have obscured archaeological features, particularly those dating to the later prehistoric period.

3.4.13 No features of national significance were identified that would preclude development.

Trial-Trenching

3.4.14 **Appendix B** includes the WSI, which was approved by LCC for a percentage sample of trial trenching across the Solar Array Area. Historic England advocate a targeted approach based on data compiled from a multilayered survey. Therefore, a targeted approach was proposed based on evidence produced during the assessment and evaluation. This investigation resulted in a 1.85% sample of the site area during the pre-application stage of the proposed development. Reports on the trial trenching (WA 2023b & WA 2024c) are included in Appendices 8.9, 8.10 and 8.11 of **ES Volume 4, Appendix 8.1: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment.** The archaeological evaluation tested the veracity of the non-intrusive surveys and therefore provided an understanding of the archaeological potential across the Solar Array Area with wide spread trenching targeting anomalies and blank areas (Fig. 8.8), and the Bespoke Access Corridor , where dense archaeological anomalies were identified. A targeted approach was therefore advocated and agreed with LCC for the Bespoke Access Corridor. The targeted trenching on the Bespoke Access Corridor has been completed which was based on the multilayered survey data and the information revealed (Appendix 8.11) the spread of archaeological features and the extent and condition of those features and deposits (Appendix 8.11). This phase of investigation involved 1,070 trenches, each measuring 50m by 1.8m which included a percentage sample area across the Solar Array Area (1042) and targeted trenching within the Bespoke Access Corridor (28). Therefore, 1,070 trenches of a planned 1,467 trenches were excavated. The remaining trenches were not excavated due to the ground conditions and extremely inclement weather. Any attempt to excavate these trenches may have resulted in damage to archaeological features and deposits and posed a health and safety risk.

3.4.15 From over 1000 trenches excavated; only 192 trenches contained archaeology. The remaining trenches were blank and contained no archaeological features meaning that less than 20% of the trenches opened contained archaeology and over 80% of trenches opened contained no archaeology at all. This shows a good level of evaluation based on evidence from the non-intrusive surveys, it also allowed for ground truthing the Solar Array Area and gave a good indication of the soil profile, both archaeologically and geologically. It provided a reasoned understanding of the archaeological horizon and depth of soils. The evaluation also provide assurance against the minimal impact from the solar PV arrays where the size of the footprint from the arrays precludes minimal impact from truncation. An area of dense archaeology revealed from the non-intrusive survey was removed from development in the Solar Array Area as a way of mitigation by design. There is a high level of confidence that the archaeological potential within the Solar Array Area and Bespoke Access Corridor has been appropriately evaluated, mitigated and preserved.

3.4.16 The Site yielded evidence of medieval and post-medieval agricultural practices, including water management systems such as drainage dykes, remnants of a pumping station, land drain systems, and ridge and furrow agriculture. Archaeological data suggests activity spanning from the Neolithic to the modern period.

3.4.17 Neolithic and Bronze Age activity appears to have been transient, likely representing movement through the landscape rather than permanent settlement. Evidence of activity from the Iron Age to the modern period is primarily associated with agriculture and land/water management, particularly drainage dykes. A cluster of settlement or peripheral settlement activity was recorded along the western edge of N9 and N21A. However, the densest geophysical anomalies in N9 were excluded from the development area and, as a result, were not investigated, though they remain visible in the geophysical survey results. The design of the Proposed Development has sought to reduce impact on the archaeological assets where possible from analysis of the non-intrusive survey data mainly by avoidance. The geophysical survey data has been tested through trenching and found to be reasonable and combined with LiDAR, and Aerial Photographic data this is considered to be reliable. For example, the sample spread of trenching yielded under 20 percentage of trenches that contained archaeology. The targeted trial trenching within the Bespoke Access Corridor encountered archaeology of between 50 and 70 percent within the 28 trenches opened. Within Trench 9.194, there is evidence of both prehistoric (a possible roundhouse) and medieval settlement activity (beam slots and postholes), indicating some level of occupation from the prehistoric period through to the modern era, albeit with fluctuating population sizes.

3.4.18 The preservation of archaeological features across the Site was moderate, influenced by centuries of agricultural activity and the drainage of the surrounding Fenlands for farming. The Site's agricultural history was further reflected in the sampled material, which showed potential contamination from modern cultivation. The low density of carbonised grain is likely due to background detritus. The samples predominantly contained free-threshing wheat grains, followed by a smaller quantity of hulled barley, with rye being rare.

3.4.19 A number of linear features were identified across multiple trenches, varying in depth. The larger linear features correspond to historic field boundaries, many of which were only backfilled in the last century, with some infilling occurring as recently as 2010–2016 (Wardell Armstrong, 2023b). Finds from these backfilled ditches, particularly pottery dating between 1850 and 1950, suggest that material was brought in from elsewhere for backfilling. These field boundaries were recorded in Fields N1, N3, N4, N6, N7, N8, N9, N10, N11, N14, N15, N21A, and N24. Since these features were identified across multiple trenches, a sufficient sample was investigated. While some backfilled boundaries displayed evidence of natural silting at their bases, most of the fills resulted from deliberate backfilling to expand agricultural land. Some of these former boundaries remain visible as slight depressions, often accumulating standing water, particularly in N4, N6, and N11. Many of the shallower linear features correspond to remnants of ridge and furrow field systems. Although many of these systems were disrupted by later agricultural practices, enough furrows remained to determine their orientation, which aligns with historic field boundaries.

3.5 Significance

3.5.1 The geophysical survey results for the Site were generally accurate in identifying archaeological remains at depths greater than 0.5m below ground

level (bgl). The investigation from the trial trenching within the Solar Array Area revealed that archaeological activity was generally only found within the higher areas of the Proposed Development, above 8m aOD. The higher elevations around Eweby Thorpe contained evidence of activity dating from the prehistoric period to the 12th century AD. The earlier prehistoric activity (a round house and associated pits and postholes) had been truncated by the later medieval activity. The medieval activity displayed evidence of beam slots and associated postholes and pits. The archaeological evidence also included associated ditches likely used as boundaries and drainage. These ditches do not match the later field systems recorded on historical mapping and were likely associated with the earlier activity within the study area, although no datable material was recovered from the ditches to refine this further. In addition, geophysical survey results have highlighted that this archaeological activity extends to the north and west of the area of trial trenching, outside of the Proposed Development.

3.5.2 There were small scatters of archaeological activity noted in the lower areas of the Proposed Development, but these appear to have largely been associated with water management. The majority of these features are related to the post medieval field systems and include backfilled historic field boundaries and traces of earlier ridge and furrow systems.

3.5.3 In relation to the stratigraphic research aims of the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework (EMHERF), several key research questions are relevant to this Site.

Early Medieval Period

6F: Identifying cultural boundaries in the Early Medieval period

3.5.4 A clear distinction exists between settlement activity and agricultural land use on the Site. Settlement remains were concentrated along the ridge adjacent to Ferry Lane and Ewerby Thorpe (N9), predominantly above 8m AOD, while agricultural activity was confined to the lower-lying land east of a historic field boundary at approximately 7.5m to 8m AOD. This pattern suggests a preference for settlement on higher ground, with lower elevations reserved for farming. The northwest–southeast field boundary was excluded from excavation due to its location outside the development area. The only investigated section of the N9 settlement was the southern limit of the geophysical anomalies, examined in Trench N9.194.

3.5.5 Additionally, a small cluster of activity was recorded in N5 at 1m AOD, although its function remains unclear and undated. Geophysical evidence suggests this may represent a small enclosure with curvilinear ditches or gullies.

High Medieval Period (1066–1485)

7E: Investigating the morphology of rural settlements

3.5.6 Due to the limited investigation of the southern extent of the settlement (outside the Order Limits), available data remains insufficient for detailed morphological analysis. However, preliminary evidence suggests that the settlement, likely part of the nucleated village of Ewerby Thorpe, was occupied from the Early to High Medieval period (7th–12th century). Residual evidence of Iron Age and possibly earlier activity was also present. Notably, there was

a significant gap in dating evidence between the 12th and 17th centuries. Later finds predominantly reflect agricultural rather than residential use. This suggests that by the 12th century, the eastern portion of Ewerby Thorpe had been abandoned as a settlement and converted to farmland.

Post-Medieval Period

8E: Identifying agricultural improvements from the 16th to 18th centuries

3.5.7 Although the current field systems are modern, historic mapping and backfilled field boundaries indicate that post-medieval field systems were originally much narrower and incorporated more drainage dykes to facilitate land drainage. The expansion of modern agricultural fields has resulted in the infilling of these dykes, often negatively impacting water management. These drainage features played a key role in the reclamation of the Fenlands for farming.

3.5.8 Multiple drainage systems were identified across the Site, the oldest being horseshoe-shaped drains likely installed before 1850. Although some appeared to be clear, others now silted, and they remain visible and provide evidence of historic water management practices.

3.5.9 The ridge and furrow field systems follow the historic narrow field patterns. While these systems are still visible in historic aerial photographs, their surface preservation has been significantly impacted by post-WWII mechanisation of farming. Where present, furrow widths ranged from 2m to 10m, with each medieval field system displaying a consistent pattern (e.g. 3m in one field and 10m in an adjacent field). The removal of field boundaries during agricultural expansion has resulted in some fields, such as N9, containing multiple overlapping ridge and furrow systems.

3.6 Trial Trenching Solar Array Area

3.6.1 Throughout the study area there is evidence of medieval and post medieval agricultural practices such as water management in the form of drainage dykes, remains of a pumping station, land drain systems and arable agriculture in the form of ridge and furrow systems. The data recovered also indicated past activity, potentially dating from the Neolithic to the modern period. It is likely that the recorded data for Neolithic and Bronze Age is transient in nature and is evidence of travel through the landscape on the way to nearby settlements and monuments.

3.6.2 Regarding the Iron Age to modern activity, this mostly relates to agricultural processes and land/water management such as the drainage dykes. There is a cluster of settlement/ peripheral settlement activity along the western edge of N9 and N21A, (this has now been removed from the Proposed Development, preservation by design). Though the focus of this activity in N9 was excluded from the development area and as such was not part of the investigation. It is, however, very visible from the geophysics survey results. There is evidence of both prehistoric (possible round house) and medieval (beam slots and postholes) settlement activity within N9.194. This highlights that the area had settlement of some sort from the prehistoric through to the modern period, likely with fluctuating population sizes.

3.6.3 The survival of the archaeological features was moderate. Survival had been influenced by the primarily agricultural use of the land and the associated draining of the surrounding Fenlands for agricultural purposes.

3.6.4 The focus as mainly agricultural was supported by the results of the sampling process. Many of the samples taken across the Proposed Development may have been contaminated by the modern cultivation of the land, and it is probable that the low densities of carbonised grain represent background detritus. The samples taken are dominated by free threshing wheat grains followed by a hulled barley grain. Other grains such as rye were rare.

3.6.5 Across the Proposed Development there were a number of linear features that appear in more than one trench, some of these were relatively deep and others incredibly shallow.

3.6.6 The larger linear features can be linked to the historic field boundaries. These were only backfilled in the last century with many of them only being backfilled after 2010 (Wardell Armstrong, 2023b), which can be seen in some of the finds recovered from these features; the majority of the pottery found in these backfilled boundary ditches date between 1850 to 1950. This suggests that material was brought in from elsewhere to backfill the field boundaries between 2010 and 2016. These field boundaries were identified in Fields N1, N3, N4, N6, N7, N8, N9, N10, N11, N14, N15, N21a and N24. The backfilled field boundaries were typically identified in more than one trench which allowed for a sufficient sample of them to be investigated.

3.6.7 While some of the backfilled field boundaries had evidence of natural silting at the base, most of the fills in each investigated slot represented deliberate backfilling events to increase the area for agricultural use. Some of these field boundaries were visible as a slight depression in the ground, often acting as areas of standing water. This was especially evident in N4, N6 and N11.

3.6.8 The majority of the shallow linear features across the study area were the remains of ridge and furrow field systems. Despite many of the systems being ploughed out by later agricultural practices, there were a sufficient number of furrows remaining to be able to confirm the direction of the furrow systems. The alignment of these furrows corresponds with the historic field boundaries.

3.7 Targeted Trial Trenching Access Corridor Route

3.7.1 The evaluated area appears to be of some archaeological potential, with the geophysical and evaluation data converging to reveal that the north-eastern parts of land parcels A5 and A6 contain buried features, most probably elements of some form of farmstead and field system from which the slightly higher ground surrounding the Fen-edge was exploited in the middle–late Romano-British period (2nd–4th centuries AD). The finds assemblage, namely its small worked-flint component, also suggests activity of prehistoric date, potentially a nearby knapping area, although very little debitage was found. The medieval and post-medieval agricultural use of the landscape is evidenced by the results also.

3.7.2 Romano-British rural settlement was not evenly distributed in the region, and the current site appears to form part of a recognised concentration in southern Lincolnshire around Sleaford and on the edge of the Fens (Smith 2016, 144–

5). Potentially visible within the geophysical survey results is a small, enclosed settlement compound of 0.31 ha with an infield arrangement covering some 3 ha to its north. The level of previous investigations in the local area has been described as not 'spectacularly high' (ibid., 145) and no nearby excavated farmsteads are shown on the distribution map of such sites produced as part of the Rural Settlement of Roman Britian project (Smith 2016, fig. 5.10) (although such have been uncovered since, closer to the Fens as part of the Heckington Fen (Wessex Archaeology 2023b) and Viking Link projects (Wessex Archaeology 2023c).

3.7.3 The evaluation results suggest the geophysical survey has provided a reasonable guide to the presence/absence of buried archaeology. Most of the recorded features correlate with a geophysical anomaly, although in many instances, the gradiometer results suggested more remains than were found.

3.8 Aerial Assessment and LiDAR Analysis

3.8.1 This aerial assessment work, alongside other methodologies also being employed, including desk-based assessment, geophysical survey, and trial trench evaluation, aims to help inform the DCO application on the archaeological potential of the Site, the requirement and scope of any future archaeological evaluation works and the final design and layout of the Proposed Development.

3.8.2 A high number of features of possible archaeological origin have been identified within the Solar Array Area the majority reflecting agricultural use of the landscape in the medieval and post medieval periods. There is the potential that two prehistoric enclosure sites lie within the Site boundary, a rectilinear one within 'Beacon Fen North', and a sub-oval one within the 'Beacon Fen South', with Beacon Fen South being removed from the Proposed Development and further design work on 'Beacon Fen North' now considered just Beacon Fen Energy Park, both these areas are no longer within the Order Limits.

3.8.3 The large number of features of probable medieval origin, mainly field boundaries and areas of ridge and furrow, might be expected from an area populated by known medieval settlements and associated mapped field systems, but this assessment has shown that associated field systems likely extended much further than previously understood. Although many of these features are unlikely to survive at ground level, sub surface remains may survive. Some of these may have associated value with scheduled remains in the vicinity.

3.8.4 The post medieval features identified largely reflect what is known from 19th century mapping, and features identified from this assessment suggest that these fields were subjected to additional drainage in the early to mid-20th century. Two features have been identified as potentially related to World War II activity, of which minimal physical traces may survive. The entirety of the array area has been subjected to ongoing agricultural activity, which has become increasingly mechanised since World War II and which may have detrimentally affected sub-surface survival of earlier features through horizonal truncation from ploughing, for example.

3.9 Summary

3.9.1 The archaeological potential of the Site, as identified in the DBA included in **ES Volume 2, Appendix 8.1**, ranges from low to high across different periods.

Table 2 Archaeological Potential

PERIOD NAME	POTENTIAL
Palaeolithic	Low
Prehistoric	Negligible to Moderate
Iron Age	Moderate
Romano-British	Moderate to High
Early Medieval	Low to Moderate
Medieval	Moderate
Post Medieval	High
Modern	Moderate
Undated	Moderate to High

4. STRATEGY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 This AMS outlines the approach for further archaeological investigation to be undertaken prior to the commencement of construction and post determination. This work will include the following:

- The preparation of a WSI for areas of archaeological interest within the Order Limits will be prepared post determination and pre construction.
- Identification of any areas requiring a programme of archaeological investigation within the Order limits, alongside the necessary measures to protect, record, or preserve any significant archaeological remains that may be encountered.

4.1.2 **Requirement 11: Archaeology of the Draft Development Consent Order** provides that the authorised development must be implemented in accordance with the AMS and that no part of the authorised development may commence until a WSI (which must substantively accord with the AMS) for that part has been submitted to and approved by LCC. Any archaeological works or watching brief must be carried out approved details.

4.2 Area of Works

4.2.1 The Proposed Development brought forward for mitigation encompasses an area of approximately 757 hectares. This section provides a detailed breakdown of the Work Areas and the principal design proposals for the Proposed Development within each of these areas. The Work Area cover the majority of the Proposed Development. It must be noted that the Solar Array Area requires no further mitigation than is proposed because the impact proposed within this area is low, and the importance / value of archaeological assets is considered low based on non-intrusive and intrusive evaluation. The requirement for mitigation either by design (avoidance) or record (archaeological mitigation/ excavation) is considered only for the Cable Route Corridor and the Bespoke Access Road relative to design impact and archaeological potential.

Solar Array Area

4.2.2 The Solar Array Area has been subject to non-intrusive survey, including geophysics, LiDAR and Aerial Photographic assessment, this has provided a robust baseline for archaeological potential across this area. Sample spread trial trenching, targeting anomalies and blank areas, was implemented across this area and provided a good level of ground truthing for understanding the extent, condition and significance of archaeology across the Solar Array Area. It also allowed for robust characterisation of the archaeological potential not only in this area but generally across the whole Proposed Development. It provided for the depth of top and sub soil across the area and an understanding of the archaeological horizon, and the level of truncation from hundreds of years of agricultural activity. This information allowed for good

identification of archaeological features so that dense areas of archaeological potential could be avoided and any impact to the archaeological resource across the Proposed Development could be designed out. This approach to archaeological evaluation has used multilayered surveys that included identification and understanding of assets and avoidance with conservation as the key element for this approach and has enabled a more targeted approach to the Bespoke Access Corridor.

Cable Route Corridor

4.2.3 This area will be subject to targeted trial trenching where impact is deemed likely following the proposed design **(6.2.2 Chapter 2 ES Vol, 1 – Proposed Development).** Trenches will be targeted on anomalies provided by evidence from a series of non-intrusive surveys including geophysical survey, LiDAR and Aerial Photographic assessment and Historic Environment Record data.

Bespoke Access Corridor

4.2.4 The Bespoke Access Corridor will involve ground intervention works sufficient for vehicle access such as removal of top and subsoils. This area was subject to targeted trial trenching where impact is deemed likely following the proposed design **(6.2.2 Chapter 2 ES Vol, 1 – Proposed Development).** Trenches were targeted on anomalies provided by evidence from a series of non-intrusive surveys including geophysical survey, LiDAR and Aerial Photographic assessment and Historic Environment Record data and therefore allowed for a good understanding of the archaeology present and no further mitigation is needed. However, this area may be subject to monitoring and record where impact is deemed likely following the proposed design and consultation with LCC.

4.2.5 Landscaping and Biodiversity Enhancements

4.2.6 The majority of this area is within the Solar Array Area and has been subject to trial trenching, therefore, mitigation will be discussed in consultation with LCC depending on what is being planted and where it is being planted. Much of this area has been subject to trenching within the Solar Array Area. However, this area may be subject to monitoring and record where impact is deemed likely following the proposed design and consultation with LCC (**Chapter 2 – Proposed Development (6.2.2, ES Vol, 1)).**

4.3 Preservation in-situ (by Design)

4.3.1 Throughout the design process, areas of significant archaeological potential, as identified through geophysical survey, LiDAR analysis, and aerial photograph analysis, have therefore been evaluated by trial trenching and dense (significant) areas removed from the Order Limits as part of the approach for preservation and conservation of archaeological assets across the Proposed Development. **Figure 8.3 Field Reference (Sheet 1-2) Figure 8.5 Geophysical survey interpretation of the DCO Order Limits (Sheet 1 – 3)** The areas removed for the Order Limits are located to the west of the Solar Array Area (N9) and sections of the Cable Route Corridor (C27, C28, C37 and C38) where dense areas of anomalies have been removed. This approach has been taken to preserve these remains in situ, thereby mitigating

any potential impact on their integrity and ensuring their continued protection during the development.

4.3.2 Nevertheless, if archaeological assets of high significance are identified during the phased programme of archaeological mitigation, consideration will be given to preserving the asset *in situ*, where possible and proportionate to its significance. This approach will be undertaken following discussions with LCC and may involve micro-siting infrastructure around the identified asset.

4.3.3 In the event that a feature is selected for preservation *in situ where it is deemed to be significant, and a decision is made by LCC in agreement with the Applicant then preservation in situ is required. It is therefore recommended that the Proposed Development infrastructure is not sited within this location and to be protected and conserved by avoidance and altering the design.* The area will be established by a fenced buffer zone to ensure the protection of the archaeology below. These measures will be secured within the **Appendix 6.7 – Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (Document Ref: 6.3.19 ES).**

4.4 Written Scheme of investigation (WSI)

4.4.1 All WSIs for mitigation indicated by this document will be prepared post determination as conditions to consent in accordance with and agreed with LCC.

4.4.2 A WSI is a document that relates to elements of archaeological fieldwork and details specific measures to be applied or adopted as part of the programme of archaeological mitigation works. The WSI will:

- Identify the aims and objectives for each element of the archaeological works;
- Summarise the archaeological and historical background, including the results of the work undertaken to date;
- Detail the proposed methodologies that will be implemented and form the central basis by which the investigation can be measured;
- Provide details on the provision of site welfare, plant equipment, in accordance with archaeological requirements and relevant Health and Safety legislation as appropriate;
- Include details of a proposed timetable/programme to archaeological works, post excavation and reporting following completion of works;
- Detail proposed archiving;
- Details of company Health and Safety Policy, evidence of insurance and a risk assessment for the project; and
- Details of any external specialists and other third parties to be used in the preparation of the fieldwork reports.

4.4.3 The WSI will conform to guidelines and standards set out in the following documents:

- Standard for archaeological field evaluation, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIfA 2023a);
- Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIfA 2020a);

- Code of conduct: professional ethics in archaeology, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIfA 2022);
- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIfA 2020b);
- Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIfA 2023b);
- Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIfA 2023c); and,
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide, Historic England: London (HE 2015).

4.4.4 In addition, the LCC Archaeology Handbook when prepared following consultation on this document which will be adhered to and may cover the follow methods of archaeological investigation:

- LCC Heritage Specification for an archaeological watching brief forming a phase of programme of archaeological works;
- LCC Manual of Specifications Part B: Mitigation – Specification for detailed palaeolithic excavation;
- LCC Manual of Specifications: Specification for preliminary evaluation of quaternary deposits and palaeolithic potential;
- LCC Manual of Specifications: Generic specification requirements for desk-based assessment of geoarchaeological potential;
- LCC Manual of Specifications: Mitigation – strip, map and sample requirements;
- LCC Manual of Specifications: Evaluation – trial trenching requirements; and
- LCC Palaeolithic watching brief Part: Mitigation – palaeolithic archaeological watching brief.

4.5 Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

4.5.1 Archaeological monitoring and recording (previously watching brief) is a continuous process designed to proactively identify, examine, and document archaeological remains during the construction phase of a project. It is carried out concurrently with construction works that involve excavation of foundation and utility trenches. This method is typically applied to areas identified as having archaeological potential based on previous assessments, background research, and other relevant factors, but where extensive procedures such as strip, map, and sample excavation, or detailed excavation, are not justified.

4.5.2 Archaeological monitoring and recording generally involves the presence of a qualified archaeologist, who monitors all intrusive groundworks until the work is completed or the potential for uncovering archaeological remains has been fully explored, as defined within the agreed scope of a WSI.

4.5.3 Should any archaeological discoveries occur during monitoring, discussions will be held with both the Applicant and the Archaeological Advisor. Adequate time and resources will be allocated to ensure that any discoveries are appropriately excavated and documented before construction activities resume. If no archaeological features or deposits are identified during this process, and following consultation with the Archaeological Advisor, the

monitoring and recording will cease, and the area will be handed over to the construction team for the continuation of development.

4.6 Targeted Trial-Trenching

4.6.1 As stipulated in **Requirement 10: Archaeology of the draft Development Consent Order**, a programme of targeted trial trenching on the Cable Route Corridor will be conducted following post-DCO consent, in consultation with LCC, and subsequent submission of a detailed WSI for areas required.

4.6.2 Archaeological targeted trenching will be carried out in areas of the Cable Route Corridor. This further targeted trial trenching, where required, will focus only on features and anomalies identified through the analysis of geophysical survey results, LiDAR imagery, and aerial photographs and on areas impacted by the Proposed Development. These works will be designed to target areas of archaeological interest, as well as some areas perceived to be devoid of archaeological remains, referred to as 'blank' areas across the Cable Route Corridor that may have an association with anomalies that could be deemed archaeological. The areas to be targeted for excavation will be determined in consultation with planning archaeologists from LCC. The purpose of this investigation is to ground truth the findings of the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA, Appendix 8.1: Geophysical Survey, Aerial LiDAR Assessment (Appendix 8.3 and 8.4) and to gather sufficient information to determine the presence or absence, extent, condition, depth, character, quality, and date of any archaeological deposits.

4.6.3 A series of GIS overlays will be prepared to inform and target areas for mitigation in consultation with the project team, the LCC and Historic England, if required. This data will be crucial for informing the detailed design of the proposed development and detailing mitigation during construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the proposed development.

4.6.4 Following the completion of the trial trenching and the backfilling of the trenches, all records generated during the evaluation (including written, drawn, photographic, digital records, environmental samples, and artefacts) will undergo a structured programme of assessment, analysis, and reporting.

4.7 Targeted Excavation

4.7.1 Following the outcomes of the comprehensive series of investigations conducted across the Site, which include trial trenching, geophysical surveys, LiDAR analysis, and the interpretation of aerial photographic data, and based on the significance of any archaeological remains identified, a programme of targeted Strip, Map and Record (SMR) or Strip, Map and Sample (SMS) excavation may be required as mitigation, preservation by record. This phase of work will be undertaken where archaeological deposits or features of significant importance are present, to preserve these remains by record. The targeted SMR or SMS, the exact methodologies of which will be outlined within a WSI, allow for the precise excavation and detailed recording of archaeological features, providing a robust dataset for further analysis and interpretation. The decision on which areas will be subject to these excavation methods will be made in collaboration with the planning archaeologists from LCC.

4.7.2 This phase of work will enable a more in-depth examination of the archaeological remains, providing crucial information on their character, extent, and preservation. Additionally, it will allow for the recovery of artefacts, ecofacts, and environmental samples, which are essential for understanding the chronological context and wider historical significance of the identified archaeological features. The results of these targeted excavations will be fully integrated into the ongoing archaeological assessment and will contribute to the final interpretation of the Site's archaeological resource. The findings will be recorded to the highest standards and preserved for future analysis, providing a legacy of archaeological data that will inform both the Project and the broader archaeological understanding of the area.

4.7.3 In addition, a structured programme of palaeoenvironmental sampling, tailored to the specific objectives of the project, will be implemented. The strategy and methodology for sampling will adhere to the guidelines set out by Historic England's Heritage's Centre for Archaeology, "Environmental Archaeology – A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation" (2011).

4.7.4 An archive suitable for long-term storage will be prepared and placed in an appropriate repository. The results of the evaluation will be made publicly available, with submission to the Online Access to the OASIS and ADS database. A final report of the evaluation will be submitted to LCC.

5. MITIGATION AREAS BY FIELD NUMBERS

5.1 Areas considered for mitigation, SMS or SMR excavation or Design

5.1.1 Several areas have been identified as suitable for archaeological investigation and recording or to be avoided as part of the Proposed Development design. These areas are shown in the table in **Appendix D** to this document. The justification for these areas is indicated by evidence for potential of archaeology and level of impact arising from the Proposed Development. Where possible the strategy is for preservation of archaeological assets firstly through design, if not, by record. Design will avoid any impact, and record will investigate and record the archaeological assets to understand the condition, extent and significance and character against research frameworks. Within the table for clarity areas for mitigation, trial trenching or omitting from scope are shown in red, green and light brown to differentiate, they will be cross referenced with GIS overlay plans showing areas of potential from the multilayered non-intrusive survey, and trial trench evaluation. Fields A5 and A6 have been subject to targeted trail trenching in order to target anomalies and blank areas, and if required this area may be subject to archaeological monitoring and record, a watching brief.

5.2 Areas considered for Targeted Trial Trenching

5.2.1 A number of areas have been identified as suitable for targeted trial trenching in order to evaluate the archaeological potential shown by the non-intrusive survey. These areas are all located within the Cable Route Corridor. In total 49 Fields have been identified which are as follows: Fields C1,C2, C5, C9, C11, C14, C15, C17, C18, C20, C21, C22, C25, C35, C36, C38, C39, C40, C42, C43, C44, C45, C46, C47, C51, C52, C53, C54, C55, C57, C58, C59, C63, C64, C65, C66, C67, C68, C69, C70, C71, C72, C73, C74, C75, C76, C77, C78. All trenching will be targeted based on evidence provided by extensive non-intrusive survey undertaken across the Site, trenches will also target blank areas associated with the anomalies to understand the edge of activity and the association between the anomalies within that targeted area.

5.3 Areas considered for no further works and no mitigation required

5.3.1 A number of areas have been identified for no further works and no mitigation required. A total of 68 fields have been identified that require no mitigation, either by design or record. These fields are considered to contain archaeological assets of low importance (local significance) or no archaeology found within these fields arising from the assessment and evaluation, which has included assessment of HER data, LiDAR data, Aerial Photographic data, geophysical survey data and where suitable trial trench evaluation. The areas are as follows: Bespoke Access Corridor, A1, A2, A3, A4, A7, A8, A9, A10, A11, A12, A13, A14 and A16. Cable Route Corridor, C3, C4, C6, C7, C8, C12, C13,

C16, C19, C23, C24, C26, C27, C28, C29, C30, C31, C32, C33, 34, C37, C41, C48, C49, C50, C56, C60, C61, C62. For the Solar Array Area N1, N2, N3, N4, N5, N6, N7, N8, N10, N11, N12, N13, N14, N15, N16, N17, N19, N20, N21, N21a, N22, N23, N24, N25, N26, N27, N28, N29, N30, N31, N32, N33, N34, N35, N36.

5.3.2 This detail is subject to ongoing engagement and discussion with LCC. However, this information is evidence based and considers mitigation that is appropriate and proportionate to the level of impact and known significance of the archaeological assets.

6. GENERAL MITIGATION METHODOLOGIES

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The methodologies outlined below will govern both archaeological monitoring and excavation activities, ensuring high standards of fieldwork and compliance with best practice guidelines. These methodologies will be incorporated into the WSI, which will be submitted for approval. The fieldwork will be led by a full member (MCIfA) of the CIfA, with all archaeological fieldwork carried out by a Registered Archaeological Organisation (RAO), guaranteeing the quality and integrity of the fieldwork. All activities will adhere to the LCC specification for archaeological fieldwork and reporting, as well as the Historic England series “Guidelines for Best Practice.”

6.2 Programme

6.2.1 Prior to the commencement of each phase of the authorised development, a detailed programme for archaeological investigation will be developed and be submitted to LCC. This programme will outline the proposed start and end dates for on-site works, as well as the anticipated duration for each mitigation area. The programme will also account for any necessary post-excavation assessment and reporting.

6.3 Health and Safety

6.3.1 All archaeological work will be carried out in full compliance with the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974, the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992, and any other applicable health and safety legislation and regulations. Prior to the start of any works, a comprehensive Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) will be prepared and submitted to the undertaker for review and acceptance. A copy of the RAMS can be made available to LCC upon request. Personal protective equipment (PPE) requirements will be reviewed by the undertaker, in line with health and safety standards, and will be confirmed once the Archaeological Contractor is appointed.

6.4 Access and Setting-Out

6.4.1 The Archaeological Contractor will be granted access to the Site, with arrangements made in advance by the undertaker. Access will be subject to the identification and assessment of any relevant hazards, restrictions, permits, and qualifications. All logistical requirements for setting out and access will be confirmed prior to the commencement of the authorised development.

6.5 Machine and Hand Excavation

6.5.1 Machine excavation will be conducted under the direct supervision of a suitably experienced and qualified archaeologist, using mechanical excavators equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. If archaeological features and deposits are revealed, they will be excavated and recorded using hand excavation methods, particularly where sensitive features or finds are encountered, to preserve and conserve the archaeology.

6.5.2 Where archaeological features are identified, they will be fully investigated to determine their nature, extent, and date, unless they are deemed significant enough to warrant preservation in situ. If preservation in situ is considered appropriate, the undertaker and LCC will be contacted by the Archaeological Contractor to discuss any additional measures that may be required.

6.5.3 Sampling of archaeological features will be conducted in a manner appropriate to the feature type, ensuring that sufficient information is obtained to enable a basic understanding of the feature.

6.5.4 The depth and complexity of archaeological features and deposits within each area exposed will be ascertained unless Health and Safety constraints deem otherwise. Where features cannot be hand excavated the Applicant and LCC will be informed by the Archaeological Contractor.

6.6 Recording and Sampling

6.6.1 All excavated archaeological contexts will be recorded in full through provision of a detailed written context records, which will include details of extent, location, relationships, samples, finds, and cross-references to any relevant contexts.

6.6.2 All features will be planned at an appropriate scale, either digitally or by hand, as well as feature cross sections, and photographed accordingly. These plans and the photographic record will be presented in any final reporting.

6.6.3 In addition, all finds, and environmental samples will be retained and recorded in order to provide dates and assist in the interpretation of form and function of any archaeological features or deposits identified. All finds and samples will be collected and treated in accordance with the relevant guidance, including:

- Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIfA 2020a);
- Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992); and
- Environmental Archaeology: a guide to theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (Historic England 2011).

6.7 Human Remains

6.7.1 In the event that human remains are uncovered during the archaeological programme, all works will cease immediately, and the local police and coroner will be informed. The area containing the remains will be screened off, and discussions will be held with the undertaker and LCC to determine the appropriate course of action. This may involve the preservation of the remains

in situ or their removal in accordance with professional standards and guidelines. A Ministry of Justice Licence will be required for the removal of any human remains, in accordance with Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. All excavation and removal of human remains will follow the guidelines established by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE 2017).

6.8 Treasure

6.8.1 Any finds that fall under the statutory definition of treasure, as set out in the Treasure Act 1996, will be reported immediately to the Coroner's Office, the landowner, and LCC. A treasure receipt will be completed and submitted to the Coroner's Office and the Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) within 14 days of determining that a find is classified as treasure. The receipt and report will include the date and circumstances of the find, along with the identity of the finder (usually the Principal Contractor) and the location of the find, referenced to Ordnance Survey.

6.9 Post-Excavation Analysis and Reporting

6.9.1 Post-excavation analysis and reporting will be conducted in accordance with the requirements set out in the CIfA's Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation (CIfA 2020a) and the LCC Specification for archaeological fieldwork and reporting. All post-excavation assessment will follow established professional standards to ensure a coherent and comprehensive interpretation of the archaeological data gathered.

6.10 Archive Preparation and Deposition

6.10.1 Adequate resources will be allocated throughout the fieldwork to ensure that all records comply with the CIfA's Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer, and deposition of archaeological archives (CIfA 2020b).

6.10.2 Upon completion of the project, the Site archive, including all records and cultural material produced during the evaluation, will be prepared in accordance with the relevant guidelines, such as the Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage (Brown 2011) and A Standard Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe (Perrin et al. 2014).

6.10.3 The final report, along with all data and documentation produced during the post-excavation process, will be integrated into the Site archive and submitted for long-term storage in an appropriate repository. The results, including those from areas with no significant archaeology, will be uploaded to the online OASIS database (http://oasis.ac.uk/) and submitted to LCC and Historic England for inclusion in the National Record of the Historic Environment.

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BFEP Appendices

APPENDIX D: TABLE OF FIELDS WITHIN SOLAR ARRAY AREA, ACCESS CORRIDOR ROUTE AND CABLE CORRIDOR ROUTE SHOWING AREAS OF MITIGATION AND AREAS TO BE OMITTED FROM MITIGATION WORKS.

Scoped into the Order Limits?	Field	Geophysical Survey	Aerial and LiDAR Assessment	Site Visit	HER	Trial Trenching	Summary	Mitigation Measures
Solar Array Area								
Yes	**N1**	A former field boundary was identified. The field also contained a historic landscape feature in the south-eastern extent. Ferrous material covered the field.	No features of archaeological origin were observed from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.	No visible features		Two trenches had features one being a field boundary the other being demolition, rubble, levelling and occupation deposits. It was interpreted this field contained a demolished Victorian Pumping Station.	There is potential for post-medieval features including the pumping station alongside evidence for agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**N2**	Ferrous anomalies throughout	No features of archaeological origin were observed from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.	No visible features		Blank	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.

Yes	**N3**	Two historic field boundaries, ferrous anomalies throughout and a small area of geology.	Aerial - A series of three broadly NW/SE aligned linear features, probable former field boundaries. This parcel comprised four fields on the 1851 tithe map. Interpreted to be field boundaries	No visible features		Blank	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**N4**	Several former field boundaries, an area of ferrous the formation of which may indicate the location of an old Dyke. Several anomalies attributed to geology.	LiDAR - NE/SW wide linear boundary which extends beyond parcel, NE, across parcel N5. Corresponds with a narrow strip of woodland shown on 1851 tithe map NE/SW aligned former field boundary. Corresponds with a field boundary shown on 1851 tithe map. Interpreted to be field boundaries	Subtle ridge and furrow	MLI89392: Flint axe found on Ewerby Waithe Common MLI89396: Medieval pottery figure found on Ewerby Waithe Common	There were six features visible including linears, field boundaries. Animal bone was found.	There is potential for transient prehistoric and medieval finds. There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.

Yes	**N5**	Possible field boundaries. Two parallel curvilinears within the south-western extent.	LiDAR - NW/SE aligned former field boundary. NE/SW aligned former field boundary. NE/SW wide linear boundary which extends beyond parcel SW, across parcel N4. Corresponds with a narrow strip of woodland shown on 1851 tithe map. Interpreted to be field boundaries.	No visible features		There were six features identified all of which were linear features with intercutting pits. Roman pottery (2nd - 5th century) was recovered from this field in the topsoil. It was interpreted any activity here was a short, single phase.	There is potential for Roman finds within the field however this is thought to be associated with a short phase of activity. There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.

Yes	**N6**	Possible field boundaries across the field.	Aerial - Area of NE/SW aligned ridge and furrow at western extent of parcel; matches extent of former field shown on the 1851 tithe map. LiDAR - NW/SE aligned former field boundary, which extends SE into adjacent parcel N11. Matches boundary shown on 1851 tithe map. NE/SW aligned former field boundary. Matches boundary shown on historic Ordnance Survey map, and not 1851 tithe map, and must be associated with land allocation changes as a result of the establishment of Gashes Barn (HER MLI121916) Interpreted to be Ridge and Furrow and Field Boundaries.	Subtle ridge and furrow		Blank	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.

Yes	**N7**	Possible field boundaries across the field.	No features of archaeological origin were observed from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.	Not subject to walkover		There were 22 trenches with features in this field. These comprised furrows, linears, possible post-hole, ditches, tree boles and boundary ditches	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**N8**	Possible field boundaries across the field.	Aerial - NE/SW aligned ridge and furrow towards northern extent of parcel – possibly part of known medieval field system known from a cropmark and earthwork (HER MLI88982). LiDAR - NE/SW aligned former field boundary towards northern extent of parcel. Matches boundary shown on tithe map. Second NE/SW aligned former field boundary a little to the south of the first. Matches	Not subject to walkover	MLI88982: Medieval cropmark and earthwork field system.	There were two trenches with features which comprised a ditch and linear.	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.

			boundary shown on 1851 tithe map. Third NE/SW aligned former field boundary a little to the south of the first. Matches boundary shown on tithe map. Interpreted to be ridge and furrow and field boundaries					

Yes	**N9**	A series of weak and strong positive linear within the western extent of N9. These anomalies were suggestive of a ladder settlement/field system. Further anomalies included former field boundaries and ferrous material.	Aerial - Three areas of ridge and furrow: an area of N/S aligned ridge and furrow; an area of ENE/WSW ridge and furrow towards the southern extent; and an area of N/S aligned ridge and furrow, also mapped as levelled earthwork by National Mapping Programme (Historic England Project 1408047: Lincolnshire Witham Valley). Probably also part of known medieval field system known from a cropmark and earthwork (HER MLI88982). LiDAR - A series of field boundaries within parcel N9 not shown on the 1851 tithe map, nor historic OS mapping, so likely part of a wider medieval field	Subtle ridge and furrow within in the south-western extent.	MLI88982: Medieval cropmark and earthwork field system.	This field contained archaeological remains within the south-western corner (trenching 194/195). Mussel shells, medieval pottery fragments, 19th century CBM fragments and a post medieval chain link were found in the topsoil. Several furrow systems were found, some of which contained medieval pottery. Trench 194 identified several features which indicated possible Iron Age settlement activity through a roundhouse, field boundaries and later medieval ditches.	There is high potential for archaeological remains within this field this is especially associated with possible Iron Age settlement and medieval field systems. Remains of such date would be considered up to moderate significance. It is believed the remains would be restricted to the west / south-west of the field. Otherwise, there is potential for post medieval / modern agriculture activity and land management.	Archaeological Remains to the west and south will be avoided and this section removed from the Proposed Development. Mitigation by design. Archaeological remains to the east are suggestive of post med agricultural systems and can be mitigated by record.

			system associated with Ewerby and Eveden to the west A wide NW/SE aligned probable former field boundary which extends south-eastwards into adjacent parcel N18. likely part of a wider medieval field system associated with Ewerby and Eveden to the west A broadly NE/SW field boundary with two adjoining NNW/SSE boundaries to the south and three extending north; matches boundaries shown on 1851 tithe map – post medieval. Interpreted to be ridge and furrow and field boundaries.					

Yes	**N10**	A former field boundary crosses the field on a north-east south-west alignment.	LiDAR - NE/SW aligned former field boundary. Matches boundary shown on 1851 tithe map. Interpreted to be a field boundary.	No visible features		Seven trenches had features which comprised of linears and field boundaries. Few finds were recovered which included a complete brick thus demonstrating post medieval / modern activity, glass and an Iron fitting.	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**N11**	A former field boundary crosses the western extent of the field, there are also two linears which are recoded as possible archaeology. Ferrous anomalies cross the field.	LiDAR - NW/SE aligned former field boundary, which extends NW into adjacent parcel N6. Matches boundary shown on 1851 tithe map. Interpreted to be a field boundary.	Crop patterns which suggested disturbance however this may be a result of other natural features.		Six trenches contained linear features however no finds were recovered. The linears are thought to represent field boundaries thus may be of post-medieval date.	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**N12**	A sinuous curvilinear anomaly - possible drain	Aerial - NW/SE aligned former field boundary. Possible associated with known former unnamed farmstead once	A visible dip in the field	MLI121915: Unnamed farmstead	Not excavated	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity	No mitigation required.

			existing at the south-western extent of this parcel (HER MLI121915) and certainly shown on 1851 tithe map. Interpreted to be a field boundary.				and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	
Yes	**N13**	Two parallel curvilinears forming a semi-circle. Also forming a cluster of three possible inter-connected short linear anomalies	No features of archaeological origin were observed from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.	No visible features		Not excavated	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**N14**	A short linear anomaly aligned north-south is recorded	Southern part of large NE/SW aligned rectangular feature. Known location of stone axe findspots (HER MLI89393). Interpreted to be an archaeological feature of unknown origin.	No visible features	MLI89393: Stone axes found on Ewerby Waithe Common	There were 14 trenches containing features within the field, these largely comprised of linears however there were small circular features recorded within one trench. The linears are thought to be	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.

						partially associated with field boundaries. Finds included brick, rooftile, a ceramic vessel, and animal bones; all finds were thought to have been post medieval / modern in date.		
Yes	**N15**	Two discrete anomalies stand out which may be indicative of pits.	Aerial - Northern part of large NE/SW aligned rectangular feature. Interpreted to be an archaeological feature of unknown origin.	Not subject to walkover		Nine trenches contained features within the Site all were linears including historic field boundaries. Finds included an iron hinge and possible flint tool, the former is post medieval/modern with the latter being of prehistoric date.	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**N16**	Ferrous anomalies throughout	Aerial - Area of NW/SE aligned ridge and furrow. Interpreted to be ridge and furrow.	No visible features		No finds recorded	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity	No mitigation required.

							and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	
Yes	**N17**	Two possible field boundaries crossing the field on a rough east west alignment.	LiDAR - NE/SW aligned former field boundary. Matches boundary shown on 1851 tithe map. Field Boundary	No visible features		Not excavated	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**N18**	A series of conjoined linear weak and strong positive anomalies were detected in N18.	Aerial and LiDAR - Four former field boundaries forming an x-shape across parcel. This parcel comprised six fields on 1851 tithe map. Also shown on LiDAR NE/SW ridge and furrow identified in NW corner of parcel. Also shown on LiDAR LiDAR - Curvilinear	No visible features		Sixteen trenches contained features which comprised of linears and pits. The linears are largely thought to have been historic field boundaries and ditches; the ditches include Roman finds. Finds included a flint tool, iron tools, a glass bottle, several ceramic vessels,	There is potential for Roman and Medieval activity within the field. There is also archaeological potential for remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.

			former field boundary at north-western corner of parcel N18. likely part of a wider medieval field system associated with Ewerby and Eveden to the west A wide NW/SE aligned probable former field boundary which extends north-westwards into adjacent parcel N19. Likely part of a wider medieval field system associated with Ewerby and Eveden to the west ENE/WSW/ aligned probable former field boundary towards the south-western extent of the parcel. Likely part of a wider medieval field system associated with Ewerby and Eveden to the west. Interpreted to be field boundaries and ridge and furrow.			horseshoe, daub and bricks. The flint tool is thought to be prehistoric. The daub, a nail and one ceramic vessel is dated to the Roman period, one brick and twos vessels are dated to the medieval period otherwise the finds are considered to be of post medieval / modern date.		

Yes	**N19**	Ferrous anomalies throughout and a large geological anomaly.	Aerial - Corner of square feature at western extent of parcel – possible modern drainage. Interpreted to be a feature of probably modern origin.	No visible features		Three trenches contained features within this field. This included a spread of silty clay containing CBM and charcoal flecks, and two linears. Finds comprised an animal bone, brick, nail, and shell; the majority of which is of unknown date. The nail could be from the Roman period onwards.	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**N20**	Ferrous anomalies spread across the field.	Aerial - Possible NE/SW aligned ridge and furrow. LiDAR - Former field boundary in western half of parcel. Matches western extent of boundary shown on 1851 tithe map Interpreted to be Ridge and Furrow	No visible features		Not excavated	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.

Yes	**N21**	A former field boundary, historic landscape feature and ferrous anomalies are recorded.	Aerial - Area of NW/SE aligned ridge and furrow across north-western part of parcel. Watercourse shown along southern extent of this with pond to east on historic OS mapping LiDAR - ENE/WSW former field boundary – likely part of a wider medieval field system associated with Ewerby and Eveden to the north or the shrunken settlement of Howell to the south Southern part of curved probable former field boundary – likely part of a wider medieval field system associated with Ewerby and Eveden to the north or the shrunken	No visible features		Finds included two ceramic vessels and animal bone; one vessel is of medieval date with the other of post medieval date.	There is potential for a medieval field system which may be ancillary to the nearby settlement of Ewerby Thorpe. This would likely extend from N21a. There is also archaeological potential for remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.

			settlement of Howell to the south. Interpreted to be ridge and furrow, and field boundaries.					
Yes	**N21a**	Agricultural fields and ferrous anomalies are found.	Aerial - Two areas of N/S aligned ridge and furrow, one within the western part and one the eastern part of the parcel. Possible former NW/SE aligned field boundary suggested by line of trees on historic OS mapping LiDAR - Northern part of curved probable former field boundary – likely part of a wider medieval field system associated with Ewerby and Eveden to the north or the shrunken settlement of Howell to the south Three probable former field boundaries forming small rectangular area at the north-	No visible features		The archaeology was isolated to the western side of the field (trenching 114/109) with the remaining area containing agricultural field systems. The field was likely an area of ancillary activity to a settlement located further west or north. There is evidence of prehistoric activity with pottery fragments being uncovered. A fragment of highly abraded prehistoric pottery was found in a ditch (tr109), this is prehistoric and thought to have been brought in from elsewhere. Trench 114 contained 2nd - 3rd	Trial trenching found a medieval field system which may be ancillary to the nearby settlement of Ewerby Thorpe. This would likely extend further north and south of the field. There is also archaeological potential for remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.

			eastern extent of parcel 21a - likely part of a wider medieval field system associated with Ewerby and Eveden to the north or the shrunken settlement of Howell to the south. Interpreted to be ridge and furrow, and field boundaries.			century Roman activity and 12th - 15th century activity in a ditch.		
Yes	**N22**	Ferrous anomalies spread across the field.	LiDAR - NNW/SSE former field boundary - likely part of a wider medieval field system associated with Ewerby and Eveden to the north or the shrunken settlement of Howell to the south ENE/WSW former field boundary - likely part of a wider medieval field system associated with Ewerby and Eveden to the north or the shrunken	No visible features		No finds were recovered and no features identified.	Trial trenching found a medieval field system which may be ancillary to the nearby settlement of Ewerby Thorpe in the field to the north however such features did not extend into N22 during the trenching. Aerial evidence suggested it would extend into N22 and beyond. There is also archaeological potential for remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features	No mitigation required.

			settlement of Howell to the south. Interpretated to be field boundaries.				would be of more than low significance.	
Yes	**N23**	Ferrous anomalies spread across the field.	Aerial - Area of ENE/WSW aligned ridge and furrow within western half of parcel. LiDAR - Two former NW/SE aligned field boundaries - likely part of a wider medieval field system associated with Ewerby and Eveden to the north or the shrunken settlement of Howell to the south. Interpreted to be ridge and furrow, and field boundaries.	No visible features		No finds were recovered and no features identified.	Aerial evidence suggests a medieval field system would extend into N23 however trenching did not identify such a system. There is also archaeological potential for remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.

Yes	**N24**	Ferrous anomalies spread across the field.	Aerial - Area of NE/SW ridge and furrow towards south-western extent of parcel, matching north-western extent of former field on 1851 tithe map when Parcel N24 comprised elements of four fields. Area of NW/SE aligned ridge and furrow towards western extent of parcel. Area of NW/SE aligned ridge and furrow towards south-eastern extent of parcel. Area of ENE/WSW aligned ridge and furrow. LiDAR - A series of field boundaries – likely part of a wider medieval field system associated with Ewerby and Eveden to the north or the shrunken settlement of	Subtle ridge and furrow		No finds were recovered but seven contained features. This feature comprised of linears, due to excessive flooding only those in Tr101 was excavated and revealed two parallel north to south aligned linear feature.	Aerial evidence suggests a medieval field system would extend into N24 however trenching did not identify such a system. There is also archaeological potential for remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.

			Howell to the south. Interpreted to be ridge and furrow, and field boundaries.					
Yes	**N25**	Ferrous anomalies spread across the field.	Aerial - NW/SE aligned ridge and furrow within north-eastern part of parcel. NE/SW aligned ridge and furrow within south-western part of parcel. Interpreted to be ridge and furrow.	No visible features		No finds were recovered but two trenches had features. These features comprised of linear features.	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**N26**	A former field boundary is recorded on a north south alignment. A linear to the west of this is recorded as possible archaeology.	Aerial - Square feature identifiable from aerial photographs – former field. LiDAR - A series of former field boundaries - likely part of a wider medieval field system associated with Ewerby and Eveden to the north or the shrunken	Subtle ridge and furrow		No finds were recovered but three trenches did contain features. The features comprised of linears which were shown on the geophysical survey.	Aerial evidence suggests a medieval field system would extend into N26 however trenching did not identify such a system. There is also archaeological potential for remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features	No mitigation required.

			settlement of Howell to the south. Interpreted to be field boundaries.				would be of more than low significance.	
Yes	**N27**	Ferrous anomalies spread across the field with a former field boundary on the western extent.	No features of archaeological origin were observed from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.	No visible features		Four trenches within the field contained features which comprised of linears. A single ceramic pot sherd was found which pertains to the post medieval / modern period.	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**N28**	Ferrous anomalies spread across the field.	No features of archaeological origin were observed from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.	No visible features		Two trenches contained features which included a linear, curvilinear and irregular ovate feature. A single ceramic pot sherds was found which pertains to the post medieval / modern period.	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.

Yes	**N29**	Ferrous anomalies spread across the field with a former field boundary central to the field on a north-west south-east alignment. Further anomalies comprised of possible archaeological linears.	Aerial - Area of faint NW/SE aligned ridge and furrow at eastern extent of parcel matching extent of former field on 1851 tithe map. LiDAR - Linear feature of unknown origin Additional linear feature at the north-eastern extent, extending through parcels N31 and N32 also, possible continuation of first linear feature. Interpreted as ridge and furrow and an archaeological feature of unknown origin.	No visible features	MLI90710 Cropmark undated boundary ditch, Asgarby and Howell	Features identified included linears and subcircular cuts. Finds included pottery / fired clay, animal bones, pottery sherds, and a flint tool. The flint tool and pottery / fired clay are thought to be of prehistoric date; another pottery sherd is thought to be medieval with the remaining finds of post medieval or modern date.	There is potential for transient prehistoric and medieval finds. There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**N30**	Ferrous anomalies spread across the field.	No features of archaeological origin were observed from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.	No visible features		Seven trenches have features recorded these include semi-circular features, linears and ovate features. A single ceramic pot sherds was found which pertains to the	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features	No mitigation required.

						post medieval / modern period.	would be of more than low significance.	
Yes	**N31**	Ferrous anomalies spread across the field.	LiDAR - Linear feature along southern extent, extending from parcel N29 to the west and continuing through parcel N32 to the east. Possible continuation of another linear feature at western extent of N29. Interpreted as archaeological feature of unknown origin.	No visible features		Not excavated.	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**N32**	Two weak positive curvilinear spaced 6m apart and a further curvilinear although interpretation was difficult. Former field boundaries form a clear grid over this field.	Aerial - Area of NW/SE aligned ridge and furrow at eastern extent of parcel, matching extent of former field shown on 1851 tithe map. NE/SW aligned former trackway at south-eastern	No visible features		Not excavated.	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features	No mitigation required.

			extent of parcel – probable former access to Asgarby Pen LiDAR - Linear feature across centre of parcel, extending from parcel N29 and parcel N32 to the west. Possible continuation of another linear feature at western extent of N29. NW/SE aligned former field boundary dividing western two thirds of parcel into two. Interpreted to be ridge and furrow, a trackway, archaeological feature of unknown origin and former field boundaries.				would be of more than low significance.	
Yes	**N33**	A former field boundary extends into this small area.	No features of archaeological origin were observed from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.	No visible features		Not excavated.	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land	No mitigation required.

							management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	
Yes	**N34**	A former field boundary extends from N32 and N33 into this field. There are also ferrous anomalies spread across the Site.	No features of archaeological origin were observed from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.	No visible features	MLI60542 Worked Flints found next to Hodge Dike MLI60543 Medieval pottery found next to Hodge Dike	Not excavated.	There is potential for transient prehistoric and medieval finds. There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**N35**	Several former field boundaries form a grid patter across the Site. Ferrous and geological anomalies are spread across the Site.	Aerial - NE/SW linear feature – former field boundary. This parcel was once occupied by six fields as shown on the tithe map, the northernmost division of which matches this feature.	Not subject to walkover		Not excavated.	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features	No mitigation required.

			Interpreted to be a former field boundary.				would be of more than low significance.	
Yes	**N36**	Several former field boundaries form a grid patter across the Site. Ferrous and geological anomalies are spread across the Site.	Aerial - A series of three linear feature, matching boundaries shown on the tithe map, at which time this parcel comprised five fields. Interpreted to be a former field boundary.	Not subject to walkover		Not excavated.	There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Cable Route								
Yes	**C1**	Agricultural anomalies were identified in this field. Possible archaeology was identified which aligned with the linears recorded in the HER.	LiDAR - Broadly ENE/WSW aligned former field boundary.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas.

Yes	**C2**	Agricultural anomalies on a north-west south-east alignment.	LiDAR - Broadly E/W aligned former field boundary.	Heavily ploughed			There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas.
No	**C3**	Agricultural anomalies on a north-west south-east alignment.	LiDAR - Broadly NNW/SSE aligned former field boundary. Two ENE/WSW aligned former field boundaries	Heavily ploughed and partially covered in hay			There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
No	**C4**	Concentration of enhanced magnetic signal which corresponds with a pond on historical mapping. Several undetermined weak, short linears were visible.	LiDAR - ENE/WSW aligned former field boundary.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not	No mitigation required.

							anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	
Yes	**C5**	Agricultural anomalies and ferrous anomalies were seen throughout the field.	LiDAR- Broadly NE/SW aligned former field boundary.		MLI88069: Romano-British Finds		There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas.
No	**C6**	Ferrous anomalies were identified.	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.

No	**C7**	Ferrous anomalies were identified.	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
No	**C8**	Multiple linear and curvilinear anomalies were identified which may represent multiple phases of enclosures due to the differing orientations and overlapping nature of the anomalies. Also, a concentration of enhanced magnetic signal which corresponds with a pond on historical mapping	LiDAR - Broadly NE/SW aligned former field boundary.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.

Yes	**C9**	Linear/curvilinear/ discrete anomalies of possible archaeological origin. Maybe enclosures.	LiDAR - NNW/SSE aligned former field boundary. ENE/WSW aligned former field boundary.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas.
Yes	**C10**	In the north-east corner of this field a complex of linear and curvilinear anomalies have been detected. These anomalies curve in a penannular pattern with several linear anomalies radiating outwards to form partial rectilinear enclosures.	LiDAR - ENE/WSW aligned former field boundary. Two NNW/SSE aligned former field boundaries.	Badger setts were visible, but nothing was thrown around the edge. No visible features.	MLI88067: Possible Bronze Age pottery MLI88068: Romano-British finds MLI90709: Cropmark pit-like features and maculae		There is potential for transient finds from the Bronze Age and Roman periods. Such finds are anticipated to be of no more than low significant. There is also potential for a settlement/occupation activity through the settlement identified on the geophysical survey. Settlement activity could be of up to moderate significance. There is also potential for evidence of post medieval / modern origin which would demonstrate agricultural and land management activity	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas. This to be followed, if required, by SMR to targeted significant archaeological features.

							which would be of up to low significance.	
Yes	**C11**	This field contains ferrous features and undetermined anomalies.	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.		MLI87936 Romano-British tile		There is potential for transient finds pertaining to the Roman period, isolated finds would be of low significance. Otherwise, there is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas.
No	**C12**	This field contains ferrous features and undetermined anomalies.	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.	Heavily ploughed			There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity	No mitigation required.

							and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	
No	**C13**	Not surveyed by geophysical survey	Aerial - Possible NW/SE aligned former field boundary.	Heavily ploughed			There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**C14**	A series of connected sub-rectangular features have been recorded running east-west. The activity is focused on a central point with smaller features situated in the centre of the zone surrounded by larger enclosures to the north, south and west. Also, a concentration of	LiDAR - Possible early L-shaped former field boundary N/S then broadly E/W aligned, extending also into C15.		MLI88051 Three flint implements MLI88052 Romano-British finds		There is potential for prehistoric and Roman activity within the field alongside a ladder settlement, which may be of Iron Age - Medieval origin. The settlement may be of up to moderate significance. There is also potential for post medieval features including a pond which is anticipated	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas. This to be followed, if required, by SMR to targeted significant archaeological features.

		enhanced magnetic signal which corresponds with the location of a pond on historic mapping.					to be of low significance.	
Yes	**C15**	Linear/curvilinear/ discrete anomalies of possible archaeological origin. Maybe enclosures.	LiDAR - Possible early L-shaped former field boundary N/S then broadly E/W aligned.		MLI88023 Possible Neolithic and/or Bronze Age finds MLI88029 One sherd of Iron Age pottery MLI88047 Romano-British Finds		There is potential for prehistoric, Iron Age and Roman activity within the field alongside several features which may be enclosures and representative of settlement activity; these features extend into C16. Settlement activity would be of up to moderate significance. There is also potential for post medieval features pertaining to agricultural activity and land management. Features of such type would be of no more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas. This to be followed, if required, by SMR to targeted significant archaeological features.

No	**C16**	Linear/curvilinear/ discrete anomalies of possible archaeological origin. Maybe enclosures.	LiDAR - Possible early curvilinear former field boundary on broad SW/NE alignment. E/W aligned former field boundary. NE/SW aligned former field boundary.				Geophysical survey has found evidence for possible settlement activity, which extends further north into C15. Settlement activity would be of up to moderate significance. There is also potential for post medieval features pertaining to agricultural activity and land management; features of such type would be of no more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**C17**	Linear anomalies on a north south alignment with small, discrete undetermined anomalies.	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas

Yes	**C18**	Concentration of enhanced magnetic signal which corresponds with a pond on historical mapping	LiDAR - Two L-shaped former field boundaries, both NE/SW then broadly E/W aligned. Aerial - Four E/W aligned former field boundaries.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas
No	**C19**	Not surveyed by geophysical survey	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**C20**	Not surveyed by geophysical survey	LiDAR - Broadly NE/SW aligned former boundary.		MLI84684: Roman pottery and building debris found at Heckington		There is potential for Roman finds within this field; it should be noted remains could be of up to moderate significance if found to be representative of a wider settlement. There is archaeological	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas

							potential for archaeological remains pertaining to the post medieval / modern with agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be more than low significance.	
Yes	**C21**	Two zones of probable archaeological activity one within the north and a second to the south. The northernmost feature is comprised of curvilinear and discrete anomalies to form a possible ring ditch or penannular enclosure. The southern feature is differing morphology with a row of small enclosures. This suggests settlement activity. Although thought to be unrelated a relationship cannot be ruled out. Also, a concentration of enhanced magnetic signal which	LiDAR - NE/SW aligned boundary at eastern extent. Broadly NE/SW aligned former field boundary. E/W aligned former field boundary. Aerial - Four WNW/ESE aligned former field boundaries. Former farmstead/outfarm. Interpreted to be former field boundaries and a former farmstead/outfarm.		MLI121975: Carter plot Farm, Heckington MLI87646: Medieval Pottery Scatter, Carter Plot		Geophysical survey had identified two areas of settlement which appear to originate from different periods; one may be prehistoric with the second medieval. It is anticipated settlement activity would be of up to moderate significance. The HER recorded a medieval pottery scatter which further suggests activity for this period. The presence of Carter plot Farm demonstrates post medieval agricultural activity which is considered of low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas

		corresponds with a pond on historic mapping.						
Yes	**C22**	Not surveyed by geophysical survey	LiDAR - NE/SW aligned former field boundary.		MLI89908: Medieval pottery scatter to the north of the railway		There is potential for medieval pottery within the field, this is considered of low importance. Otherwise, there is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas
Yes	**C23**	Drainage features running broadly north south.	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not	No mitigation required.

							anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	
No	**C24**	Not surveyed by geophysical survey	Aerial - WNW/ESE aligned former field boundary.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
Yes	**C25**	Small discrete undetermined anomalies.	LiDAR - L-shaped former field boundary NE/SW then WNW/ESE aligned. Two areas of WNW/ESE aligned ridge and furrow.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas

Yes	**C26**	Two drainage features on an east west alignment,	Aerial - Two WNW/ESE aligned former field boundaries.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
No	**C27**	Two areas of continuous activity between the two land parcels and are representative of larger enclosures containing internal divisions. The anomalies to the southeast are also likely of similar origin number of weaker penannular anomalies and faint linears can be clearly discerned. Also, a concentration of enhanced magnetic signal which corresponds with a pond on historic mapping.	LiDAR - NE/SW aligned former field boundary. Two NNE/SSW aligned former field boundaries.				The geophysical survey identified settlement activity which likely extended into C28, although this is anticipated to be of moderate significance if this activity is considered to be associated with settlements in C29 and C37 this may be of up to national importance. The settlement evidence is thought to be of late prehistoric to Roman in date. This field contains sections of the railway which demonstrates nucleated	Removed from scope

							disturbance within the field.	
No	**C28**	Concentration of enhanced magnetic signal which corresponds with a pond on historical mapping	LiDAR - Two NNE/SSW aligned former field boundaries. Aerial - NE/SW aligned former field boundary.		MLI:121999: Unnamed farmstead, Great Hale		The geophysical survey identified settlement activity which likely extended in to C27, although this is anticipated to be of moderate significance if this activity is considered to be associated with settlements in C29 and C37 this may be of up to national importance. The settlement evidence is thought to be of late prehistoric to Roman in date. This field contains sections of the railway which demonstrates nucleated disturbance within the field.	Removed from scope

No	**C29**	It contains a range of linear, curvilinear and penannular anomalies indicating probable settlement activity. The northernmost extent comprises of linear and discrete anomalies which form two large sub-rectangular enclosures surrounding smaller internal divisions which suggests settlement. There two linear anomalies which form a probable trackway. Also, a concentration of enhanced magnetic signal which corresponds with a pond on historic mapping.	LiDAR - NNE/SSW aligned former field boundary. Aerial - NNE/SSW aligned former field boundary.				The geophysical survey identified settlement activity within the northern extent of C29 this included a trackway running north-west south-east, although this is anticipated to be of moderate significance if this activity is considered to be associated with settlements in C27, C28 and C37 this may be of up to national importance. The settlement evidence is thought to be of late prehistoric to Roman in date. This field contains sections of the railway which demonstrates nucleated disturbance within the field.	Removed from scope
No	**C30**	Concentration of enhanced magnetic signal which corresponds with a pond on historical mapping	LiDAR - Possible early curvilinear former field boundary on broad SW/NE alignment.				Although the evidence from the field suggests limited potential beyond the post medieval period the trackway identified in the geophysical survey from C29 does	removed from scope

							extend towards C30, although not identified during the survey of C30. It is likely C30 formed part of the ancillary land to the settlement. As such there is potential for archaeological low to moderate significance within this field.	
No	**C31**	Scatter of enhanced magnetic data may be associated with two rectangular buildings and surrounding boundaries depicted on historic mapping from the 1880's. The land is now arable.	LiDAR - Three NE/SW aligned former field boundaries. Aerial - Two NNE/SSW aligned former field boundaries.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Removed from scope
No	**C32**	Blank apart from ferrous along the southern boundary in which the railway follows.	LiDAR - E/W aligned former field boundary. Irregular linear anomaly.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features	Removed from scope

							would be of more than low significance.	
No	**C33**	Clear evidence for the presence of paleochannels within parts of the survey area.	LiDAR - NE/SW aligned wide former field boundary. E/W aligned former field boundary.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to palaeochannels and post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Removed from scope
Yes	**C34**	Concentration of enhanced magnetic signal which corresponds with a pond on historical mapping	LiDAR - NE/SW aligned wide former field boundary.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas

Yes	**C35**	Scatter of enhanced magnetic data which depicts a rectangular building with a probable garden or courtyard and surrounding boundaries. The land is now under arable use.	LiDAR - Four NE/SW aligned wide former field boundaries. Aerial - Rectangular anomaly of uncertain origin. Irregular anomaly of uncertain origin. Interpreted to be a former field boundary and features of possible archaeological origin.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas
Yes	**C36**	Not surveyed by geophysical survey	LiDAR - Two NE/SW aligned wide former field boundaries.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas

No	**C37**	Two closely situated zones containing dense groupings of small sub-rectangular features have been detected. The density of these anomalies is suggestive of settlement activity with a clear overlapping of anomalies. Suggests multiple phases of activity.	LiDAR - NE/SW aligned wide former field boundary. Aerial - WNW/ESE aligned former field boundary.				The geophysical survey identified settlement activity across C37 this is anticipated to be of moderate significance if this activity is associated with settlements in C27, C28 and C29 this may be of up to national importance. The settlement evidence is thought to be of late prehistoric to Roman in date. This field contains sections of the railway which demonstrates nucleated disturbance within the field.	Removed from scope
Yes	**C38**	Large scatter of magnetic data. Historic mapping depicts several buildings outside the survey area alongside an orchard and pond within the survey area. The enhanced data is likely associated with the demolition of these buildings.	LiDAR - NNE/SSW aligned former field boundary. Two NE/SW aligned wide former field boundaries. Curvilinear feature of uncertain origin. Aerial - Curvilinear feature of uncertain origin. Two NNE/SSW	Brick inclusions within the plough soil.			There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas

			aligned former field boundaries. E/W aligned former field boundary. NE/SW aligned former field boundary. Circular feature of uncertain origin. Interpreted to be former field boundaries and features of possible archaeological origin.					
Yes	**C39**	Clear evidence for the presence of paleochannels within parts of the survey area.	LiDAR - Two NE/SW aligned wide former field boundaries. Aerial - WNW/ESE aligned former field boundary. Quadrangular feature of uncertain origin. NE/SW aligned former field boundary. Area of semi-circular features of uncertain origin. Interpreted to be former field boundaries and features of				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to palaeochannels and post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas

			possible archaeological origin.					
Yes	**C40**	Weak, possible archaeological anomaly on the site alongside curvilinear and linears which are undetermined and have not been attributed to archaeology/geology/ agriculture etc.	LiDAR - NE/SW aligned wide former field boundary. Aerial - Linear feature of uncertain origin. Possible enclosure feature. Interpreted to be a former field boundary and features of possible archaeological origin.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas
No	**C41**	Agricultural linears on north south and east west alignments.	Linear anomaly associated with features continuing south beyond the site boundary.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features	Removed from scope

							would be of more than low significance.	
Yes	**C42**	Linear/curvilinear/ discrete anomalies of possible archaeological origin. Maybe enclosures.	LiDAR - Semi-circular feature of uncertain origin. Three wide NE/SW features of uncertain origin. Aerial - Three WNW/ESE aligned former field boundaries. NE/SW aligned former field boundary. Two open square features of uncertain origin. Interpreted to be former field boundaries and features of possible archaeological origin.				Geophysical survey identified possible enclosures within C42 although a date cannot be identified. Furthermore, the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas

Yes	**C43**	No archaeological anomalies, agricultural anomalies were identified alongside natural anomalies.	LiDAR - WNW/ESW aligned former field boundary. NNE/SSW aligned former field boundary. Wide linear features of uncertain origin. Aerial - WNW/ESW aligned former field boundary. Interpreted to be former field boundaries and features of possible archaeological origins.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas
Yes	**C44**	No features identified.	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas

Yes	**C45**	Concentration of enhanced magnetic signal which corresponds with a pond on historical mapping	LiDAR - N/S aligned former field boundary. NE/SW aligned former field boundary. Area of anomalies of uncertain origin extending into C46. Interpreted to be former field boundaries and features of possible archaeological origins.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas
Yes	**C46**	Large scatter of enhanced magnetic data detected along the southern boundary. Historical mapping from the 1880s depicts a rectangular building named Duckhall Farm and a smaller square building with an external courtyard or gardens and a pond.	LiDAR - NE/SW aligned wide former field boundary.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas

Yes	**C47**	No features identified.	LiDAR - NE/SW aligned wide former field boundary.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas
Yes	**C48**	No features identified.	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required.
No	**C49**	Not subject to geophysical survey	LiDAR - NW/SE aligned wide former field boundary.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not	Removed from scope

							anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	
No	**C50**	Linear/curvilinear/ discrete anomalies of possible archaeological origin. Maybe enclosures.	Aerial - WNW/ESW aligned former field boundary.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Removed from scope
Yes	**C51**	Linear/curvilinear/ discrete anomalies of possible archaeological origin. Maybe enclosures.	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas

Yes	**C52**	Linear/curvilinear/ discrete anomalies of possible archaeological origin. Maybe enclosures.	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas
Yes	**C53**	Agricultural and drainage features with some undetermined anomalies in the northern extent.	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas
Yes	**C54**	Agricultural features and ferrous features.	LiDAR - NW/SE aligned former field boundary. Area of anomalies of uncertain origin. Green - WNW/ESE aligned former field boundary. Two NE/SW		MLI116634: White House Farm, Bicker		There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas

			aligned former field boundaries. Interpreted to be former field boundaries and features of possible archaeological origin.				anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	
Yes	**C55**	Agricultural features	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas
No	**C56**	A series of anomalies were characterised by a magnetic signal indicative of a modern service within the field.	Aerial - Area of irregular features, extending SW into C65. Interpreted to be features of possible archaeological origin.		MLI12525: Cropmarks, Bicker		There is potential for settlement activity within this area as identified through aerial imagery. Such activity is not demonstrated on the geophysical survey. This also lies within an area of cropmarks, also thought to be an occupation Site which were tentatively dated to the Roman period.	Removed from scope

							If remains are of settlement/occupation activity they could be up to moderate significance.	
Yes	**C57**	Linear/curvilinear/ discrete anomalies of possible archaeological origin. Maybe enclosures.	Aerial - Two NE/SW aligned former field boundaries.	Historic field boundaries were possibly visible	MLI12525: Cropmarks, Bicker		There is potential for settlement activity within this area as identified through aerial imagery. Such activity is not demonstrated on the geophysical survey however small features typical within enclosures were identified thus suggesting such features may be located here. This also lies within an area of cropmarks, also thought to be an occupation Site which were tentatively dated to the Roman period. If remains are of settlement/occupation activity they could be up to moderate significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas. This to be followed, if required, by SMR to targeted significant archaeological features.

Yes	**C58**	No features were identified.	Aerial - Irregular-shaped feature of uncertain origin. WNW/ESW aligned former field boundary. Interpreted to be former field boundaries and features of possible archaeological origin.	Historic fields boundaries were possibly visible			There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas
Yes	**C59**	Ferrous anomalies within the southern extent adjacent to the road.	LiDAR - Irregular linear feature of uncertain origin. Aerial - WNW/ESW aligned former field boundary. Interpreted to be former field boundaries and features of possible archaeological origin.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas
No	**C60**	Not subject to geophysical survey	LiDAR - WNW/ESE aligned former field boundary. Aerial - NE/SW aligned former field boundary. Two WNW/ESE aligned former				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land	removed from scope

			field boundaries. NE/SE aligned former trackway.				management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	
No	**C61**	Not subject to geophysical survey	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	removed from scope
No	**C62**	Not subject to geophysical survey	Aerial - Broadly ENE/WSW aligned former field boundary. NE/SW aligned former field boundary.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	removed from scope

Yes	**C63**	A large scatter of enhanced magnetic data was detected along the southern boundary of the field. Historical mapping shows Duckhall farm and therefore the magnetic anomalies are thought to be associated with these buildings.	LiDAR - Three NW/SE aligned former field boundaries. Anomalies likely associated with Duckhall Farm (MLI116642).		MLI116642: Duckhall Farm, Bicker MLI90071 Post-medieval Flood Defence Ditches		There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas
Yes	**C64**	Ferrous anomalies.	Aerial - NE/SW aligned former field boundary.		MLI90071 Post-medieval Flood Defence Ditches		There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas
Yes	**C65**	Not subject to geophysical survey	Aerial - Two ENE/WSW aligned former field boundaries. Linear features of uncertain origin.	Possible field boundaries	MLI116633: Poplar tree Farm, Bicker MLI90071 Post-medieval Flood Defence Ditches		There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas

							anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	
Yes	**C66**	Strong magnetic signal was indicative of a modern service.	Aerial - Two semi-circular features of uncertain origin	Inclusions included pottery, flint and brick			There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas
Yes	**C67**	Not subject to geophysical survey	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.	Inclusions included pottery, flint and brick			There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas

Yes	**C68**	Not subject to geophysical survey	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.		MLI87509 Neolithic flint scraper found on land at Bicker Fen MLI90071 Post-medieval Flood Defence Ditches		There is transient potential for prehistoric remains within the field. Otherwise, there is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas
Yes	**C69**	Strong magnetic signal was indicative of a modern service.	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas

Yes	**C70**	Strong magnetic signal was indicative of a modern service.	Aerial - WNW/ESW aligned former field boundary.	Possible field boundaries	MLI90071 Post-medieval Flood Defence Ditches		There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas
Yes	**C71**	Agricultural features were identified in the western extent on a north-east south-west alignment. A small discrete circular feature, of undetermined origin was identified within the south-east.	Aerial - WNW/ESW aligned former field boundary. NE/SW aligned former field boundary. Possible double ditched linear feature or trackway. Interpreted to be a former field boundary and former trackway.		MLI90071 Post-medieval Flood Defence Ditches		There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas
Yes	**C72**	Agricultural features were identified in the south-western extent.	Aerial - Irregular feature of uncertain origin. Three NE/SW aligned former field boundaries. Interpreted to be a former field				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas

			boundary and a feature of possible archaeological origin.				and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	
No	**C73**	No features were identified.	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No Mitigation required, scoped out.
Yes	**C74**	No features were identified.	Aerial - NE/SW aligned former field boundary. WNW/ESW aligned former field boundary.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas

Yes	**C75**	Weak, negative, linear and rectilinear anomalies which may be archaeological in nature.	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas
Yes	**C76**	Not subject to geophysical survey	Aerial - WNW/ESW aligned former field boundary.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas
Yes	**C77**	Not subject to geophysical survey	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas

							anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	
Yes	**C78**	Not subject to geophysical survey	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Some targeted trial trenching on known anomalies and blank areas
Bespoke Access Corridor								

Yes	**A1**	Concentration of enhanced magnetic signal which corresponds with a pond on historical mapping. Linears are recorded on a north-south alignment.	LiDAR - Three NE/SW aligned former field boundaries. Aerial - Broadly N/S aligned linear feature comprising two parallel lines extending into A2 and beyond and joined from SE by similar feature (also on Google Earth Imagery 2006) and appears to extend south beyond site boundary and A17 road.	Subtle ridge and furrow on an east west alignment.	MLI84579 Linear Cropmark west of Asgarby Village MLI89524 Ridge and furrow to the west of Asgarby MLI89525 Ridge and Furrow and headland MLI89523 Possible square barrow MLI84582 Linear cropmark west of Asgarby village		There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to medieval and/or post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No further mitigation required.
Yes	**A2**	Concentration of enhanced magnetic signal which corresponds with a pond on historical mapping	LiDAR - NE/SW aligned former field boundary.	Subtle ridge and furrow on an east west alignment	MLI84582 Linear cropmark west of Asgarby village MLI60626 Roman finds to the east of Half Mile Lane MLI90043		There is potential for transient evidence pertaining to the Roman - Medieval periods; isolated finds are anticipated to be of low significance. There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to medieval and/or post	No further mitigation required.

					Half of a Saxon Brooch MLI90044 Medieval finds MLI90045 Late Roman coins		medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	
No	**A3**	No features of archaeological potential identified.	LiDAR - NE/SW aligned former field boundary.	Not subject to walkover			There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to medieval and/or post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Removed from scope
Yes	**A4**	Concentration of enhanced magnetic signal which corresponds with a pond on historical mapping	LiDAR - NE/SW aligned former field boundary.	Very overgrown and uneven			There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to medieval and/or post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No further mitigation required.

Yes	**A5**	Linear anomalies forming a series sub-rectangular enclosure. Discrete anomalies suggest an area of intense activity/multi-phase activity which may also include a trackway. This may extend into the surrounding fields.	LiDAR - NE/SW aligned former field boundary. L-shaped N/S then E/W former field boundary. WNW/ESE former field boundary. E/W former field boundary.	No features were visible on the walkover		Trial trenching revealed remains pertaining to the middle to late Romano-British period this was likely in the form of a farmstead and field system. The finds assemblage included prehistoric flints, and medieval/post medieval agricultural remains thus suggesting use of the field across history. Regarding the Roman period there was good preservation of artefacts although nothing of interest was found. Finds included pottery, animal bone, fired clay and nails and environmental samples found charcoal and plant remains	Trial trenching found a multi-phase settlement likely pertaining to the Roman period. The remains were likely suggestive of a rural settlement and extended into A6. The significance of such settlement is anticipated to be up to moderate significance. The trenching also uncovered prehistoric flints which may be suggestive of a local knapping area. Prehistoric flints would be of up to low significance. Furthermore, archaeological remains demonstrating medieval and post medieval agricultural and land management; such evidence is considered of low significance.	If considered a programme of monitoring and record (a watching brief) may be required.

						thus suggesting burning activity.		
Yes	**A6**	A complex of linear, curvilinear and discrete anomalies has been detected in the north of area. These anomalies are roughly arranged in a rectilinear pattern, with internal subdivisions and linear anomalies radiating out, suggesting it was a structure used for settlement. These are located close to A5 suggesting a possible overall complex.	LiDAR - Possible former pond at southern boundary. Two WNW/ESE aligned former field boundaries. NE/SW aligned former field boundary. L-shaped NE/SW and WNW/ESE aligned former field boundary at NE corner. Aerial - A series of three semi-circular features of uncertain origin only shown on 1963 AP. 2 x WNW/ESE linear features only shown on 1963 AP. NE/SW aligned	No features were visible on the walkover		Trial trenching revealed remains pertaining to the middle to late Romano-British period this was likely in the form of a farmstead and field system. The finds assemblage included prehistoric flints, and medieval/post medieval agricultural remains thus suggesting use of the field across history. In regard to the Roman period there was good preservation of artefacts	Trial trenching found a multi-phase settlement likely pertaining to the Roman period. The remains were likely suggestive of a rural settlement and extended into A6. The significance of such settlement is anticipated to be up to moderate significance. The trenching also uncovered prehistoric flints which may be suggestive of a local knapping area. Prehistoric flints would be of up to low significance. Furthermore, archaeological remains demonstrating	If considered a programme of monitoring and record (a watching brief) may be required.

			ridge and furrow. Interpreted to be a former pond, field boundaries, ridge and furrow and, features of possible archaeological origin.			although nothing of interest was found. Finds included pottery, animal bone, fired clay and nails and environmental samples found charcoal and plant remains thus suggesting burning activity.	medieval and post medieval agricultural and land management; such evidence is considered of low significance.	
Yes	**A7**	Probable ridge and furrow / linear agricultural features running on an east west alignment of the field.	LiDAR - Three WNW/ESE aligned former field boundaries. Possible NE/SW former trackway.				Geophysical survey did not identify settlement evidence extending from A5/A6 however due to the locality of this settlement, and further linears in A8 there is potential for Roman evidence within this field although this may be ancillary and therefore of low to moderate significance.	No mitigation required
Yes	**A8**	A series of strong and weak linear, curvilinear, and penannular anomalies with signals indicative of ditches detected in the southern half of area A8. These anomalies have no discernible	LiDAR - N/S aligned former field boundary. Angled broadly ENE/WSW former field boundary.				Geophysical survey identified a series of anomalies although they form no clear pattern to provide a typology or dating. Therefore, it is considered there is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be	No mitigation required

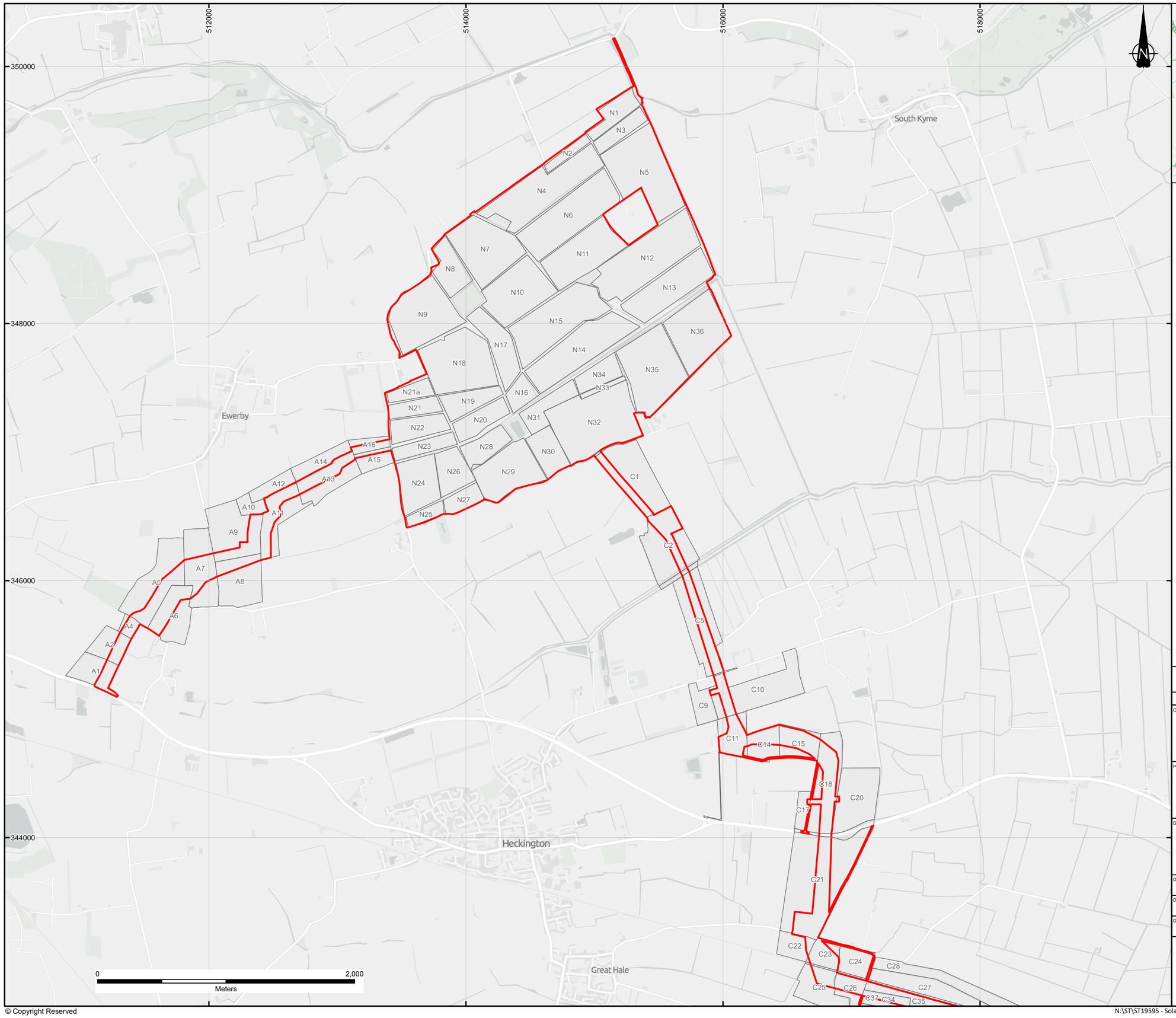
		pattern or align with any mapped feature.					remains pertaining to medieval and/or post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	
Yes	**A9**	A series of agricultural anomalies, linears on an approximate north-south alignment.	LiDAR - L-shaped N/S then E/W former field boundary. Two WNW/ESE aligned former field boundaries. Aerial - Two areas of N/S aligned ridge and furrow. One area of E/W aligned ridge and furrow.	Topography gained height towards the east. Recently ploughed, soil inclusions included brick and stone.			There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to medieval and/or post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation
No	**A10**	Not surveyed by geophysical survey	Aerial - ENE/WSW aligned former field boundary.	Not subject to walkover			There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to medieval and/or post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Removed from scope

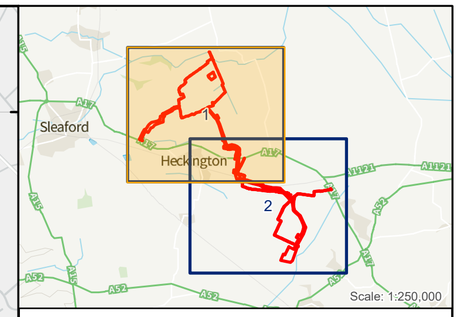
Yes	**A11**	A series of agricultural anomalies on three alignments, all suggest arable activity on the field.	LiDAR - E/W aligned former field boundary. L-shaped N/S then WSW/ENE field boundary. Aerial - E/W aligned former field boundary.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to medieval and/or post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No further mitigation required.
No	**A12**	A series of agricultural linear anomalies on two alignments which suggest arable activity on the field.	LiDAR - Rectangular feature at SE corner.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to medieval and/or post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Removed from scope
Yes	**A13**	A series of agricultural anomalies on three alignments, all suggest arable activity on the field.	LiDAR - Possible early approximate NE/SW aligned field boundary. Possible early ENE/WSW aligned field boundary.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to medieval and/or post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No further mitigation required.

No	**A14**	A series of agricultural anomalies, linears on an approximate north-south alignment.	LiDAR - ENE/WSW aligned former field boundary.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to medieval and/or post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	Removed from scope
Yes	**A15**	Linear/curvilinear/ discrete anomalies of possible archaeological origin. Maybe enclosures.	No features of archaeological interest were identified from available LiDAR or historic aerial photographs.				There is limited archaeological potential; the evidence suggests there may be remains pertaining to medieval and/or post medieval / modern agricultural activity and land management. It is not anticipated features would be of more than low significance.	No mitigation required
Yes	**A16**	Located in the centre of A16 two adjoining curvilinear anomalies form a probably ring ditch feature. Further linear, penannular and discrete anomalies were recorded nearby in the centre of Area A16.	LiDAR - Two N/S aligned former field boundaries.			Trial trenching within A16 did not identify any remains, only two trenches were placed to the south of two possible ring ditches / barrows identified in the geophysical survey,	Geophysical survey identified two possible ring ditches / barrows which may date to the prehistoric period and contain funerary evidence. Trial trenching was undertaken to the south of these features, but the trenches were blank. There is therefore potential for prehistoric	No mitigation required

							activity and post medieval / modern agricultural and land management evidence. The prehistoric periods could be considered of up to moderate significance whereas the post medieval / modern activity would be of no more than low significance.	

Figures





KEY

DCO Order Limits

Field References

Notes:

Excluding the DCO Order Limits, boundaries shown are indicative

DCO Order Limits provided by Ardent Management on 04/02/2025.

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRAWN	CHK'D	APP'D
1	First Issue	07/03/25	HP	LP	AH

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FIGURE 8.3
FIELD REFERENCE
SHEET 1

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DRG SIZE	SCALE	DATE
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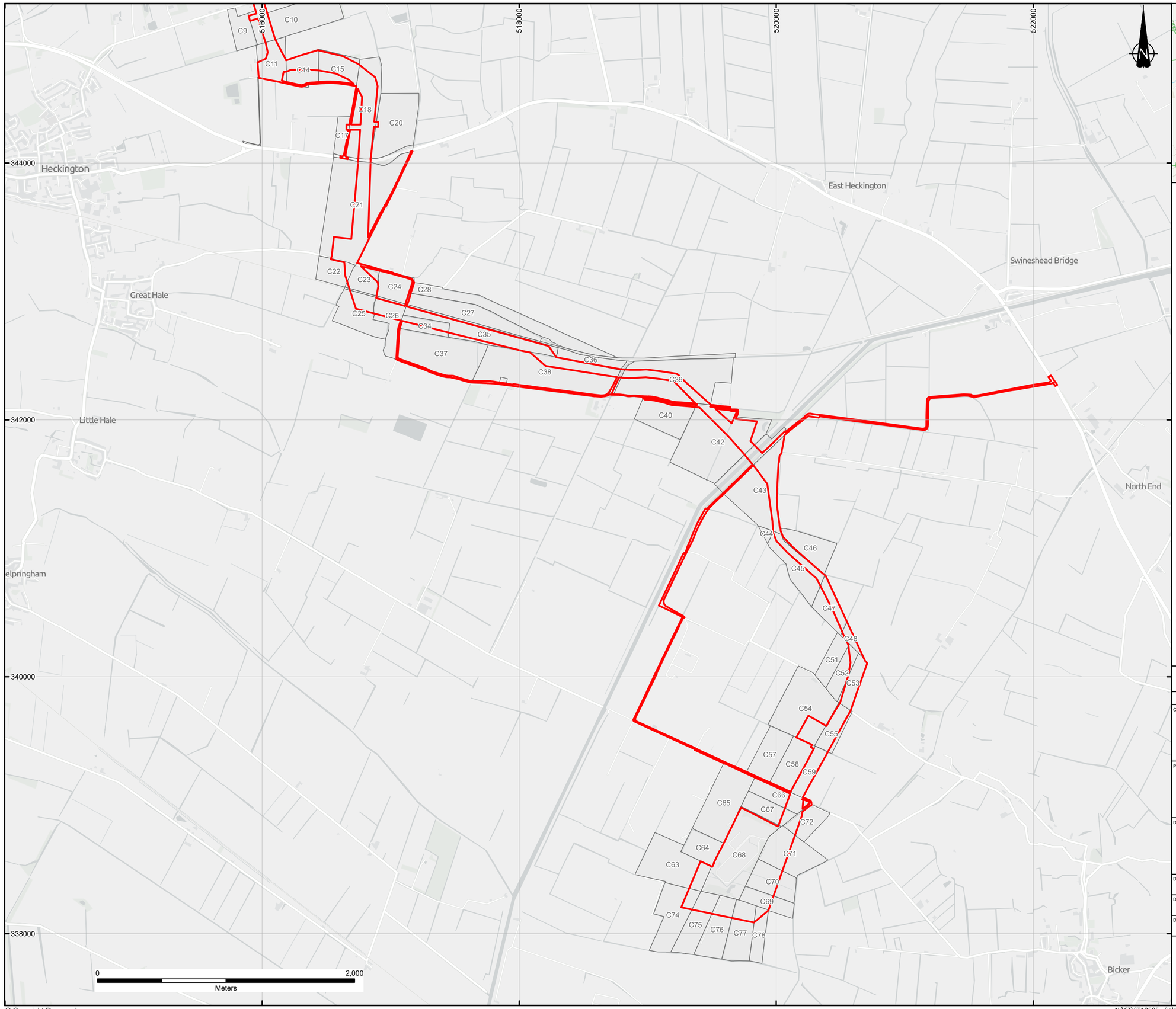

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FIGURE 8.3
FIELD REFERENCE
SHEET 2

DRG No	REV	SUIT. CODE
ST19595-373	1	--

DRG SIZE	SCALE	DATE
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511500
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348000
346500
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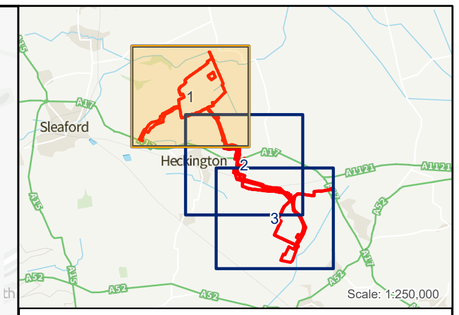
Ewerby Thorpe
Ewerby
A17
Archaeological hotspot scale at 1:5,000
Archaeological hotspot scale at 1:5,000
0
2,000
Meters

N

KEY

- DCO Order Limit
- Historic Field Boundaries
- Possible Geological Features
- Agricultural (Strong/Line)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Archaeology Possible (Strong/Line)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Archaeology Probable (Strong/Line)
- Archaeology Probable (Weak)
- Modern/Industrial (Strong)
- Natural (Strong/Line)
- Natural (Weak)
- Undetermined (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong/Line)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Field Boundary
- Possible Field Boundary
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Service



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DCO Order Limits provided by Ardent Management on 04/02/2025

Geophysical Survey Data provided by Wessex Archaeology, Headland Archaeology and Magnitude Surveys Ltd.

Ferrous, agricultural, modern and natural spreads, ridge and furrow, agricultural and drainage lines and ferrous points removed for clarity.

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FIGURE 8.5
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY INTERPRETATION
OF THE ENTIRE SCHEME
SHEET 1 OF 3

DRG No	REV	SUIT. CODE
ST19595-375	1	--

DRG SIZE	SCALE	DATE
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KEY

- DCO Order Limit
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- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
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- Natural (Weak)
- Undetermined (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong/Line)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Field Boundary
- Possible Field Boundary
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Service

346500
345000
343500
342000
514500
516000
517500
519000
520500

Archaeological hotspot scale at 1:5,000

Archaeological hotspot scale at 1:5,000

Heckington
A17
Helpringham

0 2,000
Meters

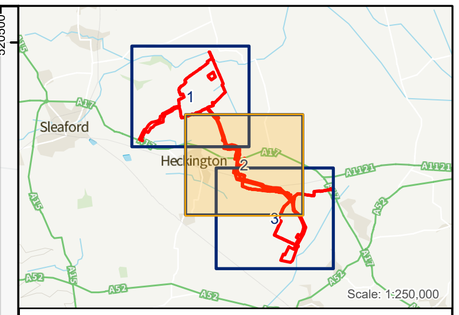

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FIGURE 8.5
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY INTERPRETATION
OF THE ENTIRE SCHEME
SHEET 2 OF 3

DRG No	REV	SUIT. CODE
ST19595-375	1	--

DRG SIZE	SCALE	DATE
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343500
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A17
Swineshead Bridge
Archaeological hotspot scale at 1:5,000
West Hale Drove
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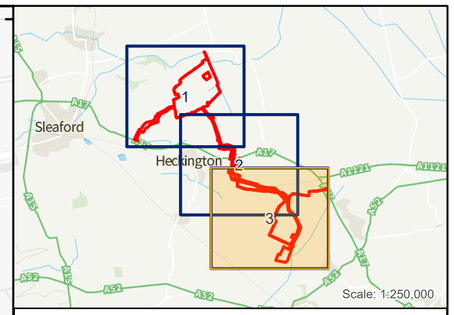
2,000
Meters



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- Undetermined (Strong/Line)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Field Boundary
- Possible Field Boundary
- Agricultural (Trend)
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Notes:

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DCO Order Limits provided by Ardent Management on 04/02/2025

Geophysical Survey Data provided by Wessex Archaeology, Headland Archaeology and Magnitude Surveys Ltd.

Ferrous, agricultural, modern and natural spreads, ridge and furrow, agricultural and drainage lines and ferrous points removed for clarity.

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FIGURE 8.5
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY INTERPRETATION
OF THE ENTIRE SCHEME
SHEET 3 OF 3

DRG No	REV	SUIT. CODE
ST19595-375	1	--

DRG SIZE	SCALE	DATE
A2	1:15,000	07/03/2025

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HP	LP	AH

wardell armstrong
PART OF SLR

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N:\ST\ST19595 - Solar PV DCO Bicker Fen\03 - Design\ArcGIS\ST19595-375 Figure 8.5. Geophysical Survey Interpreta prx